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ΘΟΥΚΥΔΙΔΗΣ.

THE HISTORY OF
THE PELOPONNESIAN WAR,
BY THUCYDIDES:

ILLUSTRATED BY MAPS, TAKEN ENTIRELY FROM ACTUAL SURVEYS;

WITH NOTES,
CHIEFLY HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL,

BY

THOMAS ARNOLD, D.D.

LATE HEAD MASTER OF RUGBY SCHOOL, AND FORMERLY FELLOW
OF ORIEL COLLEGE, OXFORD.

SEVENTH EDITION.

WITH INDEXES

BY THE

REV. R. P. G. TIDDEMAN, M.A.

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PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

IN presenting to the readers of Thucydides the three last books of his History, I may observe that I have received no further assistance from any new manuscripts in addition to those already noticed in the Preface to the second volume of this edition. But I have enjoyed for this last part of my work the benefit of Bekker's third revision of the text of Thucydides, as given in his small Leipzig edition of 1832. My respect for Bekker's judgment has increased continually; and I feel so great a reliance on his experience and tact, that in many instances where the reading seemed doubtful, I have yielded implicitly to his authority; and probably were I to go over my work again, I should follow him still more generally.

It may be asked why I have abandoned my original intention of subjoining appendices to the several volumes of this edition, partly philological, and partly historical. My answer is, that I have not time enough at my command to execute my design, even to my own satisfaction. I neither have sufficient knowledge already, nor is it in my power to gain it. At the same time I am aware that the present state of scholarship, as well as of historical inquiry, makes it especially unbecoming to write on any philological or historical subject, without being completely master of it.

I shall confine myself therefore to the mere statement of two or three points which offer, I think, a tempting field for investigation. They are not certainly exclusively connected with Thucydides, but as bearing generally upon Greek philology and history, I have thought that the mention of them in this place would not be impertinent.

I. Even after all the labours of the Prussian scholars, much remains to be done towards obtaining a complete knowledge of the number, and still more of the value, of the Greek MSS. now existing in Europe. It is not easy to know how many MSS. of

any given writer are extant, where they are to be found, and, above all, whether from their age and character they are worth the trouble of an exact collation. A labour of this kind cannot be accomplished by individuals; but the present spirit of liberal cooperation which seems to influence literary as well as scientific men throughout Europe, renders its accomplishment by the combined exertions of the scholars of different countries by no means impracticable. It would be exceedingly convenient to possess an alphabetical list of all the extant Greek and Latin writers, with a catalogue raisonnée of the MSS. of each: and if such a work were attempted, there is little doubt, I imagine, that in point of number a very large addition would be made to the stock of MSS. already known. What the result might be in point of value is another question; still it is desirable to know what we have to trust to; and when we have obtained a right estimate of our existing resources in manuscripts, we shall then be better able to judge what modern criticism will have to do from its own means towards bringing the text of the ancient writers to the greatest possible state of perfection.

II. We seem now to have reached that point in our knowledge of the Greek language, at which other languages of the same family must be more largely studied before we can make a fresh step in advance. The practice of Greek, if I may be allowed the expression, seems tolerably well understood; the usage of the best writers, not only in points of construction, but even of orthography, has been carefully examined. We are now anxious to explain some few words or expressions of less frequent occurrence, or to understand the principle of others whose meaning we have sufficiently learned from experience. I had intended, for instance, to inquire into the difference between the two conjunctions $\epsilon\iota$ and $\eta\nu$; and there is much in the use of the particle $\alpha\nu$, which has not yet been explained satisfactorily. I went far enough to ascertain the different uses of $\epsilon\iota$ and $\eta\nu$ in Thucydides, as a matter of fact; but my ignorance of the etymology of the two words^a made me unable to ascend higher, and to explain the principle of this difference. It is easy enough to guess at etymologies, but this has been done more than enough in times past: and an etymology built on guesses is as

^a On this point Mr. Kenrick has been so good as to favour me with a communication, which the reader will find in the Appendix.

worthless as one founded on real knowledge is instructive. It is possible that a more enlarged study of the different languages and dialects of the great Indo-Germanic family, both in their ancient and actual forms, may enable us to acquire such a knowledge; and we shall thus obtain perhaps a more clear understanding of some of those particles which even now are involved in much uncertainty. So far, I think, we may hope to advance not unreasonably; but further progress seems scarcely possible. The origin of language in itself partakes of the same obscurity which surrounds the origin of society: there is a point with both beyond which we cannot penetrate. Attempts to explain the phenomena of language *a priori* seem to me unwise. We cannot conceive the inventing of a language, because we cannot conceive the human mind acting without language. From a certain point we can readily trace the nature of the process: we can understand how simple terms expressive of outward objects were transferred to express by metaphor the operations of the mind; but how these simple terms were themselves arrived at, it seems impossible to discover, or even reasonably to imagine. Wherever the result is obtained by combination of existing elements, the method is intelligible; but invention, strictly speaking, appears to belong to a higher power than ours. As it has been well observed, that, supposing the first men to have been savages, we cannot understand how, without some divine interference, the human race could ever have arrived at civilization, so, if we suppose men to have been in such a state as to have had to invent or contrive a language, we cannot conceive how mankind, any more than other animals, should ever have been able to speak at all.

III. Passing from the language of Thucydides to the matter contained in his History, the introduction in the first book naturally leads us to consider the question, how far the pretended early history of Greece is really historical or mythical. And here I confess that further consideration has induced me to accede to many of those notions of Niebuhr and Müller which I formerly regarded as unreasonably sceptical. I had not deferred sufficiently to the tact which is gained in these matters by great natural ability aided by long experience. Niebuhr's comparison is most true, that "if any one, on going into Benvenuto's prison when his eyes had for months been accustomed "to see the objects around him, had asserted that Benvenuto,

“like himself, could not distinguish any thing in the darkness, “surely he would have been somewhat presumptuous.” Yet still the character of the early Grecian history does not seem to have been completely analysed. Niebuhr has shewn that in the Roman history passages wholly legendary occur in the midst of a narration substantially historical; thus the account of the taking of Veii is legendary, while the earlier events of the siege are as clearly historical. This is important, because it prepares us for the same intermixture in the early history of Greece also; and shews us that portions of real history may exist before the beginning of the merely historical period: towards the frontiers of fable and history patches or fragments of each are often to be found completely insulated within the territories of the other. And to distinguish one from the other, we must be guided by internal evidence; the ancient writers may have offered both indiscriminately as history, and may have erred in doing so; but is it not to imitate their error, if we represent both indiscriminately to be mythical, because we cannot rely on their discernment, and because they have in some instances related as history what has no pretensions to the name?

But with respect to Thucydides himself, it is a question how far he is to be taxed with such want of discernment, and whether he has himself regarded any thing as historical in the traditions of ancient Greece which was in fact no better than mythical. This question is one which his editor seems naturally called upon to examine: and it may incidentally perhaps throw some light on the question of mythical narratives in general, on which as a whole I do not feel myself competent to enter fully.

There is no doubt that the ablest men may entertain erroneous opinions on points which nothing has led them particularly to examine. If therefore Thucydides had never been led to question the real existence of the chiefs or patriarchs who were said to have given their name to their respective people, his mention of Hellen and Minos as historical persons would afford no proof that they were so. And it is well observed by a most able writer, that the power of distinguishing between history and mythical stories “depends upon a survey of a vast “field, of which but a small part was open to the view” of the early Greek historians. We suspect the real existence of Hellen and his sons, because we observe a practice widely spread amongst different nations, of deriving the name of a people

from a supposed king or leader of it; and not only do we find the lives and actions of these pretended heroes to be for the most part of an unhistorical character, but our more extended knowledge of languages enables us in many instances to discover the real origin of a national name, and thus to prove the falsehood of its reputed derivation. And thus a general suspicion being thrown upon such stories, any single one of the number, although containing nothing improbable in itself, must yet be regarded as unhistorical, unless there be some peculiar circumstances connected with it, giving it some distinct and particular ground of credibility.

So far then I am willing to allow that Deucalion and Hellen, Pelops and Eumolpus, and any other heroes whom Thucydides may have named in his History, cannot be safely maintained to be real persons from his having mentioned them as such, without expressing any doubt as to their reality. Nor can it be thought to prove the existence of an individual Homer, the author of the *Iliad*, *Odyssey*, and *Homeric Hymns*, that both Thucydides and Herodotus appear to have been of this opinion, and to have entertained no doubt of its truth. Literary criticism was in their days so much in its infancy, and that experience of the erroneousness of popular traditions which in our times has awakened criticism was then so wanting, that the ablest men may be forgiven for having embraced the common notions on such matters just as they found them, without making any inquiry into their truth. But with regard to the early history of Greece, Thucydides was well aware of its uncertainty, and of the mythic character of some of those accounts which had passed for history. It is with a full consciousness of these facts that he professes to give us notwithstanding a credible outline of the principal revolutions which Greece had undergone, and carries his notices back to a period earlier than the Dorian conquest of Peloponnesus, or even than the war of Troy. His account of the Pelopid kings is professedly drawn from the statements of those "who had received from their fathers" "the clearest information as to the affairs of the Peloponnesians." Herodotus, when speaking of the Dorian invasion of Peloponnesus, expressly says that the account given of it by the Lacedæmonians themselves, differed from all the stories of the poets. Is it impossible that there should have existed, along with the poetical version of the early Greek history, another

version of a simpler and truer character; and that long before written narratives were known, a faithful tradition may have been handed down in some particular families, which the memory could have retained as readily, when once applied to the task, as it is known to have retained the verses of the rhapsodists. And if this be so, the fabulous actions ascribed to any hero in the poetical version of his exploits are no more a reason for our rejecting the historical traditions respecting him, and for supposing him to be altogether an imaginary personage, than the romances about Charlemagne should make us disbelieve the biography of Eginhard.

Undoubtedly it may be said that these apparently historical traditions have no real foundation; and are no more than the clumsy attempts of Palæphatus to make fable pass for truth by merely divesting it of its impossibilities. And in this manner, according to Niebuhr, the annalist Piso pruned and mangled the poetical legends of Rome, and thought by so doing to convert them into history. It may be so certainly, but it does not follow that it must be so; and with respect to Greece, the judgment of Thucydides is no inconsiderable argument to prove that it was not so. And if any writer as able and as inquiring as Thucydides, and as fully aware of the existence and real character of the poetical legends, had arisen at Rome in the age of the Scipios, or even of Cicero; and after stating in express terms the general uncertainty of the early Roman history, had given a brief outline of its principal events, collected from sources which he conceived to be trustworthy, such a sketch would in all probability have rendered the immortal work of Niebuhr in great measure superfluous.

It is indeed natural that revolutions which effect a change in the inhabitants of a country should tend to interrupt the traditions of the conquered people, or to corrupt them; and thus the Dorian conquest was likely to obscure the recollections of the Achaian princes of Sparta and Mycenæ. Yet it should be remembered that the Achæians were neither extirpated nor enslaved; that they may have retained their own traditions, as the Welsh and Irish have done under circumstances somewhat similar; and that in one part even of Peloponnesus itself the descendants of the Pelopid princes had established themselves as conquerors, amid the general disasters of their race; so that in Achæia the old Achaian traditions may have been

preserved as easily as the Dorian traditions in Laconia and Argolis. With respect to the Dorians themselves, if their whole early history since their establishment in Peloponnesus had in the time of Thucydides become utterly lost, if the very race of their kings had been falsified, so that they pretended to be Achaians and Heraclidæ, whilst in reality they were Dorians like the rest of their people, such a phenomenon would call for some inquiry into its causes, as it has no antecedent probability to induce us to believe it. It is not probable that a people far removed from the condition of savages, and established within historical memory in the country which they were actually occupying; a people who since that period had undergone no great revolutions, whose social and political relations, whose religion, and whose customs had suffered no change, should nevertheless have wholly lost the memory of their ancestors' fortunes, and should have had none but a poetical history, though their traditions were notoriously at variance with the stories of every known poet. But most incredible of all is it that they could have been mistaken as to the race of their kings, to which their existing institutions bore a living witness. A man's race in ancient times was marked by the peculiar religious worship of his family; thus Herodotus, in order to throw light on the extraction of Isagoras, observes, that the members of his *gens* sacrificed to the Carian Jupiter: and owing to this circumstance, the memory of any distinguished person's origin was preserved in as effectual a manner as it could be by a series of contemporary documents. Now the constant voice of tradition as to the Achaian extraction of the Spartan kings must have been confirmed by their peculiar religious ceremonies, such as they existed in the historical age of Greece; and there is no likelihood that these should have undergone any change since the period of the Dorian conquest. But if they were then Achaian, and not Dorian, the period of the alleged expulsion of the Heraclidæ from Peloponnesus was at that time within memory, and a thing so tenaciously remembered as the peculiar ancestry or race of a people would not be forgotten in the course of a hundred years. Besides every tradition of the Spartans attested that the kings were of a different race from their people; the royalty of the one, and the independent allodial property of the other, were derived from a supposed original contract, by which the two parties

united for their common benefit; the Heraclidæ recovering the thrones which belonged to their race, whilst the Dorians, to whose aid their restoration was owing, took care to assert their own independent condition, very distinct from that of a mere *δημος* in those early times under its own natural hero chiefs. It seems to me the wildest of fancies to suppose that all these traditions, which were not poetical, as well as the known religious rites of the kings, were the mere fruits of state policy, which artfully represented the Dorian chiefs as being of Achaian extraction, in order to give a sort of colour of right to their occupation of the Peloponnesus. As if barbarian conquerors needed such a pretext, or were in the habit of inventing it; as if the Norman chiefs would have forsworn their own real ancestry, to represent themselves as descended from the race of the conquered Saxons. And where is the improbability of the common story, which represents the Heraclidæ as exiled from Peloponnesus, and then becoming the chiefs of the people who gave them an asylum? The very same thing happened with the Norman nobles who took refuge in Scotland: they became chiefs of Keltic clans, to which they gave their name without altering the national character of their clansmen; and in little more than two centuries after their flight into Scotland, two of these Norman families, those of Bruce and Balliol, were seated on the Scottish throne. Without pretending then to assert the historical character of the stories told of the individual founders of the Spartan royalty, yet that the Spartan kings were of Achaian and not of Dorian extraction seems to me to admit of no reasonable doubt; being precisely one of those points on which tradition may best be trusted; being proved by what in ancient times was a positive evidence, supplying the place of history, namely, the peculiar character of the religious rites of different races; and being in itself quite consistent with probability, yet had it not been true, most unlikely to have been invented.

^aIV. There is another point not peculiarly connected with

^a What follows, on the subject of citizenship, has been controverted since the appearance of the first edition of this work, by those whose arguments and authority are alike entitled to the greatest respect. I hope to have an opportunity ere long of returning to the subject, and attempting to meet the objections brought against the theory here maintained. In the meanwhile,

Thucydides, except so far as he may be considered as the representative of all Grecian history, which appears to me deserving of notice; that state of imperfect citizenship so common in Greece under the various names of μέτοικοι, περλόικοι, σύννοικοι, &c. This is a matter of importance, as bearing upon some of the great and eternal principles of political science, and thus applying more or less to the history of every age and nation.

It seems to be assumed in modern times, that the being born of free parents within the territory of any particular state, and the paying towards the support of its government, conveys a natural claim to the rights of citizenship. In the ancient world, on the contrary, citizenship, unless specially conferred as a favour by some definite law or charter, was derivable only from race. The descendants of a foreigner remained foreigners to the end of time; the circumstance of their being born and bred in the country was held to make no change in their condition; community of place could no more convert aliens into citizens than it could change domestic animals into men. Nor did the paying of taxes confer citizenship; taxation was the price paid by a stranger for the liberty of residing in a country not his own, and for the protection afforded by its laws to his person and property; but it was thought to have no necessary connection with the franchise of a citizen, far less with the right of legislating for the commonwealth.

Citizenship was derived from race; but distinctions of race were not of that odious and fantastic character which they have borne in modern times; they implied real differences often of the most important kind, religious and moral. Particular races worshipped particular gods, and in a particular manner. But different gods had different attributes, and the moral image thus presented to the continual contemplation and veneration of the people could not but produce some effect on the national character. According to the attributes of the god was the nature of the hymns in which he was celebrated; even the music varied; and this alone, to a people of such lively sensibilities as the Greeks, was held to be a powerful moral engine;

I did not think it desirable to carry on such an argument at length in the preface to an edition of Thucydides; so that I have contented myself with reprinting the preface in its original form, reserving a fuller exposition and defence of the positions maintained in it for another occasion.

whilst the accompanying ceremonies of the worship enforced with still greater effect the impression produced by the hymns and music. Again, particular races had particular customs which affected the relations of domestic life and of public. Amongst some polygamy was allowed, amongst others forbidden ; some held infanticide to be an atrocious crime, others in certain cases ordained it by law. Practices and professions regarded as infamous by some, were freely tolerated or honoured amongst others : the laws of property and of inheritance were completely various. It is not then to be wondered at that Thucydides, when speaking of a city founded jointly by Ionians and Dorians, should have thought it right to add " that the prevailing institutions of the place were the Ionian ;" for according as they were derived from one or the other of the two races, the whole character of the people would be different. And therefore the mixture of persons of different race in the same commonwealth, unless one race had a complete ascendancy, tended to confuse all the relations of life, and all men's notions of right and wrong ; or by compelling men to tolerate in so near a relation as that of fellow citizens differences upon the main points of human life, led to a general carelessness and scepticism, and encouraged the notion that right and wrong have no real existence, but are the mere creatures of human opinion.

But the interests of ambition and avarice are ever impatient of moral barriers. When a conquering prince or people had formed a vast dominion out of a number of different nations, the several customs and religions of each were either to be extirpated, or melted into one mass, in which each learned to tolerate those of its neighbours, and to despise its own. And the same blending of races, and consequent confusion and degeneracy of manners, was favoured by commercial policy ; which, regarding men solely in the relation of buyers and sellers, considered other points as comparatively unimportant, and in order to win customers would readily sacrifice or endanger the purity of moral and religious institutions. So that in the ancient world civilization which grew chiefly out of conquest or commerce, went almost hand in hand with demoralization.

Now to those who think that political society was ordained for higher purposes than those of mere police or of traffic, the principle of the ancient commonwealths in making agreement in religion and morals the test of citizenship cannot but appear

wise and good. And yet the mixture of races is essential to the improvement of mankind, and an exclusive attachment to national customs is incompatible with true liberality. How then was the problem to be solved; how could civilization be attained without moral degeneracy, how could a narrow-minded bigotry be escaped without falling into the worse evil of Epicurean indifference? Christianity has answered these questions most satisfactorily, by making religious and moral agreement independent of race or national customs; by furnishing us with a sure criterion to distinguish between what is essential and eternal, and what is indifferent, and temporal or local; allowing, nay commanding us to be with regard to every thing of this latter kind in the highest degree tolerant, liberal, and comprehensive; while it gives to the former that only sanction to which implicit reverence may safely and usefully be paid, not the fond sanction of custom, or national prejudice, or human authority of any kind whatever, but the sanction of the truth of God.

That bond and test of citizenship then which the ancient legislators were compelled to seek in sameness of race, because thus only could they avoid the worst of evils, a confusion and consequent indifference in men's notions of right and wrong, is now furnished to us in the profession of Christianity. He who is a Christian, let his race be what it will, let his national customs be ever so different from ours, is fitted to become our fellow citizen: for his being a Christian implies that he retains such of his national customs only as are morally indifferent; and for all such we ought to feel the most perfect toleration. He who is not a Christian, though his family may have lived for generations on the same soil with us, though they may have bought and sold with us, though they may have been protected by our laws, and paid ^a taxes in return for that protection, is yet essentially not a citizen but a sojourner; and to admit such a person to the rights of citizenship tends in principle to the confusion of right and wrong, and lowers the objects of political society to such as are merely physical and external.

In conclusion I must beg to repeat what I have said before,

^a It is considered in our days that those who are possessed of property in a country ought to be citizens in it: the ancient maxim was, that those who were citizens ought to be possessed of property. The difference involved in these two different views is most remarkable.

that the period to which the work of Thucydides refers belongs properly to modern^b and not to ancient history; and it is this circumstance, over and above the great ability of the historian himself, which makes it so peculiarly deserving of our study. The state of Greece from Pericles to Alexander, fully described to us as it is in the works of the great contemporary historians, poets, orators, and philosophers, affords a political lesson perhaps more applicable to our own times, if taken all together, than any other portion of history which can be named anterior to the eighteenth century. Where Thucydides, in his reflections on the bloody dissensions at Coreyra, notices the decay and extinction of the simplicity of old times, he marks the great transition from ancient history to modern, the transition from an age of feeling to one of reflection, from a period of ignorance and credulity to one of inquiry and scepticism. Now such a transition took place in part in the sixteenth century; the period of the Reformation, when compared with the ages preceding it, was undoubtedly one of inquiry and reflection. But still it was an age of strong feeling and of intense belief; the human mind cleared a space for itself vigorously within a certain circle; but except in individual cases, and even those scarcely avowed, there were still acknowledged limits of authority, which inquiry had not yet ventured to question. The period of Roman civilization from the times of the Gracchi to those of the Antonines was in this respect far more completely modern; and accordingly this is one of the periods of history which we should do well to study most carefully. But unfortunately our information respecting it is much scantier than in the case of the corresponding portion of Greek history; the writers, generally speaking, are greatly inferior; and in freedom of inquiry no greater range was or

^b It is curious to observe how readily men mistake accidental distinctions for such as are really essential. A lively writer, the author of the "Bubbles from the Brunnen of Nassau," ridicules the study of what is called ancient history; and as an instance of its uselessness, asks what lessons in the art of war can be derived from the insignificant contests which took place *before the invention of gunpowder*. Now it so happens that one who well knew what military lessons were instructive, the emperor Napoleon, has selected out of the whole range of history the campaigns of seven generals only, as important to be studied by an officer professionally in all their details; and of these seven, three belong to the times of Greece and Rome, namely, Alexander, Hannibal, and Cæsar. See Napoleon's "Mélanges Historiques," tome II. p. 10.

could be taken than that which the mind of Greece had reached already. And in point of political experience, we are even at this hour scarcely on a level with the statesmen of the age of Alexander. Mere lapse of years confers here no increase of knowledge; four thousand years have furnished the Asiatic with scarcely any thing that deserves the name of political experience; two thousand years since the fall of Carthage have furnished the African with absolutely nothing. Even in Europe and in America it would not be easy now to collect such a treasure of experience as the constitutions of 153 commonwealths along the various coasts of the Mediterranean offered to Aristotle. There he might study the institutions of various races derived from various sources: every possible variety of external position, of national character, of positive law; agricultural states and commercial, military powers and maritime, wealthy countries and poor ones, monarchies, aristocracies, and democracies, with every imaginable form and combination of each and all; states overpeopled and underpeopled, old and new, in every circumstance of advance, maturity, and decline. So rich was the experience which Aristotle enjoyed, but which to us is only attainable mediately and imperfectly through his other writings; his own record of all these commonwealths, as well as all other information concerning the greatest part of them, having unhappily perished. Nor was the moral experience of the age of Greek civilization less complete. By moral experience I mean an acquaintance with the whole compass of those questions which relate to the metaphysical analysis of man's nature and faculties, and to the practical object of his being. This was derived from the strong critical and inquiring spirit of the Greek sophists and philosophers, and from the unbounded freedom which they enjoyed. In mere metaphysical research the schoolmen were indefatigable and bold, but in moral questions there was an authority which restrained them: among Christians the notions of duty and of virtue must be assumed as beyond dispute. But not the wildest extravagance of atheistic wickedness in modern times can go further than the sophists of Greece went before them; whatever audacity can dare and subtilty contrive to make the words "good" and "evil" change their meaning, has been already tried in the days of Plato, and by his eloquence, and wisdom, and faith unshaken, has been put to shame. Thus it is that while the advance of civilization destroys

much that is noble, and throws over the mass of human society an atmosphere somewhat dull and hard ; yet it is only by its peculiar trials, no less than by its positive advantages, that the utmost virtue of human nature can be matured. And those who vainly lament that progress of earthly things which, whether good or evil, is certainly inevitable, may be consoled by the thought that its sure tendency is to confirm and purify the virtue of the good : and that to us, holding in our hands not the wisdom of Plato only, but also a treasure of wisdom and of comfort which to Plato was denied, the utmost activity of the human mind may be viewed without apprehension, in the confidence that we possess a charm to deprive it of its evil, and to make it minister for ourselves certainly, and through us, if we use it rightly, for the world in general, to the more perfect triumph of good.

I linger round a subject which nothing could tempt me to quit but the consciousness of treating it too unworthily. What is miscalled ancient history, the really modern history of the civilization of Greece and Rome, has for years interested me so deeply, that it is painful to feel myself after all so unable to paint it fully. Of the manifold imperfections of this edition of Thucydides none can be more aware than I am ; but in the present state of knowledge these will be soon corrected and supplied by others : and I will at least hope that these volumes may encourage a spirit of research into history, and may in some measure assist in directing it ; that they may contribute to the conviction that history is to be studied as a whole, and according to its philosophical divisions, not such as are merely geographical and chronological ; that the history of Greece and of Rome is not an idle inquiry about remote ages and forgotten institutions, but a living picture of things present, fitted not so much for the curiosity of the scholar, as for the instruction of the statesman and the citizen.

FOX HOW, AMBLESIDE,
January 1835.

ΘΟΥΚΥΔΙΔΟΥ ΞΥΓΓΡΑΦΗΣ

H.

Ο ΔΕ Γύλιππος καὶ ὁ Πυθὴν ἐκ τοῦ Τάραντος, ἐπεὶ
 ἐπεσκέυασαν τὰς ναῦς, παρέπλευσαν ἐς Λοκροὺς τοὺς
 Ἐπιζεφυρίου· καὶ πυνθανόμενοι σαφέστερον
 ἤδη ὅτι οὐ παντελῶς πω ἀποτετειχισμένοι αἱ
 Συράκουσαί εἰσιν, ἀλλ' ἔτι οἶόν τε κατὰ τὰς
 Ἐπιπολὰς στρατιᾷ ἀφικομένους ἐσελθεῖν,
 ἐβουλεύοντο εἴτ' ἐν δεξιᾷ λαβόντες τὴν Σι-
 κελίαν διακινδυνεύσωσιν ἐσπλεύσαι, εἴτ' ἐν
 ἀριστερᾷ ἐς Ἱμέραν πρῶτον πλεύσαντες, καὶ
 αὐτοὺς τε ἐκείνους καὶ στρατιὰν ἄλλην προσλαβόντες, οὓς
 ἂν πείθωσι, κατὰ γῆν ἔλθωσι. καὶ ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς ἐπὶ τῆς
 Ἱμέρας πλεῖν, ἄλλως τε καὶ τῶν Ἀττικῶν τεσσάρων νεῶν
 οὐπω παρουσῶν ἐν τῷ Ῥηγίῳ, ἃς ὁ Νικίας ὁμως, πυνθανό-
 μενος αὐτοὺς ἐν Λοκροῖς εἶναι, ἀπέστειλε. φθάσαντες δὲ τὴν
 φυλακὴν ταύτην περαιοῦνται διὰ τοῦ πορθμοῦ, καὶ σχόντες
 Ῥηγίῳ καὶ Μεσσήνῃ, ἀφικνοῦνται ἐς Ἱμέραν. ἐκεῖ δὲ ὄντες

1. δέ] μὲν B.h. 2. ἐπαρεσκεύασαν i. παρεσκεύασαν R. ἐπιζεφερίου T.
 4. ἀποτετειχισμένοι—στρατιᾷ] om. T. 6. πανστρατιᾷ R.i. 8. διακινδυνεύ-
 ωσιν d.i. διακινδυνεύσουσιν C.G.e.m. ἐκπλεύσαι D.g. 11. τὴν ἡμέραν L.O.
 13. παρουσῶν ἐν τῷ A.B.C.D.F.H.K.N.P.T.V. b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo.
 Goell. Bekk. vulgo omittunt præpositionem. ὁμως] ἅμα D.Q.g. post αὐτοὺς
 ponit B. 15. σχόντες ἐν Ῥηγίῳ P. Ῥηγίνῳ T.

13. ἃς ὁ Νικίας ὁμως, πυνθανόμενος] Τὸ
 ὁμως διὰ τοῦτο πρόσκειται, ὅτι ἐν τῇ ἕκτῃ
 ὀλιγορεῖν ἔφη τὸν Νικίαν τῆς φυλακῆς τοῦ
 κατάπλου Πελοποννήσου. SCHOL.

15. καὶ σχόντες Ῥηγίῳ] Thucydides
 plerumque huic verbo addit præpositio-
 nem εἰς. III. 34, 1. πάλιν ἔσχε καὶ ἐς
 Νότιον. IV. 3, 1. ἐς τὴν Πύλον πρῶτοι

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τούς τε Ἱμεραίους ἔπεισαν ξυμπολεμεῖν, καὶ αὐτούς τε ἔπε-
σθαι καὶ τοῖς ἐκ τῶν νεῶν τῶν σφετέρων ναύταις, ὅσοι μὴ
εἶχον ὄπλα, παρασχεῖν (τὰς γὰρ ναὺς ἀνείλκυσαν ἐν Ἱμέρᾳ),
καὶ τοὺς Σελινουντίους πέμψαντες ἐκέλευον ἀπαντᾶν παν-
4 στρατιᾶ ἔς τι χωρίον. πέμψειν δέ τινα αὐτοῖς ὑπέσχοντο 5
στρατιὰν οὐ πολλὴν καὶ οἱ Γελῶοι καὶ τῶν Σικελῶν τινές,
οἱ πολὺ προθυμότερον προσχωρεῖν ἐτοῖμοι ἦσαν τοῦ τε
Ἀρχωνίδου νεωστὶ τεθνηκότος, ὃς τῶν ταύτῃ Σικελῶν βασι-
λεύων τινῶν, καὶ ὧν οὐκ ἀδύνατος, τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις φίλος
ἦν, καὶ τοῦ Γυλίππου ἐκ Λακεδαιμόνος προθύμως δοκοῦντος 10
ἤκειν. καὶ ὁ μὲν Γύλιππος, ἀναλαβὼν τῶν τε σφετέρων
ναυτῶν καὶ ἐπιβατῶν τοὺς ὀπλισμένους, ἑπτακοσίους μά-
λιστα, Ἱμεραίους δὲ ὀπλίτας καὶ ψιλούς ξυναμφοτέρους
χιλίους, καὶ ἱππέας ἑκατὸν, καὶ Σελινουντίων τέ τινας ψιλούς
καὶ ἱππέας, καὶ Γελῶων ὀλίγους, Σικελῶν τε ἐς χιλίους τοὺς 15
πάντας, ἐχώρει πρὸς τὰς Συρακούσας. II. οἱ δ' ἐκ τῆς

SYRACUSE.

The news of his ap-
proach is brought to
Syracuse by a vessel
coming direct from
Greece. He makes
his way into Syracuse

Λευκάδος Κορίνθιοι ταῖς τε ἄλλαις ναυσὶν, ὡς
εἶχον τάχους, ἐβοήθουν, καὶ Γόγγυλος, εἰς τῶν
Κορινθίων ἀρχόντων, μιᾷ νηὶ τελευταῖος ὁρμη-
θεὶς πρῶτος μὲν ἀφικνεῖται ἐς τὰς Συρακούσας, 20
ὀλίγον δὲ πρὸ Γυλίππου· καὶ καταλαβὼν αὐ-

1. τε] om. g. 2. ναύταις] ταύταις καὶ R.d. ὅσοι] ὅσα B.h. 3. γὰρ] μὲν
A.C.D.E.F.G.K.L.N.O.P.R.V.c.d.e.g.k.m. δὲ Q. 4. στρατιᾶ A.C.D.E.F.G.
H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.R.V.c.d.e.g.k.m. 5. τινες h. om. R.d.i. τιν' αὐτοῖς V. Bekk.
6. πολλοὶ d.f.i. 7. τοῦ τε ἀρχωνίδου B.h. Porro. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omitt.
particulam. 8. βασιλεόντων K. 10. τοῦ ἐκ λακ. T. δοκοῦντος προθύμως B.
11. τῶν σφετέρων B.O.h. 13. ὀπλίτας ψιλούς A.C.D.E.F.G.H.K.R.T.d.e.g.m.
14. σελινουντίους A. τέ ex B.h. receperunt Bekk. Goell. om. A.D.E.F.G.
17. ἄλλαις] λοιπαῖς γρ. h. 18. γόγγυλος B.h. γόγγυλος Boissonad. ad He-
rodiani Epimer. p. 33. qui fallitur. εἰς] om. g. post ἀρχόντων habent N.V.
20. πρῶτον f. 21. καταλαβὼν F.

ἐκέλευε σχόντας αὐτούς. Sic IV. 25, 10.
V. 2, 2. et alibi. Cum dativo effert
III. 33, 1. οὐ σχήσων ἄλλη, ἡ Πελο-
ποννησῶ. Itaque ἐν, quod hic habet
Dan. (P.) ab imperito correctore incul-
catum est. DUKER.

II. τῶν τε σφετέρων ναυτῶν] The pro-
noun, I think, refers not to Gylippus

only, but to Pythen, as a few lines
above we have ἔπεισαν—τοῖς ἐκ τῶν
νεῶν τῶν σφετέρων ναύταις. See also
the note on V. 71, 3.

18. Γόγγυλος] Primo conflictu, inquit
Plutarchus p. 536. occisus est. De ejus
uxore Xenophon Anab. p. 425. [VII.
8, 8, 17.] WASS.

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by Epipolæ, when the
Athenian lines were
nearly completed.

τοὺς περὶ ἀπαλλαγῆς τοῦ πολέμου μέλλοντας
ἐκκλησιάσειν, διεκώλυσέ τε καὶ παρεθάρσυνε,
λέγων ὅτι νῆές τε ἄλλαι ἔτι προσπλέουσι, καὶ Γύλιππος ὁ
Κλεανδρίδου, Λακεδαιμονίων ἀποστειλάντων, ἄρχων. καὶ οἱ 2
5 μὲν Συρακόσιοι ἐπερρώσθησάν τε, καὶ τῷ Γυλίππῳ εὐθὺς
πανστρατιᾷ ὡς ἀπαντησόμενοι ἐξῆλθον· ἥδη γὰρ καὶ ἐγγὺς
ὄντα ἦσθάνοντο αὐτόν. ὁ δὲ †'Ιέτας τότε† τεῖχος ἐν τῇ 3
παρόδῳ τῶν Σικελῶν ἐλὼν, καὶ ξυνταξάμενος ὡς ἐς μάχην,
ἀφικνεῖται ἐς τὰς Ἐπιπολάς· καὶ ἀναβὰς κατὰ τὸν Εὐρύηλον,
10 ἥπερ καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὸ πρῶτον, ἐχώρει μετὰ τῶν Συρακο-
σίων ἐπὶ τὸ τεῖχισμα τῶν Ἀθηναίων. ἔτυχε δὲ κατὰ τοῦτο 4

1. μέλλοντος f. 2. ἐκκλησιάσειν K.k. διεκώλυνέ h. 3. ἔτι] om. G.H.
K.R.i. ἐπὶ γρ. h. 4. κλεάνδρου P. ἀποσταλέντων P.Q. 5. ἐπερρώσθησάν
F. ἐπεραιώθησαν g. ἐπερρώθησαν L.O. 6. καὶ] om. P.g. ante γὰρ ponunt
H.T. 7. αὐτοὶ d. γέτα Bekk. γε τὰ A.B. γέτας E.e.k. et margo A.
γέγας G. γε D.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.g.m. γέτας τὸ τεῖχος C. ἰέτας Goell.
ὁ †δὲ γε τό τε† τεῖχος, suprascripto δὲ γέτα[s]. Poppo. om. c.d.f. vulgo ἰέγας.
τότε] τό τε Bekk. τέ τι K.R. τότε τί B.h. τ F. τότε τὸ i. 8. ξυνταξόμε-
νος A.E. 9. ἐς τὰς A.D.E.F.G. πρὸς τὰς B. Bekk. 2. εὐθύηλον i. εὐρυ-
κλον G.k.m. ἔρυκλον K.Q. 10. οἱ ἀθηναῖοι] ἐκείνοι G. 11. ἐτύγχανε
δὲ κατὰ τοῦτο τοῦ καιροῦ B.h. Poppo. Goell. κατὰ τοῦ καιροῦ V.

4. Κλεανδρίδου] De furto utriusque
vid. Diodorum XIII. p. 389. Athenæ-
um p. 234. vid. etiam Frontinum II. p.
197. Wass. De nomine patris Gylippi
vid. VI. 93, 2. Gylippum, ab Ephoris
peculatus damnatum, inedia vitam fini-
visse, scribit Athenæus VI. 5. in exsil-
ium abiisse, Plutarchus et Diodorus.
Duk.

7. ὁ δὲ †'Ιέτας τότε†, κ. τ. λ.] The
text here is hopelessly corrupt, τό τε
τεῖχος being nonsense, and τότε being
so flat, that we cannot conceive it to be
the true reading. The name of the
fort is of no consequence, and is equally
obscure whether we read Geta, Jetæ,
or Jegas; Jetæ however has most in
its favour, as a place of that name oc-
curs in a fragment of Philistus, as
Pliny mentions amongst the states of
Sicily, both the Etini and the Jetenses,
(III. 8.) and Cicero names the Jetini,
(for so Zumpt properly reads instead of
the corrupt form Letini,) next to the
people of Elorus or Helorus, as if they
were both in the same part of Sicily.
I should be inclined to read, ὁ δὲ Ἰέτας
τε τεῖχος ἐν παρόδῳ τῶν Σικελῶν ἐλὼν,

καὶ ξυνταξάμενος ὡς ἐς μάχην. Some of
the best MSS. read, ὁ δὲ γε τό τε τεῖχος;
now if we suppose that in the words
γε τὸ there is a mere corruption of the
name of the place, we arrive at once at
the reading, ὁ δὲ Γέτα τε τεῖχος ἐν τῇ
παρόδῳ, κ. τ. λ. or, ὁ δὲ Ἰέτας τε τεῖχος.
“He having both taken on his passage
“Geta, (or Jetæ,) a fort belonging to
“the Sikelians, and having drawn up
“his men to be ready for battle, arrives
“at Epipolæ.”

9. κατὰ τὸν Εὐρύηλον] See the me-
moir on the map of Syracuse. Gylip-
pus thus turned at once the Athenian
position, by getting to the high ground
which commanded their rear.

11. κατὰ τοῦτο καιροῦ] Poppo and
Göller read, κατὰ τοῦτο τοῦ καιροῦ, in
compliance with the rule of Phrynichus,
(p. 279. ed. Lobeck.) that we should
write, κατ' ἐκείνο τοῦ καιροῦ, and not
κατ' ἐκείνο καιροῦ. But Lobeck has
shewn that the article in similar expres-
sions is sometimes used and sometimes
omitted by the best writers, according
to the meaning which they wished to
convey; and it seems to me that in

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καιροῦ ἐλθὼν, ἐν ᾧ ἐπτά μὲν ἢ ὀκτὼ σταδίων ἤδη ἀπετετέ-
λεστο τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐς τὸν μέγαν λιμένα διπλοῦν τείχος,
πλὴν κατὰ βραχὺ τι τὸν πρὸς τὴν θάλασσαν· τοῦτο δ' ἔτι
ὠκοδόμουν. τῷ δὲ ἄλλῳ τοῦ κύκλου πρὸς τὸν Τρώγιλον ἐπὶ
τὴν ἑτέραν θάλασσαν λίθοι τε παραβεβλημένοι τῷ πλέονι 5
ἤδη ἦσαν, καὶ ἔστιν ἂ καὶ ἡμίεργα, τὰ δὲ καὶ ἐξειργασμένα
κατελείπετο. παρὰ τοσοῦτον μὲν Συράκουσαι ἦλθον κινδύνου.

III. Οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι αἰφνιδίως τοῦ τε Γυλίσκου καὶ τῶν
Συρακοσίων σφίσιν ἐπιόντων, ἐθορυβήθησαν μὲν τὸ πρῶτον,
He summons the A- thenians to evacuate
Sicily; offers them bat- tle, which they decline,
and takes the fort of
Labdalum. παρατάξαντο δέ. ὁ δὲ θέμενος τὰ ὄπλα ἐγγὺς, 10
κήρυκα προπέμπει αὐτοῖς λέγοντα, εἰ βούλον-
ται ἐξιέναι ἐκ τῆς Σικελίας πέντε ἡμερῶν,
λαβόντες τὰ σφέτερα αὐτῶν, ἐτοῖμος εἶναι

1. ἐξελθὼν e. ἤδη] om. N.V.e. ἀπετετέλεστο B.h. Bekk. 2. vulgo
ἐπετετέλεστο. 3. κατὰ] παρὰ B.h. κατὰβραχὺ F. Scholiasta, ut videtur
Lobeckio ad Phrynich. p. 540. καταβραχὺ G. τὸ] om. B. πρὸς] παρὰ B.
τὴν] om. K. 4. τὸ δὲ ἄλλο T. ἄλλο H.K. τρώγιλον A.F. 5. παρεμ-
βεβλημένοι G.L.O.P.Q.k.m. περιβεβλημένοι h. τὸ πλέον d.e. 7. κατε-
λίπετο A.E.F.H.T.c.d.e.f. correct. C. μὲν συράκουσαι A.D.F.G.H.K.L.N.
O.P.Q.T.V.c.d.e.g.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo μὲν αἱ συράκουσαι. καὶ
ἦλθον Q. 9. ἐθορύβησαν T. μὲν τὸ πρῶτον B.T.h. Bekk. 2. vulgo μὲν
πρῶτον. 11. προσπέμπει B.e.h. Goell. 12. ἐκ] om. B.G.h. 13. λα-
βόντας N.V. ἐτοῖμοι L.O.P.k.

this passage the article is not required, —the sense being simply, he happened “to arrive at a moment so critical,” or, “so critically,” without any particular reference to “the crisis, or turning point, of the Sicilian war.” Compare Demosth. Olynth. II. p. 20. l. 12. Reisk. καιροῦ μὲν δὴ πρὸς τοῦτο παρίστη Φιλίππῳ τὰ πράγματα: and just below, in this very chapter, παρὰ τοσοῦτον κινδύνου.

7. παρὰ τοσοῦτον—κινδύνου.] See the note on III. 49, 5. ad finem.

11. προσπ.] Scriptura hujus verbi multis locis variat. Mihi ita videtur: quum sententia postulat, ut dicatur *præmittere*, vel *præius mittere*, scribendum esse *προπέμπειν* quum, *ad aliquem mittere*, *προσπέμπειν*. Thucydides I. 29, 1. *προπέμψαντες κήρυκα πρότερον πόλεμον προερούντα Κερκυραίοις*. III. 100, 1. *προπέμψαντες πρότερον ἔς τε Κόρινθον καὶ ἐς Λακεδαιμόνα πρόσβεις*. IV. 30, 4.

Κλέων δὲ ἐκείνῳ προπέμψας ἄγγελον, ὡς ἦκων. Sic eod. lib. cap. 78, 1. et III, 1. et VIII. 77. in quibus omnibus *προπέμπειν*, pro *præmittere*, constanter habent MSS. et Edd. Unde, hic quoque *προπέμπειν* legendum adsentior Wassio. At I. 53, 1. *ἔδοξεν οὖν αὐτοῖς ἄνδρας—ἀνευ κηρυκίου προπέμψαι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις*. II. 79, 4. *προπεμψάντων δὲ ἐς Ὀλυνθον τῶν μὴ ταῦτα βουλομένων*. III. 52, 3. *προσπέμπει δὲ αὐτοῖς κήρυκα*. IV. 114, 1. *τοῖς δὲ Ἀθηναίοις κήρυκα προσπέμψας*, variant libri: sed tamen omnia illa loca potius requirunt *προσπέμπειν*, quam *προπέμπειν*. Nec VIII. 47, 2. καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδου *προσπέμψαντος λόγους ἐς τοὺς δυνατωτάτους αὐτῶν ἄνδρας*, admitto scripturam Marg. *προπέμψαντος* etsi V. 76, 1. est, *λόγους προὔπεμπον ἐς τὸ Ἄργος ξυμβατηρίου* nam hic est *præmittere*, ibi *mittere*. Duk.

13. ἐτοῖμος εἶναι σπένδεσθαι] The nominative, as Göller rightly observes,

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σπένδεσθαι. οἱ δὲ ἐν ὀλιγοῤῥία τε ἐποιοῦντο, καὶ οὐδὲν ἀπο- 2
 κρινάμενοι ἀπέπεμψαν. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο ἀντιπαρεσκευάζοντο
 ἀλλήλοις ὡς ἐς μάχην. καὶ ὁ Γύλιππος, ὁρῶν τοὺς Συρακο- 3
 σίους ταρασσομένους καὶ οὐ ῥαδίως ξυντασσομένους, ἐπανῆγε
 5 τὸ στρατόπεδον ἐς τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν μᾶλλον. καὶ ὁ Νικίας
 οὐκ ἐπῆγε τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, ἀλλ' ἡσύχαζε πρὸς τῷ ἑαυτοῦ
 τείχει. ὡς δ' ἔγνω ὁ Γύλιππος οὐ προσιόντας αὐτοὺς, ἀπή-
 γαγε τὴν στρατιὰν ἐπὶ τὴν ἄκραν τὴν Τεμενίτιν καλουμένην,
 καὶ αὐτοῦ ἠϋλίσαντο. τῇ δ' ὑστεραία ἄγων τὴν μὲν πλεί- 4
 10 στην τῆς στρατιᾶς παρέταξε πρὸς τὰ τείχη τῶν Ἀθηναίων,
 ὅπως μὴ ἐπιβοηθοῖεν ἄλλοσε, μέρος δέ τι πέμψας πρὸς τὸ
 φρούριον τὸ Λάβδαλον αἰρεῖ, καὶ ὅσους ἔλαβεν ἐν αὐτῷ,
 πάντας ἀπέκτεινεν· ἦν δὲ οὐκ ἐπιφανὲς τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τὸ
 χωρίον. καὶ τριήρης τῇ αὐτῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἀλίσκεται τῶν Ἀθηναίων 5
 15 ὑπὸ τῶν Συρακοσίων, ἐφορμῶσα τῷ λιμένι.

IV. Καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα ἐτείχιζον οἱ Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμ-
 μαχοι διὰ τῶν Ἐπιπολῶν, ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως ἀρξάμενοι, ἄνω
 πρὸς τὸ ἐγκάρσιον τείχος ἀπλοῦν, ὅπως οἱ
 Ἀθηναῖοι, εἰ μὴ δύναιντο κωλύσαι, μηκέτι οἰοί-
 20 τε ὧσιν ἀποτειχίσαι. καὶ οἳ τε Ἀθηναῖοι ἀνα- 2

1. ἐν—ἀποκρινάμενοι] om. G. ἀποκρινάμενοι] om. m. 2. καὶ] om. K. ἀντε-
 παρεσκευάζοντο D.E.F.G.H.V.c.g. 3. ὁρῶν ὁ γύλ. V. 4. καὶ οὐ ῥαδίως ξυντ.]
 om. O.Q. 6. τὸ T. ἑαυτῶν B.h. 8. τεμενίτιν A.B.C.D.F.H.N.c.d.e.g.h.i.
 Porro. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τεμενίτην. 11. βοηθοῖεν E.d.i. ἐπιβοηθείεν V. τὸν
 φρουρὸν k. 12. λαίβδαλον g. λάμδαλον G. λάβδακον L.O.Q. ὁπόσους L.O.
 13. οὐδ' O. τὸ χωρίον τοῖς ἀθηναίοις K. 15. ἐφορμῶσα D.E.F.H.Q.R.T.f.g.i.
 τῷ μεγάλῳ λιμένι B.h. Bekk. 2. τῷ λιμένι A.D.E.F.G. 16. ἐτείχισαν K.
 19. εἰ] οἱ f. 20. ἀναβεβήκασιν C.L.O.P.k.

supposes the construction of the earlier part of the sentence to have been προπέμψας λέγει, instead of προπέμπει λέγοντα. Compare a similar confusion, V. 42, 2. οὐκ ἑόντων μεμνήσθαι, ἀλλ' ἐτοίμοι εἶναι. See the note there.

8. τὴν ἄκραν τὴν Τεμενίτιν καλουμένην] See the map and memoir on Syracuse.

18. πρὸς τὸ ἐγκάρσιον τείχος ἀπλοῦν] Ἀπ πρὸς ἐγκάρσιον, τείχος ἀπλοῦν? ut πρὸς ὄρθιον. Xenoph. Hellen. II. 4, 15.

ὄρθιον et ἅπαντες. V. 4, 54. πρὸς τὸ σιμόν idem IV. 3, 23. DOBREE. This seems to me undoubtedly the true interpretation; "they began to carry "a single wall," (the Athenian circumvallation was a "double wall," ch. 2, 4.) "up the hill of Epipolæ, in a cross "direction;" that is, "to cross the "line of the Athenian wall;" as we had ἐγκάρσιον τείχος in a similar sense, VI. 99, 3.

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nian lines. Nicias occupies Plemyrion, and establishes three forts on it, and sends a squadron to intercept any further reinforcements to the enemy from Greece.

βεβήκεσαν ἤδη ἄνω, τὸ ἐπὶ θαλάσῃ τείχος ἐπιτελέσαντες· καὶ ὁ Γύλιππος (ἦν γὰρ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τοῦ τείχους ἀσθενὲς) νυκτὸς ἀναλαβὼν τὴν στρατιὰν ἐπήγει πρὸς αὐτό. οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι (ἔτυχον γὰρ ἔξω ἀυλιζόμενοι) ὥς ἡσθοντο, ἀντεπήγαν· ὁ δὲ γνούς κατὰ τάχος ἀπήγαγε τοὺς σφετέρους πάλιν. ἐποικοδομήσαντες δὲ αὐτὸ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ὑψηλότερον, αὐτοὶ μὲν ταύτῃ ἐφύλασσον, τοὺς δὲ ἄλλους ξυμμάχους κατὰ τὸ ἄλλο τείχισμα ἤδη διέταξαν, ἥπερ ἔμελλον ἕκαστοι φρουρεῖν. Τῷ δὲ Νικίᾳ ἐδόκει τὸ Πλημύριον καλούμενον τειχίσαι· ἔστι δὲ ἄκρα ἀντιπέρας τῆς πόλεως, ἥπερ προὔχουσα τοῦ μεγάλου λιμένος τὸ στόμα στενὸν ποιεῖ, καὶ εἰ τειχισθείη, ῥᾶον αὐτῷ ἐφαίνετο ἢ ἐσκομιδὴ τῶν ἐπιτηδείων ἔσεσθαι· δι' ἐλάσσοнос γὰρ πρὸς τῷ λιμένι τῷ τῶν Συρακοσίων ἐφορμήσειν σφᾶς, καὶ οὐχ ὥσπερ νῦν ἐκ μυχοῦ τοῦ λιμένος τὰς ἐπαναγωγὰς ποιήσεσθαι, ἣν τι ναυτικῷ κινῶνται. προσεῖχέ τε ἤδη μᾶλλον τῷ κατὰ

1. ἐπὶ τῇ θαλάσῃ B.N.R.d.f.h. 4. ἀπήγει B.h. 5. γὰρ ἤδη ἔξω G.
 6. ἐπήγαγε L.O.T. 10. πλημύριον K. Bekk. vulgo πλημμύριον. Sic et infra
 (c. 23, 1, 4. 31, 3. 32, 1. 36, 6.) D.G.K.c. 12. ἥπερ A. 13. ῥᾶον B.D.E.F.
 G.H.R.T.V.g.k.m. Bekk. 2. (Cf. c. 28, 1.) ῥαίων A. vulgo ῥᾶων. αὐτὸ T.
 14. πρὸς λιμένι τῷ τῶν Q. πρὸς τῷ λιμένι τῶν H.L.O.P.T.V. 15. ἐφορμήσειν
 D.P.g. 16. ἐπαναγωγὰς B.h. Porro. Bekk. 2. vulgo ἐπαγωγὰς. ποιήσασθαι
 C.f. ἦν τι E. τινα B.h. 17. κινῶνται L.O.P.

6. τοὺς σφετέρους] Here undoubtedly σφετέρους seems to refer to Gylippus; and so again, ch. 8, 1, τὴν σφετέραν ἀπορίαν refers to Nicias alone. Yet is not the sense rather "the men belonging to his side," "the distress of his own side," than "his men," or, "his distress?" that is, is not there always something of a plural notion retained in the word, so that αὐτοῦ could not be substituted for it without some change of the meaning?

13. ῥᾶον] Compare θάσσον οὐσα, ch. 28, 1, and μὴ ῥαδίως οὐσης τῆς ἀναχωρήσεως, with the note there. I have there followed the best MSS. in reading ῥᾶων instead of ῥάων.

16. τὰς ἐπαναγωγὰς] So the text

should undoubtedly be corrected, as Bekker has corrected it in ch. 34, 6. τὰς ἐπαναγωγὰς signifies, "their getting under weigh to meet the enemy;" τὰς ἐπαγωγὰς can signify nothing but "their calling or bringing in." I agree with the Scholiast in considering οἱ Συρακοῖσις to be the nominative to κινῶνται. The word applies more naturally to the stirring of a party undergoing blockade, than to the mere locomotion of the ships of the blockaders from one point to another. So VIII. 100, 2. σκοπούς κατεστήσατο—εἰ ἄρα ποὶ κινούντο αἱ νῆες, ὅπως μὴ λάθωιεν. Compare also IV. 76, 4, where for the same reason κινούμενα is to be preferred to the old reading κινούμενοι.

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θάλασσαν πολέμῳ, ὁρῶν τὰ ἐκ τῆς γῆς σφίσιν, ἐπειδὴ
 Γύλιππος ἦκεν, ἀνελπιστότερα ὄντα. διακομίσας οὖν στρα- 5
 τιὰν καὶ τὰς ναῦς ἐξετείχισε τρία φρούρια· καὶ ἐν αὐτοῖς
 τὰ τε σκευὴ τὰ πλείστα ἔκειτο, καὶ τὰ πλοῖα ἤδη ἐκεῖ τὰ
 5 μεγάλα ὥρμει καὶ αἱ ταχεῖαι νῆες. ὥστε καὶ τῶν πληρωμά- 6
 των οὐχ ἥκιστα τότε πρῶτον κάκωσις ἐγένετο· τῷ τε γὰρ
 ὕδατι σπανίῳ χρώμενοι καὶ οὐκ ἐγγύθεν, καὶ ἐπὶ φρυγανι-
 σμὸν ἅμα ὁπότε ἐξέλθοιεν οἱ ναῦται, ὑπὸ τῶν ἰππέων τῶν
 Συρακοσίων, κρατούντων τῆς γῆς, διεφθείροντο. τρίτον γὰρ
 10 μέρος τῶν ἰππέων τοῖς Συρακοσίοις διὰ τοὺς ἐν τῷ Πλημυ-
 ρίῳ, ἵνα μὴ κακουργήσοντες ἐξίοιεν, ἐπὶ τῇ ἐν τῷ Ὀλυμ-
 πιείῳ πολίχνῃ ἐτετάχατο. Ἐπυνθάνετο δὲ καὶ τὰς λοιπὰς 7
 τῶν Κορινθίων ναῦς προσπλεύσας ὁ Νικίας· καὶ πέμπει
 ἐς φυλακὴν αὐτῶν ἑκοσι ναῦς, αἷς εἶρητο περί τε Λοκροὺς καὶ
 15 Ῥήγιον καὶ τὴν προσβολὴν τῆς Σικελίας ναυλοχεῖν αὐτάς.

V. Ὁ δὲ Γύλιππος ἅμα μὲν ἐτείχιζε τὸ διὰ τῶν Ἐπιπο-

1. τῆς] om. V. γῆς ἤδη σφίσιν B.h. ἐπειδὴ ὁ γ. B.h. 2. ὁ γύλιππος B.
 τὴν στρατιὰν N. 3. ἐξετείχισε C.D.E.F.G.H.K.R.T.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo.

vulgo et Bekk. ἐξετείχιζε. αὐτοῖς τε K. 5. ὥρμιζετο B.h. 9. γῆς οἱ
 πολλοὶ διεφθ. B.h. Bekker. γῆς διεφθείροντο A.D.E.F.G. 10. πλημύρῳ E.
 11. κακουργήσοντες C.D.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo.
 Goell. Bekk. vulgo κακουργήσαντες. τῇ ἐν] om. B.h. ὀλυμπίῳ L.e.
 12. πολύχνῃ D.g. Πολίχνῃ cum majuscula litera, Poppo. et Goell. 14. εἶρηται i.
 16. διετείχιζε B.

6. τῷ τε γὰρ ὕδατι, κ. τ. λ.] The words τῷ ὕδατι—χρώμενοι οὐκ ἐγγύθεν, are equivalent to ἐφ' ὕδαρ οὐκ ἐγγύθεν ὅν ἐξελθόντες, and therefore may be coupled with what follows, καὶ ἐπὶ φρυγανισμὸν. The words οἱ πολλοὶ, which Bekker and Göller have inserted, appear to me a most manifest and most ill-judged interpolation. It is absurd to suppose that the majority of the Athenian seamen were cut off by the Syracusan cavalry; but speaking of these seamen, Thucydides says, that “they were in the habit of being cut off by the cavalry, when they straggled into the country for wood and water;” the very tense sufficiently shewing that all were not actually cut off, but that

they were in the habit of being cut off; meaning of course that some of the whole number were constantly cut off. But οἱ πολλοὶ would not be sense; for it is neither true that the majority of the individual seamen were killed actually, nor that only the majority were in the habit of losing some of their number; for this is true not of the majority, but of the whole body.

15. ναυλοχεῖν αὐτάς] “To be on the look-out for them.” Compare Ap-
 pian. Bell. Civil. IV. 82. Μοῦρκος δὲ ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ ναυλοχῶν Κλεοπάτραν. To this passage Photius refers, ναυλοχεῖν—ναῦς λοχᾶν καὶ ἐνεδρεῖν. Θουκυδίδης ἐβδόμῳ. Göller has quoted these words from Photius.

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λῶν τείχος, τοῖς λίθοις χρώμενος οὗς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι προπαρε-
 βάλλοντο σφίσιν, ἅμα δὲ παρέτασεν ἐξάγων
 αἰὲ πρὸ τοῦ τειχίσματος τοὺς Συρακοσίους καὶ
 τοὺς ξυμμάχους· καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀντιπαρε-
 τάσσοντο. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἔδοξε τῷ Γυλίππῳ καιρὸς 5
 εἶναι, ἦρχε τῆς ἐφόδου· καὶ ἐν χερσὶ γενόμενοι
 ἐμάχοντο μεταξὺ τῶν τειχισμάτων, ἢ τῆς ἵπ-
 3 που τῶν Συρακοσίων οὐδεμία χρῆσις ἦν. καὶ νικηθέντων
 τῶν Συρακοσίων καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων, καὶ νεκροὺς ὑποσπόνδους
 ἀνελομένων, καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων τροπαῖον στησάντων, ὁ μὲν 10
 Γύλιππος, ξυγκαλέσας τὸ στράτευμα, οὐκ ἔφη τὸ ἀμάρτημα
 ἐκείνων ἀλλ' ἐαυτοῦ γενέσθαι· τῆς γὰρ ἵππου καὶ τῶν ἀκον-
 τιστῶν τὴν ὠφελίαν τῇ τάξει, ἐντὸς λίαν τῶν τειχῶν ποιή-
 4 σας, ἀφελέσθαι· νῦν οὖν αὖτις ἐπάξειν. καὶ διανοεῖσθαι
 οὕτως ἐκέλευεν αὐτοὺς, ὥς τῇ μὲν παρασκευῇ οὐκ ἔλασσον 15
 ἔξοντας, τῇ δὲ γνώμῃ οὐκ ἀνεκτὸν ἐσόμενον εἰ μὴ ἀξιώσουσι,
 Πελοποννήσιοί τε ὄντες καὶ Δωριῆς, Ἰώνων καὶ νησιωτῶν
 καὶ ξυγκλύδων ἀνθρώπων κρατήσαντες ἐξελάσασθαι ἐκ τῆς
 χώρας. VI. καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα, ἐπειδὴ καιρὸς ἦν, αὖτις ἐπήγε-
 ν αὐτούς. ὁ δὲ Νικίας καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, νομίζοντες καὶ εἰ ἐκείνοι 20
 μὴ ἐθέλοιεν μάχης ἄρχειν, ἀναγκαῖον εἶναι
 σφίσιν μὴ περιορᾶν παροικοδομούμενον τὸ

They are successful in
 a second engagement,
 and carry their coun-

1. προπαρεβάλλοντο A.B.C.F.H.K.T.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. προπαρεβάλ-
 λοντο N.V.g.i. προσπαρεβάλλοντο D. παρεβάλλοντο G. vulgo [et, teste Bekk., G.]
 πρωσπαρεβάλλοντο. 2. παρέτασεν V. 3. καὶ ξυμμάχους h. 4. ἀντεπαρετάσσοντο
 C.E.F.R.V.f.g.h.i. 5. ἔδοξε τῷ γυλίππῳ B.h. Bekk. 2. vulgo τῷ deest. 8. συρ.
 οὐδεμία A.B.D.E.F.G.H.N.T.V.c.d.f.g.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. συρ. καὶ
 ξυμμάχων οὐδεμία i. vulgo συρ. καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων οὐδεμία. 10. ὁ μὲν γυλίππος
 B.D.h. Bekk. 2. vulgo ὁ γυλίππος. 11. συγκαλέσας G. 12. ἐαυτοῦ B.h. Goell.
 Bekk. cetera αὐτοῦ. 14. ἐπαυήξειν d. ἐπαύξειν i. 15. ἔλαττον g. 18. ξυγκλύδων F.
 ξυγκλειδων f. ξυγκλίδων G.k.m. ἐξελάσασθαι B. 19. αὖτις] om. R.i. 20. καὶ εἰ]
 καὶ om. h. εἰ ἐκείνοι A.B.C.D.F.G.K.Q.N.c.d.e.f.g.i.n. Parm. Haack. Poppo.
 Goell. Bekk. εἰ μὴ ἐκείνοι h. οἱ ἐκείνοι H.T. εἰ om. V. (et, teste Bekk., G.)
 vulgo ἐκείνοι εἰ. 21. θέλοιεν F.L. εἶναι σφίσιν A.D.E.F.G. σφίσιν εἶναι
 B.h. Bekk. 2. 22. μὴ] om. E. τὸ] om. G.H.T.

13. τῇ τάξει—ἀφελέσθαι] "He had
 "deprived them of the services of their
 "cavalry, by his disposition of their
 "line of battle, inasmuch as he had
 "made it too much within the works
 "carried on by the two parties." Ἀέτην

is to be supplied after ποιήσας. Com-
 pare III. 59, 1. φείσασθαι οἰκτῶ σόφροισι,
 λαβόντας, i. e. λαβόντας αὐτόν. See the
 note there. Compare also the end of
 this very chapter, Ἰωνων—κρατήσαντες,
 ἐξελάσασθαι, i. e. αὐτοῖς.

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terwork beyond the
proposed line of the
Athenian circumval-
lation.

τείχος (ἤδη γὰρ καὶ ὅσον οὐ παρεληλύθει τὴν
τῶν Ἀθηναίων τοῦ τείχους τελευτὴν ἢ ἐκείνων
τείχισις, καὶ εἰ προέλθοι, ταῦτ' ἤδη ἐποίει
αὐτοῖς νικᾶν τε μαχομένοις διὰ παντὸς καὶ μηδὲ μάχεσθαι),
5 ἀντεπήρσαν οὖν τοῖς Συρακοσίοις. καὶ ὁ Γύλιππος τοὺς μὲν 2
ὀπλίτας ἔξω τῶν τειχῶν μᾶλλον ἢ πρότερον προαγαγὼν
ξυνέμισγεν αὐτοῖς, τοὺς δ' ἱππέας καὶ τοὺς ἀκοντιστὰς ἐκ
πλαγίου τάξας τῶν Ἀθηναίων, κατὰ τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν, ἣ τῶν
τειχῶν ἀμφοτέρων αἱ ἐργασίαι ἔληγον. καὶ προσβαλόντες οἱ 3
10 ἱππῆς ἐν τῇ μάχῃ τῷ εὐωνύμῳ κέρα τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ὅπερ
κατ' αὐτοὺς ἦν, ἔτρεψαν· καὶ δι' αὐτὸ καὶ τὸ ἄλλο στρά-
τευμα νικηθὲν ὑπὸ τῶν Συρακοσίων κατηράχθη ἐς τὰ τειχί-
σματα. καὶ τῇ ἐπιούσῃ νυκτὶ ἔφθασαν παροικοδομήσαντες 4
καὶ παρελθόντες τὴν τῶν Ἀθηναίων οἰκοδομίαν, ὥστε μηκέτι
15 μήτε αὐτοὶ κωλύεσθαι ὑπ' αὐτῶν, ἐκείνους τε καὶ παντάπασιν
ἀπεστερηκέναι, εἰ καὶ κρατοῖεν, μὴ ἂν ἔτι σφᾶς ἀποτευχίσαι.

VII. Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο αἱ τε τῶν Κορινθίων νῆες καὶ Ἀμ-
πρακιωτῶν καὶ Λευκαδίων ἐσέπλευσαν αἱ ὑπόλοιποι δώδεκα,
20 λαθοῦσαι τὴν τῶν Ἀθηναίων φυλακὴν (ἦρχε
δὲ αὐτῶν Ἐρασινίδης Κορίνθιος), καὶ ξυνετεί-
χισαν τὸ λοιπὸν τοῖς Συρακοσίοις μέχρι τοῦ

μάχεσθαι

3. τὸ αὐτὸ B.h. 4. μὴ διαμάχεσθαι i. μηδὲ ἀμύνεσθαι B.h. 5. ὁ] om. g.
6. προαγαγὼν B.C.D.E.F.H.N.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Poppo. Bekk. προσαγαγὼν A.(F.
G. teste Bekk.) L.O.P.Q.m. vulgo προεξαγαγὼν. 7. ξυνέμισγεν L. δὲ ἱππέας V.

καὶ ἀκοντιστὰς h. 10. κέρατι B. κέρατι h. 11. διὰ τοῦτο B. 12. τῶν] om. h.
κατεράχθη C. κατηράχθη i. (Conf. Valck. ad Herod. VIII. 90, 4. IX. 69, 4.)
κατερράχθη A.D.E.F.G.H.R.T.V.g.k.m. Haack. κατερράγη L.O.P. 14. καὶ
παρελθόντες] om. h. καὶ—οἰκοδομίαν uncis inclusit Bekk. τῶν] om. G.L.O.
b.k.m. 15. μήτε] om. D.K.e.g. ἀπ' R. 16. κρατεῖεν V. ἂν] om. L. 17. τε]
om. L.O.P.d. 18. ἐπέπλευσαν T. αἱ om. V. 20. ἔρρασινίδης O.
ἔρρασωνίδης L. θρασωνίδης B. ὁ κορίνθιος L.O.P.

3. καὶ εἰ προέλθοι] Τοῦ τῶν Συρακου-
σίων ὑποτευχίσματος μὴ παραλλάξαντος
τῇ οἰκοδομήσει, οὐδὲν ἔτι ὄφελος ἦν τοῦ
τῶν Ἀθηναίων διατευχίσματος. οἱ γὰρ
Συρακοῦσιοι ἐν ἀσφαλεῖ ἔμελλον ἔσσεσθαι
μετὰ ταῦτα εἴτε μάχοιντο καὶ νικῶεν τοὺς
Ἀθηναίους, εἴτε καὶ ἡσυχάζοιεν ἐπὶ τῶν
αὐτῶν. SCHOL.

8. κατὰ τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν] The Syra-
cusans fronted toward the west; their

cavalry therefore, being on their right,
was on the north of their line. And
it was the northern side of Epipolæ
which presented the greatest extent of
clear ground, the finished part of the
Athenian line being on the southern
side; towards the cliffs looking to the
south.

21. μέχρι τοῦ ἐγκαρσίου τείχους] See
the memoir and map of Syracuse.

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2 of Sicily for fresh forces, and advises the Syracusans to prepare to encounter the enemy by sea.

ἐγκαρσίου τείχους. καὶ ὁ Γύλιππος ἐς τὴν ἄλλην Σικελίαν ἐπὶ στρατιάν τε ᾤχετο, καὶ ναυτικὴν καὶ πεζὴν ξυλλέξων, καὶ τῶν πόλεων ἅμα προσαξόμενος εἴ τις ἢ μὴ πρόθυμος ἦν, ἢ παντάπασιν 3 ἔτι ἀφεστήκει τοῦ πολέμου. πρέσβεις τε ἄλλοι τῶν Συρακο-5 σίων καὶ Κορινθίων ἐς Λακεδαίμονα καὶ Κόρινθον ἀπεστάλησαν, ὅπως στρατιὰ ἔτι περαιωθῇ, τρόπῳ ᾧ ἂν ἐν ὁλκάσιν ἢ πλοίοις, ἢ ἄλλως ὅπως ἂν προχωρῇ, ὥς καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων 4 ἐπιμεταπεμπομένων. οἳ τε Συρακόσιοι ναυτικὸν ἐπλήρουν καὶ ἀνεπειρῶντο, ὥς καὶ τοῦτῳ ἐπιχειρήσουντες, καὶ ἐς τὰλλα 10 πολὺ ἐπέρρωντο. VIII. ὁ δὲ Νικίας αἰσθόμενος τοῦτο, καὶ

Nicias on his part sends a dispatch to Athens, stating his condition, and requesting to be reinforced, or that the army might be recalled.

ὁρῶν καθ' ἡμέραν ἐπιδιδούσαν τὴν τε τῶν πολεμίων ἰσχὺν καὶ τὴν σφετέραν ἀπορίαν, ἔπεμπε καὶ αὐτὸς ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας, ἀγγέλλων 15 πολλάκις μὲν καὶ ἄλλοτε καθ' ἕκαστα τῶν γιγνομένων, μάλιστα δὲ καὶ τότε, νομίζων ἐν δεινοῖς τε εἶναι, καὶ εἰ μὴ ὥς τάχιστα ἢ σφᾶς μεταπέμψουσιν ἢ ἄλλους μὴ ὀλίγους ἀποστελοῦσιν, οὐδεμίαν εἶναι 2 σωτηρίαν. φοβούμενος δὲ μὴ οἱ πεμπόμενοι ἢ κατὰ τοῦ λέγειν ἀδυνασίαν, ἢ καὶ † γνώμης† ἐλλιπεῖς γιγνόμενοι, ἢ 20

2. στρατιάν C.F.H.L.O.P.R.V.c.e.f.h.k. τε] om. i. 3. πεζὴν B.h. ceteri πεζικὴν. ξυλλέγων D.F. συλλέγων d. συλλέξων f. 4. ἢ μὴ] εἰ μὴ K.L.O.Q.g. 5. ἀφεστήκει A.B.D.H.N.T.V.d.g.h.i. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἀφειστήκει. 6. ἐς τὴν λακεδαίμονα B.h. 7. ἐν—ἂν uncis inclusit Bekk. 8. πλοῖον A.D.E.F.H.R.V.c.d.g.i. ὅπως] om. b. προχωρεῖ D.H.T. προσχωρῇ N.V.g.i. προσχωρεῖ K. 10. ἀνεπειρώντο V. τοῦτο A.K. τοῦτῳ F. 11. ἐπέρρωνται d.i. τοῦτων h. 13. πολεμίων] πελοποννησίων Q. 14. ἀγγέλλων A.D.F.H.L.N.O.V.c.d.f.g.h.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἄγγελον C.G.K.e. ἀγγέλων E. (et teste Bekk. G.) ἀγγέλους T. ἀγγελλόντων Q. vulgo ἀγγέλλοντας. 15. καὶ ἄλλοτε] om. g. 16. ἐν δεινοῖς A.B.C. D.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.T.V.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐν τοῖς δεινοῖς. 17. εἰ B.L.O.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἦν. μεταπέμψουσιν A.E.F. G.K.Q.d.f.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo μεταπέμψωσιν. 18. ἀποστελοῦσιν A.B. C.D.E.F.G.H.K.P.Q.T.d.e.g.i.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀποστέλλουσιν f. ἀποστελλῶσιν N.V.c.h. vulgo ἀποστέλλωσιν. 19. φοβοῖμενοι E.T. κατὰ τοῦ A.C.D.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.T.V.b.c.d.e.g.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri κατὰ τὴν τοῦ. 20. ἀδυναμίαν P. γνώμης A.D.E.F.G. μνήμης B.h. Valla. Bekk. Poppo. γνώμη V. γινόμενοι f.h.i.

7. τρόπῳ ᾧ ἂν] That is, "in whatever manner it might be." He repeats it a little afterwards; ὅπως ἂν προχωρῇ: so that προχωρῇ must be supplied after πλοίοις.

20. † γνώμης† ἐλλιπεῖς γιγνόμενοι] Two MSS. and Valla's translation read μνήμης, which Bekker, Poppo, and Goller, have admitted into the text. The alteration appears to me to be far

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τῷ ὅχλῳ πρὸς χάριν τι λέγοντες, οὐ τὰ ὄντα ἀπαγγέλλωσιν,
ἔγραψεν ἐπιστολὴν, νομίζων οὕτως αὖ μάλιστα τὴν αὐτοῦ
γνώμην, μηδὲν ἐν τῷ ἀγγέλῳ ἀφανισθεῖσαν, μαθόντας τοὺς
Ἀθηναίους βουλευσασθαι περὶ τῆς ἀληθείας. καὶ οἱ μὲν 3
5 ἔρχοντο φέροντες, οὓς ἀπέστειλε, τὰ γράμματα καὶ ὅσα ἔδει
αὐτοὺς εἰπεῖν· ὁ δὲ κατὰ τὸ στρατόπεδον †διὰ φυλακῆς
μᾶλλον ἤδη ἔχων ἢ δι' ἐκουσίων κινδύνων ἐπεμελεῖτο.†

IX. Ἐν δὲ τῷ αὐτῷ θέρει τελευτῶντι, καὶ Εὐετίων στρα-
τηγὸς Ἀθηναίων, μετὰ Περδίκκου στρατεύσας ἐπ' Ἀμφί-
10 AMPHIPOLIS. πολιν Θραξὶ πολλοῖς, τὴν μὲν πόλιν οὐχ
Fruitless attempt of
the Athenians to re-
cover Amphipolis. εἶλεν, ἐς δὲ τὸν Στρυμόνα περικομίσας τριήρεις
ἐκ τοῦ ποταμοῦ ἐπολιόρκει, ὁρμώμενος ἐξ
Ἰμεραίου. καὶ τὸ θέρος ἐτελεύτα.

X. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος ἦκοντες ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας

1. ἀπαγγέλλωσιν A.B.D.F.H.N.V.c.f.g.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀπαγγέλωσιν
T. i. ceteri ἀπαγγείλωσιν. 2. οὕτως αὖ] om. i. μάλιστα] μόλις B. ἑαυτοῦ K.
3. τοὺς] om. E. h. 4. βουλευέσθαι C. e. 6. ὁ] ὅσα D. g. δὲ κατὰ B. D. L.
O. P. g. h. k. Bekk. 2. vulgo δὲ τὰ κατὰ. μετὰ L. φυλακῆς μᾶλλον B. h. Bekk. 2.
vulgo μᾶλλον deest. 7. ἔχων] “an σφῶν” BEKK. ἐκουσίων] ἀκουσίων Wyt-
tenbach. ad Julian. Or. pag. 163. ed. Schæfer. post Reiskium: ἢ δι' ἐκουσίων B. h.
Bekk. 2. ἢ διὰ κουσίων K. ἤδη ἐκουσίων A. C. D. E. F. R. V. g. Poppo. ἢ δ' ἐκουσίων f.
vulgo ἔχων ἐκουσίων. 8. τελευτῶν V. εὐεστίων D. g. εὐστίων L. O.
13. ἰμεραίου L. O. g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ἰμεραίου. τοῦτο post ἐτελεύτα
om. A. D. F. H. N. T. V. c. d. f. g. i. Poppo. Goell. uncis inclusit Bekk. (in ed. 1832. om.)

from certain. A man's memory must have been bad indeed, if he could not remember as many particulars of the state of the armament as are contained in Nicias' letter. On the other hand, the sense and presence of mind of a messenger, exposed to the questioning of the orators before the assembly of the people, might be very likely to fail, so that they might be quite unable to give an intelligent opinion as to the state of affairs in Sicily. And for these reasons both Bauer and Haack have retained the common reading γνώμης.

[Haack now reads μνήμης, and Gölle on the contrary has restored γνώμης, but he understands it as signifying “Nicias' meaning;” γνώμης ἐλλιπεῖς γιγνόμενοι, “falling short of expressing “his meaning perfectly.” But then surely we should have had τῆς αὐτοῦ γνώμης, and not simply γνώμης.]

3. ἐν τῷ ἀγγέλῳ] See the note on IV. 113, 2. and Herodotus, VIII. 100, 6. with Valckenaer's and Schweighæuser's notes.

6. [ὁ δὲ κατὰ τὸ στρατόπεδον κ. τ. λ. “Nicias magis castris custodiendis “quam ultro adeundo pericula, curabat “exercitum.” POPPO. Gölle retains the old reading, ὁ δὲ τὰ κατὰ τὸ στρατόπεδον διὰ φυλακῆς ἤδη ἔχων ἐκουσίων κινδύνων ἐπεμελεῖτο, and interprets it as Reiske had done, joining διὰ φυλακῆς with ἐκουσίων κινδύνων, “He was looking to the state of his camp, keeping “it on its guard against running into “dangers voluntarily.” Bekker in his various readings suggests the substitution of σφῶν for ἔχων.]

12. ἐξ Ἰμεραίου] Nothing whatever is known of this place beyond the mention of it by Thucydides on this occasion.

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οἱ παρὰ τοῦ Νικίου, ὅσα τε ἀπὸ γλώσσης εἴρητο αὐτοῖς,
 ΑΘΗΝΣ. εἶπον, καὶ εἴ τις τι ἐπηρώτα ἀπεκρίνοντο, καὶ
 The bearer of Nicias' τὴν ἐπιστολὴν ἀπέδοσαν. ὁ δὲ γραμματεὺς ὁ
 dispatch arrives at A- τῆς πόλεως παρελθὼν ἀνέγνω τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις,
 thens. It is read to δηλοῦσαν τοιαύδε. 5
 the assembled people.

XI. "Τὰ μὲν πρότερον πραχθέντα, ὧ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐν ἄλ-
 " λαις πολλαῖς ἐπιστολαῖς ἴστε· νῦν δὲ καιρὸς οὐχ ἥσσον
 LETTER OF " μαθόντας ὑμᾶς, ἐν ᾧ ἐσμέν, βουλευσασθαι.
 NICIAS. " κρατησάντων γὰρ ἡμῶν μάχαις ταῖς πλείοσι
 (11—15.) " Συρακοσίου, ἐφ' οὓς ἐπέμφθημεν, καὶ τὰ 10
 The arrival of Gylippus " τεῖχη οἰκοδομησαμένων, ἐν οἷσπερ νῦν ἐσμέν,
 has completely altered " ἦλθε Γύλιππος Λακεδαιμόνιος, στρατιὰν
 our prospects. Our " ἔχων ἔκ τε Πελοποννήσου καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν ἐν
 lines are effectually in- " Σικελία πόλεων ἔστιν ὢν. καὶ μάχῃ τῇ μὲν
 interrupted, and owing " πρώτη νικᾶται ὑφ' ἡμῶν, τῇ δ' ὑστεραία 15
 to the enemy's nume-
 rous cavalry we are
 more like men be-
 sieged than besieging
 others.

3 " ἰππεῦσί τε πολλοῖς καὶ ἀκοντισταῖς βιασθέντες ἀνεχωρή-
 " σαμεν ἐς τὰ τεῖχη. νῦν οὖν ἡμεῖς μὲν παυσάμενοι τοῦ
 " περιτειχισμοῦ διὰ τὸ πλῆθος τῶν ἐναντίων ἡσυχάζομεν
 " (οὐδὲ γὰρ ξυμπάσῃ τῇ στρατιᾷ δυναίμεθ' ἂν χρήσασθαι,

1. τοῖ] om. O. 2. τι] om. g. ἐπηρώτα B.h. Bekk. 2. vulgo ἡρώτα. ἀπεκρί-
 ναντο A.D.E.F.H.Q.T.V.g.k.m. 3. γραμματεὺς ὁ τῆς B.h. Bekk. 2. vulgo
 omittunt articulum. 5. τοιάνδε e. τοιαύδε λήν i. τοιαύδε ἐπιστολῇ d. 6. πρῶτον f.
 7. πολλαῖς] om. B.h. uncis inclusit Bekk. ἥσσον B.h. Haack. Porpo. Goell.
 Bekk. vulgo ἦττον. 9. κρατησάντων d.i. 11. οἰκοδομημένων H. οἰκοδομη-
 σάντων i. ἐνοικοδομησαμένων V. νῦν] om. C.G.I.L.O.P.R.d.e.i.k.m. 12. γύ-
 λιππος ὁ λακεδαιμόνιος B.h. 13. τε B.h. Bekk. Goell. om. A.D.E.F.G. ἀπὸ
 A.D.E.F.G. om. B.h. Bekk. 2. ἐν τῇ σικελία Q.R.f. 14. πόλεων ante ἀπὸ
 ponit e. 15. τὴν δὲ ὑστεραίαν h. 17. μὲν] τε O. 18. τὸ] om. C.K.e.h.
 19. συμπάσῃ B.h. δυναίμεθα E. χρήσασθαι A.E.F.G.H.L.O.Q.R.T.g.k.
 Porpo. Goell. χρήσεσθε D. χρήσθαι h.

3. γραμματεὺς τῆς πόλεως] Pollux, VIII. 98. non omnes scribas, sed tantum primum genus, sorte lectos, dicit; secundum a senatu; tertium a populo. DUK. There were three sorts of γραμματεῖς at Athens; one already mentioned, IV. 118, 7; another elected by the council of five hundred, to take charge of the official copies of the laws; and a third, here spoken of, elected by the people to read aloud any public documents to the council and to the general assembly. Hence I have

followed two MSS. in inserting the article before τῆς πόλεως, in order to specify more exactly what sort of γραμματεῖς was meant. See Pollux, VIII. 98. Böckh Staatshaush. der Athener, I. p. 200, &c. (Eng. transl. vol. I. p. 249.) and Schömann de Comitibus Athen. p. 320.

19. δυναίμεθ' ἂν χρήσασθαι] Porpo and Gölter have followed several MSS. in substituting the future for the aorist in this passage. And it is allowed that the grammarians' rule, "that δύναμαι

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“ἀπαναλωκυίας τῆς φυλακῆς τῶν τειχῶν μέρος τι τοῦ
 “ὀπλιτικοῦ), οἱ δὲ παρωκοδομήκασιν ἡμῖν τεῖχος ἀπλοῦν,
 “ὥστε μὴ εἶναι ἔτι περιτειχίσαι αὐτοὺς, ἣν μή τις τὸ παρα-
 “τείχισμα τοῦτο πολλῇ στρατιᾷ ἐπελθὼν ἔλη. *ξυμβέβηκέ* 4
 5 “*τε* πολιορκεῖν δοκοῦντας ἡμᾶς ἄλλους αὐτοὺς μᾶλλον, ὅσα
 “γε κατὰ γῆν, τοῦτο πάσχειν· οὐδὲ γὰρ τῆς χώρας ἐπὶ
 “πολὺ διὰ τοὺς ἱππέας ἐξερχόμεθα. XII. πεπόμεφασιν δὲ καὶ
 On their part, the “ἐς Πελοπόννησον πρέσβεις ἐπ’ ἄλλην στρα-
 enemy are procuring “τιὰν, καὶ ἐς τὰς ἐν Σικελίᾳ πόλεις Γύλιππος
 reinforcements in every “οἴχεται, τὰς μὲν καὶ πείσων *ξυμπολεμεῖν*,
 10 quarter, to attack us “ὅσαι νῦν ἡσυχάζουσιν, ἀπὸ δὲ τῶν ἔτι καὶ
 by land and by sea. “στρατιὰν πεζὴν καὶ ναυτικοῦ παρασκευῆν,
 For even our fleet is “ἣν δύνηται, ἄξων. διανοοῦνται γὰρ, ὡς ἐγὼ 2
 become almost ineffi- “πυνθάνομαι, τῷ τε πεζῷ ἅμα τῶν τειχῶν
 cient, by the long ser- 15 “ἡμῶν πειρᾶν καὶ ταῖς ναυσὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν. καὶ δεινὸν 3
 vice of the ships, their “μηδενὶ ὑμῶν δόξῃ εἶναι, ὅτι καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν. τὸ γὰρ
 want of repairs, “ναυτικὸν ἡμῶν, ὅπερ κακεῖνοι πυνθάνονται, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον
 “ἥκμαζε καὶ τῶν νεῶν τῇ ξηρότητι καὶ τῶν πληρωμάτων
 “τῇ σωτηρίᾳ· νῦν δὲ αἶ τε νῆες διάβροχοι, τοσοῦτον χρόνον
 20 “ἥδη θαλασσεύουσai, καὶ τὰ πληρώματα ἐφθαρται. τὰς 4
 “μὲν γὰρ ναῦς οὐκ ἔστιν ἀνελκύσαντας διαψύξαι, διὰ τὸ
 “ἀντιπάλους [καὶ] τῷ πλήθει καὶ ἔτι πλείους τὰς τῶν

I. ἐπαναλωκυίας Q. 3. μὴ δυνατόν εἶναι B.h. περιτειχίσαι V.
 5. ἡμᾶς] om. h. 10. καὶ] om. Q. 11. καὶ στρατιὰν ἔτι B. 14. τε] om.
 B.Q.h.i. 15. ταῖς] om. h. καὶ δεινὸν—θάλασσαν] om. T. δεινὸν μὲν
 μηδενὶ K. 16. μηδενὶ τῷ V. δόξει e. 17. ἥπερ B.C.D.(et teste Bekk. F.)
 G.H.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.g.k.m. Haack. Poppo. ἥπερ A.E.F. καὶ ἐκεῖνοι A.C.E.
 F.G.H.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.g.k.m. 19. τοσοῦτον ἥδη χρόνον T. 21. γὰρ] om. g.
 ἀναψύξαι d.i. διαψύξαι Poppo. Goell. Bekk. 22. τῷ G.K.T.e.h. Bekk.
 Poppo. τῷ τε B. ἔτι πλείους d.h. Bekk. ὅτι πλείους A.B.C.D.E.F.G.H.L.N.
 O.P.Q.R.T.V.c.e.f.g.k. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ἐπιπλείους.

“is never followed by the future tense,”
 is not universally observed. See Lo-
 beck on Phrynichus, Parerg. p. 748.
 Yet though not an universal rule, it is
 a general one, and one which several of
 the best MSS. (B. C. E. and N.) ob-
 serve in this very passage. I do not
 see therefore why, when the MS. au-
 thority is balanced, we should make
 the text violate a general rule rather

than conform to it.

6. τῆς χώρας ἐπὶ πολὺ] “To any
 “distance in the country.” See the
 note on II. 76, 4. τοῦ μεγάλου οἰκοδομή-
 ματος ἐπὶ μέγα.

14. τῶν τειχῶν ἡμῶν πειρᾶν] Thucyd.
 I. 61, 2. καὶ πειράσαντες πρῶτον τοῦ χω-
 ρίου. Adde IV. 25, 11. et 70, 2. Duk.

22. ἀντιπάλους [καὶ] τῷ πλήθει] If
 the conjunction be genuine, it signifies

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“πολεμίων οὔσας ἀεὶ προσδοκίαν παρέχειν ὥς ἐπιπλεύσονται. 5 φανεραὶ δέ εἰσιν ἀναπειρώμεναι, καὶ αἱ ἐπιχειρήσεις
 “ἐπ’ ἐκείνοις, καὶ ἀποξηρᾶναι τὰς σφετέρας μᾶλλον ἐξουσία·
 “οὐ γὰρ ἐφορμοῦσιν ἄλλοις. XIII. ἡμῖν δ’ ἐκ πολλῆς ἀν
 and by the gradual “περιουσίας νεῶν μόλις τοῦτο ὑπῆρχε, καὶ 5
 wasting of our crews, “μὴ ἀναγκαζομένοις, ὥσπερ νῦν, πάσαις φυ-
 either from the sword “μὴ ἀναγκαζομένοις, ὥσπερ νῦν, πάσαις φυ-
 or from desertion. “λάσσειν. εἰ γὰρ ἀφαιρήσομέν τι καὶ βραχὺ
 “τῆς τηρήσεως τὰ ἐπιτήδεια οὐχ ἔξομεν, παρὰ τὴν ἐκείνων
 2 “πόλιν χαλεπῶς καὶ νῦν ἐσκομιζόμενοι. τὰ δὲ πληρώματα
 “διὰ τόδε ἐφθάρη τε ἡμῖν καὶ ἔτι νῦν φθείρεται, τῶν ναυτῶν 10
 “τῶν μὲν, διὰ φρυγανισμόν καὶ ἀρπαγὴν καὶ ὑδρείαν μακρὰν,
 “ὑπὸ τῶν ἱππέων ἀπολλυμένων· οἱ δὲ θεράποντες, ἐπειδὴ ἐς
 “ἀντίπαλα καθεστήκαμεν, αὐτομολοῦσι, καὶ οἱ ξένοι οἱ μὲν
 “ἀναγκαστοὶ ἐσβάντες εὐθὺς κατὰ τὰς πόλεις ἀποχωροῦσιν,
 “οἱ δὲ ὑπὸ μεγάλου μισθοῦ τὸ πρῶτον ἐπαρθέντες, καὶ 15
 “οἴομενοι χρηματιεῖσθαι μᾶλλον ἢ μαχεῖσθαι, ἐπειδὴ παρὰ
 “γνώμην ναυτικόν τε δὴ καὶ τᾶλλα ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων

1. ἔχειν N.V.

2. φανεροὶ B.k.

ἀναπειρώμεναι h. Porpo. Goell. Bekk.

ἀναπληρωμένοι i. ceteri ἀποπειρώμεναι. 3. ἐκείνους A.B.F.V. dativus est
 II. 84, 2. III. 12, 3. IV. 29, 4. VIII. 58, 5. καὶ τὸ ξηρᾶναι B.h. (i. e. “κάποξη-
 ρᾶναι.” BEKK.) τὰ σφέτερα f. ἐξουσία M. ἐξουσιν R. om. i. 4. ἄλλοις
 A.B.C.D.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.c.g.h.i.k.m. Haack. Porpo. Bekk. vulgo ἀλλή-
 lois. 6. φυλάσσειν] om. d.i. 8. στερήσεως D.g. 10. ἔτι] om. D.g.h.
 post νῦν ponunt Q.R.d.i.i. Porpo. ἐπιφθείρεται h. φθείρεται καὶ f. 11. καὶ
 ὑδρείαν μακρὰν B.h. Bekk. 2. μικρὰν καὶ ὑδρείαν G.L.O.P. ἰδρείαν T. vulgo
 μακρὰν καὶ ὑδρείαν. 12. ἀπολυμένων T. θεράποντες B.C.D.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.
 P.T.V.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo θεραπεύοντες. 14. κατὰ
 πόλεις d.i. ἀπεχώρουν h. ἀναχωροῦσιν L.Q.R. 15. μισθοῦ μεγάλου k.
 17. γνώμης P. δῆ] om. h. τὰ ἄλλα V.

“not only in the condition of their ships,
 “but also in the number of them.”

ib. καὶ ἐπιπλείους] Stephanus et alii
 Lexicorum conditores ἐπιπλείων, pro
 amplior, adferunt ex Aristotele II. de
 Caelo: περὶ δὲ τούτων ζητεῖν μὲν καλῶς
 ἔχει ἐπιπλείω σύνεσιν. Est l. d. cap. 12,
 5. Sed in Pacii Ed. Læmariana 1597.
 et Du Vallii divisio vocibus editum est:
 καλῶς ἔχει καὶ τὴν ἐπὶ πλείω σύνεσιν.
 Nec facile fortassis ostendi poterit, ὅτι
 πλείων, quod hic MSS. exhibent, sic
 dici, ut cum superlativo ὅτι πλείστος.
 Conjici potest, καὶ ἔτι πλείους. Thucy-
 dides I. 120, 7. πολλὰ γὰρ κακῶς γνω-

σθέντα—κατωρθώθη· ἔτι πλείω—ἐς τοῦ-
 ναντίον αἰσchrῶς περίσθη. Et cum aliis
 comparativis I. 1, 3 τὰ γὰρ πρὸ αὐτῶν,
 καὶ τὰ ἔτι παλαιότερα. Et III. 81, 4.
 οὐδὲν δ, τι οὐ ξυνέβη, καὶ ἔτι περαιτέρω.
 In aliis Edd. ante verba καὶ ἐπιπλείους
 rectius est distinctio minima. Duk.

2. ἀναπειρώμεναι] This is undoubt-
 edly the true reading. See Herodot.
 VI. 12, 6. and Thucyd. VII. 51, 2. Ἀπο-
 πειρώμεναι would signify, “trying their
 “fortune:” ἀναπειρώμεναι is, “prac-
 “tising or exercising themselves.”

13. καθεστήκαμεν] See I. 143, 1.

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“ ἀνθεστῶτα ὀρώσιν, οἱ μὲν ἐπ’ αὐτομολίας προφάσει ἀπέρ-
 “ χονται, οἱ δὲ ὡς ἕκαστοι δύνανται· πολλή δ’ ἡ Σικελία·
 “ εἰσὶ δ’ οἱ καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐμπορευόμενοι, ἀνδράποδα Ὑκκαρικὰ
 “ ἀντεμβιβάσαι ὑπὲρ σφῶν πείσαντες τοὺς τριηράρχους,
 5 “ τὴν ἀκρίβειαν τοῦ ναυτικοῦ ἀφήρηνται. XIV. ἐπισταμέ-
 Yet we are obliged to “ νοῖς δ’ ὑμῖν γράφω ὅτι βραχεῖα ἀκμὴ πλη-
 depend wholly on our “ ρώματος, καὶ ὀλίγοι τῶν ναυτῶν οἱ ἐξορ-
 own resources, insuf-

I. αὐτομολίας] λιθολογίας vel ὑλοκοπίας Reiskius. 3. αὐτοὶ B.h. Porpo.
 Goell. Bekk. ceteri αὐτοῦ. ὑκαρικὰ g. καρικὰ L.O.P.k. 4. ἀντιβιβάσαι i.
 ους
 τριηράρχας G. τριηράρχας P.k. 7. ἐξορμούντες D.F.H.T.g.

I. οἱ μὲν ἐπ’ αὐτομολίας προφάσει ἀπέρχονται] Gøller takes the preposition with αὐτομολίας, and considers προφάσει to be opposed to ὡς ἕκαστοι δύνανται, as if the sense were, “some go over to the enemy with some excuse or other, and others, if they can get no excuse, make their escape in any manner that they can.” And in illustration of the word προφάσει, he quotes what Plutarch says of the followers of Perseus, after his defeat at Pydna, τῶν δὲ ὁ μὲν τις ὑπόδημα προσποιούμενος λελυμένον συνάπτειν, ὁ δὲ ἵππον ἄρδεν, ὁ δὲ ποτοῦ χρῆσθαι, ὑπολειπόμενοι κατὰ μικρὸν ἀπεδίδρασκον. Æmil. Paull. 23. But this is said of soldiers in a retreat, and when all discipline was nearly at an end, not of men who were quietly living within their own lines. And the order of the words seems to me to distinguish ἐπ’ αὐτομολίας προφάσει, from ὡς ἕκαστοι δύνανται. I should therefore understand ἐπ’ αὐτομολίας προφάσει to signify, “finding some excuse for going over to the enemy,” that is, availing themselves of the irregular intercourse which constantly takes place between the outposts of two armies, when they are stationed for any length of time in each other’s neighbourhood, and so getting within the enemy’s lines, and then remaining there. The other clause, ὡς ἕκαστοι δύνανται, implies that they got away sometimes on the rear of the Athenian lines, and thus, instead of going over to the Syracusans, effected their escape to any of the cities in other parts of Sicily; to which Nicias alludes by saying, πολλή ἡ Σικελία, there were so many points of refuge open to them

in every direction, that their escape was easily effected. It may be observed that Herodotus uses πρόφασις in one place, IV. 79, 1. simply in the sense of “an occasion.” If we take it in this sense in the present passage, it will remove every appearance of difficulty; but even in its ordinary meaning, what I have said above will, I think, sufficiently explain it.

3. αὐτοὶ ἐμπορευόμενοι] “While they themselves followed their traffic.” Compare VI. 31, 5, and the note there.

6. βραχεῖα ἀκμὴ πληρώματος] Compare ch. 12, 3. τὸ ναυτικόν—τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἤκμαζε—νῦν δὲ—τὰ πληρώματα ἐφθάρται.

7. οἱ ἐξορμῶντες—καὶ ξυνέχοντες, κ.τ.λ.] “There are but few of our seamen who can either set off a ship into her way, or can keep the rowing in time.” Ἐξορμᾶν ναῦν seems to be, in familiar English, “to start a ship,” that is, “to set her in motion.” Ξυνέχειν τὴν εἰρεσίαν, “to keep the rowing in order,” like the business of the man who pulls what is called the stroke oar, in our river navigation. The latter, as Duker supposes, was probably the business of the κελευσταί, in one sense: but there must also have been some of the rowers themselves who seemed as a guide and rule to the rest, and who both set the stroke in the first instance, ἐξώρμησαν τὴν ναῦν, and by keeping exact time themselves to the song or call of the κελευσταί, caused the rest of the crew to keep time also.

ἐξορμῶντές τε ναῦν] Pollux I. 123. inter ea, quæ ad rem nauticam pertinent, recenset ἐξορμᾶν τὴν ναῦν quod,

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ficient as they are ;

2 while the enemy are being reinforced continually.

“ μῶντές τε ναῦν καὶ ξυνέχοντες τὴν εἰρεσίαν.

“ τούτων δὲ πάντων ἀπορώτατον τό τε μὴ οἶόν

“ τε εἶναι ταῦτα ἐμοὶ κωλύσαι τῷ στρατηγῷ

“ (χαλεπαὶ γὰρ αἱ ὑμέτεραι φύσεις ἄρξαι), καὶ ὅτι οὐδ’

“ ὁπόθεν ἐπιπληρωσόμεθα τὰς ναῦς ἔχομεν, ὃ τοῖς πολεμίοις 5

“ πολλαχόθεν ὑπάρχει, ἀλλ’ ἀνάγκη, ἀφ’ ὧν ἔχοντες ἦλθο-

“ μεν, τὰ τε ὄντα καὶ ἀπαναλισκόμενα γίγνεσθαι· αἱ γὰρ νῦν

3 “ οὔσαι πόλεις ξύμμαχοι ἀδύνατοι, Νάξος καὶ Κατάνη. εἰ

“ δὲ προσγενήσεται ἐν ἔτι τοῖς πολεμίοις, ὥστε τὰ τρέφοντα

“ ἡμᾶς χωρία τῆς Ἰταλίας, ὁρῶντα ἐν ᾧ τε ἐσμέν, καὶ ὑμῶν 10

“ μὴ ἐπιβοηθούντων, πρὸς ἐκείνους χωρῆσαι, διαπεπολεμήσε-

“ ται αὐτοῖς ἀμαχεὶ ἐκπολιορκηθέντων ἡμῶν ὁ πόλεμος.

4 “ Τούτων ἐγὼ ἡδίω μὲν ἂν εἶχον ὑμῖν ἕτερα ἐπιστέλλειν,

“ οὐ μέντοι χρησιμώτερά γε, εἰ δεῖ σαφῶς εἰδότας τὰ ἐνθάδε

“ βουλεύσασθαι. καὶ ἅμα τὰς φύσεις ἐπι- 15

“ στάμενος ὑμῶν, βουλομένων μὲν τὰ ἡδιστα

“ ἀκούειν, αἰτιωμένων δὲ ὕστερον, ἣν τι ὑμῖν

“ ἀπ’ αὐτῶν μὴ ὁμοῖον ἐκβῆ, ἀσφαλέστερον

“ ἡγησάμην τὸ ἀληθὲς δηλῶσαι. XV. καὶ

“ νῦν ὥς, ἐφ’ ᾧ μὲν ἦλθομεν τὸ πρῶτον, καὶ 20

“ τῶν στρατιωτῶν καὶ τῶν ἡγεμόνων ὑμῖν μὴ

3. εἶναι] om. N.V.

7. τε] τὰ E. καὶ] om. L.

11. ἐσβοηθούντων L.

Bekk. vulgo διαπολεμήσεται.

σαφῶς εἰδότας τὰ ε. g.

15. βουλεύεσθαι C.

στερον om. G.

4. ἡμέτεραι D.Q.g.

αἱ τε γὰρ οὔσαι e.

διαπεπολεμήσεται B.L.N.Q.V. et correctus A. Goell.

14. σαφῶς εἰδότας τὰς ἐνθάδε βουλ. B. Bekk. 2.

σαφῶς εἰδότας βουλ. h. vulgo σαφῶς ὑμᾶς εἰδότας.

17. ἀντιωμένων K. ἐναντιουμένων O.

20. τὸ] om. A.D.E.F.H.Q.T.V.d.f.g.i. uncis inclusit Poppo.

6. πανταχόθεν i.

8. νάξιος G.

10. χωρία ἡμᾶς B.

ἦν τι—ἀσφαλέ-

VI. 22. οὐ πάσης ἔσται πόλεως ὑπο-

δέξασθαι.

7. τὰ τε ὄντα καὶ τὰ ἀπαναλισκόμενα]

“ Our stock in hand and our daily con-

“ sumption are both furnished out of

“ the supplies which we brought with

“ us; for here in Sicily we can get

“ nothing.”

12. ἐκπολιορκηθέντων ἡμῶν] “ By our

“ being starved out.” The full expres-

sion, ἐκπολιορκεῖν λιμῷ, occurs in Thu-

probabile est, hinc descriptum esse. Omnes hic vertunt, *agere navem*. Fortassis est, *navem e statione, vel portu, in altum deducere*. Συνέχειν τὴν εἰρεσίαν Vallæ est, *navem moderari*; Acacius vertit, *remis uti*. Magis placet interpretatio Porti. Nec tamen certo scio, quid sit; sed suspicor, ad eos pertinere, qui *κελευσται* dicuntur, quos nautis requiemque modumque remigandi dare, dicit Ovidius, III. Metam. 619. DUKER.

4. χαλεπαὶ—ἄρξαι] See the note on

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“ μέμπτων γεγενημένων, οὕτω τὴν γνώμην ἔχετε· ἐπειδὴ δὲ
 “ Σικελία τε ἅπαντα ξυνίσταται, καὶ ἐκ Πελοποννήσου ἄλλη
 “ στρατιὰ προσδόκιμος αὐτοῖς, βουλευέσθε ἥδη ὡς τῶν γ’
 “ ἐνθάδε μηδὲ τοῖς παροῦσιν ἀνταρκούντων, ἀλλ’ ἢ τούτους
 5 “ μεταπέμπειν δέον ἢ ἄλλην στρατιὰν μὴ ἐλάσσω ἐπιπέμπειν,
 “ καὶ πεζὴν καὶ ναυτικὴν, καὶ χρήματα μὴ ὀλίγα, ἐμοὶ δὲ
 “ διάδοχόν τινα, ὡς ἀδύνατός εἰμι διὰ νόσον νεφρίτιν παρα-
 “ μένειν. ἀξιῶ δ’ ὑμῶν ξυγγνώμης τυγχάνειν· καὶ γὰρ ὅτ’ 2
 “ ἐρρώμην, πολλὰ ἐν ἡγεμονίαις ὑμᾶς εὖ ἐποίησα. ὅ τι δὲ 3
 10 “ μέλλετε, ἅμα τῷ ἡρι εὐθὺς καὶ μὴ ἐς ἀναβολὰς πράσσετε,
 “ ὡς τῶν πολεμίων τὰ μὲν ἐν Σικελίᾳ δι’ ὀλίγου ποριου-
 “ μένων, τὰ δ’ ἐκ Πελοποννήσου σχολαίτερον μὲν, ὅμως δ’,
 “ ἣν μὴ προσέχητε τὴν γνώμην, τὰ μὲν λήσουσιν ὑμᾶς,
 “ ὥσπερ καὶ πρότερον, τὰ δὲ φθήσονται.”

15 XVI. Ἡ μὲν τοῦ Νικίου ἐπιστολὴ τοσαῦτα ἐδήλου. οἱ
 δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἀκούσαντες αὐτῆς, τὸν μὲν Νικίαν οὐ παρέλυσαν

1. μέμπτων R. δὲ] om. B. 2. σικελία A.B.D.E.F.H.T.V.c.d.g. Porpo.
 Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἢ σικελία. καὶ] om. H.T. 3. αὐτοῖ B.h. βουλευέ-
 σασθε B.h. 4. μὴ D.g. ἀνταρκούντων D.E.F.d. Porpo. Bekk. 2. μὴ ἀνταρ-
 κούντων h. vulgo ἀνταρκούντων. τούτοις A.B.E.F.i. 5. ἐλάσσω B.Q.h.
 Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐλάττω. 6. πεζικὴν R.f.i. δὲ] τι B.h. 7. ὡς
 οὐ δυνατός O. νόσον μὲν φρενίτιν B. (μὲν φρίτιν B. teste Bekk.) νεφρίτιν T.
 8. συγγνώμης H.T. om. h. 10. εὐθὺς] om. V. πράσσετε B.h. Haack.
 Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo πράττετε. 12. σχολαιότερον N.V. ἀσχολαίτε-
 ρον C. 13. ἣν] ἂν O. μὴ] om. C. 14. προσέχετε E.F.H.K.

“they have not become inadequate.” There is this peculiarity in the meaning of μέμφομαι, that it signifies not generally “to blame,” but “to depreciate,” “to consider as inefficient or “of no account.” Thus Herodotus I. 77, 1. μεμψεῖς κατὰ τὸ πλῆθος τὸ ἐαυτοῦ στράτευμα. And again, VII. 48, 1. 49, 1. And this probably was the true meaning of the line of Simonides, Κορινθίους δ’ οὐ μέμφεται τὸ ἴδιον. Compare a somewhat similar meaning of the word ὄνομα in Homer, Odyssey XVII. 378. ἢ ὄνοσαι, ὅτι τοι βίοντα κατέδουσιν ἀνακτος; “Seemeth it a small thing to thee? “Dost thou count it nothing?”

10. μὴ ἐς ἀναβολὰς πράσσετε] Compare Herodotus, VIII. 21, 3. οὐκέτι ἐς

ἀναβολὰς ἐποιεῖντο τὴν ἀποχώρησιν: and II. 121, 11. οὐκ ἐς μακρὴν ἔργου ἔχεσθαι. In all these cases the preposition refers properly to some word understood, such as τρεπόμενοι, as in the well known expression, ἐς ἀλκὴν τρέπεσθαι. And thus in Thucyd. III. 108, 1. μήτε ἐς ἀλκὴν ὑπομεῖναι: the expression, if written at length, would probably have been, ἐς ἀλκὴν τραπομένους ὑπομεῖναι.

12. σχολαιότερον] Clar. [N.] σχολαιότερον. Etiam alibi in hac voce variant MSS. Vid. ad IV. 47, 3. Sed comparatio in αἰτερος Atticorum est. Eustathius in Hom. Odys. φ’. p. 1905. et Etymolog. M. in αἰδοιέστατος et γεραίτερος. DUK.

16. οὐ παρέλυσαν τῆς ἀρχῆς] Suidas

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The Athenians refuse to recall Nicias, but appoint two of his officers to share the labours of the command with him. They resolve to send a second expedition to reinforce him, early in the ensuing spring, and dispatch a supply of money to him immediately.

τῆς ἀρχῆς, ἀλλ' αὐτῷ, ἕως ἂν ἕτεροι ξυνάρχοντες αἰρεθέντες ἀφίκωνται, τῶν αὐτοῦ ἐκεῖ δύο προσείλοντο, Μένανδρον, καὶ Εὐθύδημον, ὅπως μὴ μόνος ἐν ἀσθενείᾳ ταλαιπωροίῃ στρατιὰν δὲ ἄλλην ἐψηφίσαντο πέμπειν, καὶ 5 ναυτικὴν καὶ †πεζὴν†, Ἀθηναίων τε ἐκ καταλόγου καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων. καὶ ξυνάρχοντας αὐτῷ εἶλοντο Δημοσθένην τὸν τὸν Ἀλκισθέ- 2 νους καὶ Εὐρυμέδοντα τὸν Θουκλέους. καὶ τὸν μὲν Εὐρυμέδοντα εὐθὺς περὶ ἡλίου τροπὰς τὰς χειμερινὰς ἀποπέμπουσιν 10 ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν, μετὰ δέκα νεῶν, ἄγοντα εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν τάλαντα ἀργυρίου, καὶ ἅμα ἀγγελοῦντα τοῖς ἐκεῖ ὅτι ἤξει βοήθεια καὶ ἐπιμέλεια αὐτῶν ἔσται. XVII. ὁ δὲ Δημο- 15 σθένης ὑπομένων παρεσκευάζετο τὸν ἑκπλοὺν ὡς ἅμα τῷ ἡρὶ ποιησόμενος, στρατιάν τε ἐπαγ- 15

The Athenians and Corinthians fit out squadrons, the one to

1. αὐτῷ] οὕτως h. ξυνάρχοντες αἰρεθέντες A.B.C.D.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.P.Q. T.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.m. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ξυνάρχοντες b. vulgo [αἰρεθέντες] ξυνάρχοντες. 2. ἀφίκοντο i. 3. εὐθυμον H.T. 4. ἐν ἀσθενείᾳ μὴ μόνος f. 5. ἐψηφίσαντο B.h. πέμπειν ναυτικὴν καὶ πεζὴν B.h. Bekk. πέμπειν καὶ πεζικὴν καὶ ναυτικὴν d.i. καὶ ναυτικὴν καὶ πεζικὴν A.D.E.F.G. vulgo πεζικὴν. 6. ἀθηναῖοι ἐκ d. ἀθηναῖοι δὲ ἐκ i. 9. θουκλέως P. 10. τὰς] om. A. χειμερινὰς A.F. 11. καὶ ἑκατὸν h. Haack. Porpo. Ceteri et Bekk. 2. omittunt. 14. ἑκπλοὺν καὶ ὡς L.O.P. 15. ἀπαγγέλλων P. ἐπαγγέλλων Q.

in h. v. et explicat, οὐκ ἀπῆλλαξαν, μετέστησαν. Hesychius: Παρέλυσεν, καθεῖλεν, ἐξέβαλεν. WASS. Habet ex hoc loco Aristides, tom. II. Orat. I. p. 4. DUK.

2. τῶν αὐτοῦ ἐκεῖ] "Of those who "were on the spot in Sicily." See the note on V. 83, 1.

11. εἴκοσι] Diodor. p. 335. b. Τάλαντα ἑκατοντασσαράκοντα. Nostri Codd. nihil movent. WASS.

εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν] The old reading, which made the sum sent only twenty talents, is not easily defensible. Twenty talents would have been a month's pay for twenty ships (VI. 8, 1.); but as the armament consisted of above an hundred ships, to say nothing of the land forces, so small a sum would not have been enough for a single week. Besides, in the spring of this same year, we read of 300 talents having been sent to Sicily at one time (VI. 94. 4.),

so that it is unlikely that now, after Nicias had pressed so strongly for "a large sum of money," he should have received so poor a supply as only twenty talents. Again, Diodorus states the sum brought by Eurymedon to have been 140 talents: nor can he have meant to include in this sum the money afterwards brought over by Demosthenes, because he mentions "money" again, when speaking of the outfit of the second armament. The inscription which Böckh refers to this year, and a fragment of which, where are to be found the letters ΣΙ, he proposes to supply by reading ΣΙΚΕΛΙΑΝ, is much too uncertain to be used as an argument; and even if it did relate to the Sicilian expedition, it would not, I think, give any support to the old reading of the present passage.

15. στρατιάν — ἐπαγγέλλων] "Announcing to them that soldiers were

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intercept, the other to protect the passage of troops from Peloponnesus to Syracuse.

γέλλων ἐς τοὺς ξυμμάχους, καὶ χρήματα αὐτό-
θεν καὶ ναὺς καὶ ὀπλίτας ἐτοιμάζων. Πέμ- 2
πουσι δὲ καὶ περὶ τὴν Πελοπόννησον οἱ Ἀθη-
ναῖοι εἴκοσι ναὺς, ὅπως φυλάσσοιεν μηδένα ἀπὸ Κορίνθου
5 καὶ τῆς Πελοποννήσου ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν περαιούσθαι. οἱ γὰρ 3
Κορίνθιοι, ὡς οἱ τε πρέσβεις αὐτοῖς ἦκον καὶ τὰ ἐν τῇ Σικε-
λία βελτίῳ ἡγγελλον, νομίσαντες οὐκ ἄκαιρον καὶ τὴν προ-
τέραν πέμψιν τῶν νεῶν ποιήσασθαι, πολλῶ μᾶλλον ἐπέρ-
ρωντο, καὶ ἐν ὁλκάσι παρεσκευάζοντο αὐτοὶ τε ἀποστελοῦντες
10 ὀπλίτας ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν, καὶ ἐκ τῆς ἄλλης Πελοποννήσου οἱ
Λακεδαιμόνιοι τῷ αὐτῷ τρόπῳ πέμψοντες. ναὺς τε οἱ Κορίν- 4
θιοι πέντε καὶ εἴκοσιν ἐπλήρουν, ὅπως ναυμαχίας τε ἀποπει-

2. ἐτοιμάζων] om. V. 4. φυλάσσειεν E.F. ἀπὸ τῆς κορίνθου d.i. κορίν-
θου καὶ] om. G. 6. ὡς οἱ τε πρέσβεις αὐτοῖς A.D.E.F.G. ὡς αὐτοῖς οἱ πρέσβεις
B.h. Bekk. 2. ἐν σικελία h. 7. ἡγγελλον F.T. νομίζοντες G. τὴν πέμψιν h.
8. πολλὰ R. 9. καὶ ὁλκάσι Q. 10. ἐς τὴν σικελίαν B.h. Goell. Poppo. Bekk.
vulgo ἐν τῇ σικελία. 11. πέμψαντες A.D.E.F.R.c.d.f.g. τε καὶ οἱ f. 12. εἴκοσι
E.F.; qui perinde capp. 19 et 53. et VIII. 2. 17. 23. 41. 97. sæpe cum A. BEKK.
ναυμαχίαν f.

“wanted from them;” or, in Latin, “Milites sociis imperat.” Compare VIII. 108, 4. ἐπαγγέλλας στρατιὰν αὐτῶν τοῖς βελτίστοις. And lest we should be tempted to alter στρατιὰ into στρατεία in both these passages, compare III. 16, 3. ἐπὶ ἡγγελλον τεσσαράκοντα νεῶν πλῆθος. In these places ἐπαγγέλλειν στρατιὰν, and ἐπαγγέλλειν ναὺς signify, “to give notice that soldiers and ships were wanted; to give an order for soldiers and ships.” Compare the well-known Latin expressions, “impe-
“rare milites civitatibus,” “imperare pedites, naves, pecunias, arma, frumentum,” &c.

9. ἀποστελοῦντες ὀπλίτας ἐν τῇ Σικελία] Congessit quædam hujus generis Stephanus in Append. ad Scripta al. de Dialect. Att. p. 124. DUK.

10. ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν] Ἐν Σικελία pro ἐς Σικελίαν sæpe dici apud Thucydidem etsi scriberent quidquid est Hudsonorum, non crederem. Lege ὀπλίτας τοῖς ἐν—ut mox c. 18, 4. DOBREE. This correction, which Poppo also suggests, seems to me in itself more probable than the reading ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν, but as the latter is supported by MS. authority, I have followed Bekker, Poppo,

and Gøller, in preferring it. I quite agree with Dobree as to the indefensibility of the common reading, ἀποστελοῦντες ἐν τῇ Σικελία. The examples of this construction quoted from later writers, e. g. Dionys. Halicarn. Ant. Rom. I. 73. πρὶν Αἰνείαν ἐλθεῖν ἐν Ἰταλία, are of little weight, even if we could be satisfied that the passages themselves had not been corrupted by the copyists of a still later age; a question which it is not easy to answer, until the text of Dionysius and other writers of that period shall have been submitted to a more critical revision than it has yet undergone. It may be said that we find such a construction, however, in a writer almost as old as Thucydides himself; for in the fragments of Ctesias, c. 5, we read, ἀποστέλλει ἐν Περσίδι Πετισάκαν. Now I notice this as an instance of the caution which is required in making quotations; for what we possess of Ctesias is merely a brief abstract of the contents of his history given by Photius in his Bibliotheca; so that the language is not that of Ctesias, but of Photius,—not that of a cotemporary of Xenophon, but of a Greek of Constantinople of the ninth century.

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ράσωσι πρὸς τὴν ἐν τῇ Ναυπάκτῳ φυλακὴν, καὶ τὰς ὀλκάδας αὐτῶν ἦσσον οἱ ἐν τῇ Ναυπάκτῳ Ἀθηναῖοι κωλύοιεν ἀπαίρειν, πρὸς τὴν σφετέραν ἀντίταξιν τῶν τριήρων τὴν φυλακὴν ποιούμενοι.

XVIII. Παρεσκευάζοντο δὲ καὶ τὴν ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἐσβο- 5 λὴν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, ὥσπερ τε προεδέδοκτο αὐτοῖς, καὶ τῶν

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SPARTA.

The Lacedæmonians prepare to invade Attica. They enter on the renewal of the war with great alacrity, conceiving that the Athenians had now put themselves completely in the wrong in the quarrel.

Συρακοσίων καὶ Κορινθίων ἐναγόντων, ἐπειδὴ ἐπυνθάνοντο τὴν ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων βοήθειαν ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν, ὅπως δὴ ἐσβολῆς γενομένης διακωλυθῇ. καὶ ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης προσκείμενος 10 ἐδίδασκε τὴν Δεκέλειαν τειχίζειν καὶ μὴ ἀνιέναι τὸν πόλεμον. μάλιστα δὲ τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις ἐγεγένητό τις ῥώμη, διότι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἐνόμιζον διπλοῦν τὸν πόλεμον ἔχοντας, πρὸς τε σφᾶς καὶ Σικελιώτας, εὐκαθαιρετωτέρους ἔσε- 15 σθαι, καὶ ὅτι τὰς σπονδὰς προτέρους λελυκέναι ἡγοῦντο αὐτούς· ἐν γὰρ τῷ προτέρῳ πολέμῳ σφέτερον τὸ παρανόμημα μᾶλλον γενέσθαι, ὅτι τε ἐς Πλάταιαν ἦλθον Θηβαῖοι ἐν σπονδαῖς, καὶ εἰρημένον ἐν ταῖς πρότερον ξυνθήκαις ὅπλα μὴ ἀφίεργεν, ἣν δίκας θέλωσι διδόναι, αὐτοὶ οὐχ ὑπήκουον 20 ἐς δίκας προκαλουμένων τῶν Ἀθηναίων· καὶ διὰ τοῦτο εἰκότως δυστυχεῖν τε ἐνόμιζον, καὶ ἐνεθυμοῦντο τὴν τε περὶ 3 Πύλον ξυμφορὰν καὶ εἴ τις ἄλλη αὐτοῖς γένοιτο. ἐπειδὴ δὲ

1. φυλακὴν—ναυπάκτῳ] in margine F. om. D.H.T.c.g. τῇ om. f. 3. τριήρων V. 5. καὶ ἐς G.Q. 7. καὶ κορινθίων A.B.D.E.F.H.Q.T.V.f.g.h. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo καὶ τῶν κορινθίων. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐπυνθ. f. 8. ἀπὸ] om. R. "ἀθηνῶν malim" Bekk. 2. 10. καὶ ἀλκιβιάδης L. 11. ἐδίδαξε K. τὴν] om. C.G.L.O.i.k.m. ἀνιέναι] B. 12. δὲ καὶ τοῖς K. 13. ἐγένετο R. 18. τε B.h. Bekker. Goell. 19. εἰρημένου V. 20. ἐθέλωσι K. φέρωσι C.e. 21. ἐς] om. c. 22. εἰκότως δυστυχεῖν τε A.B.C.D.E.F.G.H.L.O.P.T.V.c.e.g.h.k.m. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. δυστυχεῖν τε Q. vulgo δυστυχεῖν τε εἰκότως. 23. ἐγένετο K.R.f. ἐγγίνοιτο B.

6. προεδέδοκτο] See VI. 93, 1.

11. Δεκέλειαν] Vid. Scholiasten Aristoph. Elp. v. 450. WASS.

22. ἐνεθυμοῦντο] Acacius vertit, in memoriam revocabant. Quæ interpretatio satis ferri potest; nec alia significatio verbi ἐνεθυμῆσθαι hic quærenda est, quam, quæ est in Thucyd. V. 32, 1.

Δηλίους δὲ κατήγαγον πάλιν ἐς Δῆλον, ἐνεθυμούμενοι τὰς τε ἐν ταῖς μάχαις ξυμφοράς· et aliis locis, ubi ἐνεθυμῆσθαι est reputare, considerare. DUKER.

23. καὶ εἴ τις—γένοιτο] The aorist is made sometimes to assume the force of the pluperfect, as in II. 98, 2. ἐπορεύετο τῇ ὁδῷ ἣν πρότερον αὐτὸς ἐποίησσε

SPARTA. A. C. 414—3. Olymp. 91. 3.

οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ταῖς τριάκοντα ναυσὶν †ἐξ Ἀργους† ὀρμώμενοι
 Ἐπιδαύρου τέ τι καὶ Πρασιῶν καὶ ἄλλα ἐδήλωσαν, καὶ ἐκ
 Πύλου ἅμα ἐληστεύοντο, καὶ ὁσάκις περὶ του διαφοράι γέ-
 νοιντο τῶν κατὰ τὰς σπονδὰς ἀμφισβητουμένων, ἐς δίκας
 5 προκαλουμένων τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων οὐκ ἤθελον ἐπιτρέπιν,
 τότε δὴ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι νομίσαντες τὸ παρανόμημα, ὅπερ
 καὶ σφίσι πρότερον ἡμάρτητο, αὖθις ἐς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους τὸ
 αὐτὸ περιεστάναι, πρόθυμοι ἦσαν ἐς τὸν πόλεμον. καὶ ἐν
 τῷ χειμῶνι τούτῳ σίδηρόν τε περιήγγελλον κατὰ τοὺς ξυμ-
 10 μάχους, καὶ τᾶλλα ἐργαλεῖα ἡτοίμαζον ἐς τὸν ἐπιτειχισμόν.
 καὶ τοῖς ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ ἅμα ὡς ἀποπέμψοντες ἐν ταῖς ὀλκάσιν
 ἐπικουρίαν, αὐτοὶ τε ἐπόριζον καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους Πελοποννη-
 σίους προσηνάγκαζον. καὶ ὁ χειμὼν ἐτελεύτα, καὶ ὄγδοον
 καὶ δέκατον ἔτος τῷ πολέμῳ ἐτελεύτα τῷδε, ὃν Θουκυδίδης
 15 ξυνέγραψεν.

1. ναυσὶν ἐξ Ἀργους ὀρμώμενοι B.h. Bekk. 2. vulgo ναυσὶν ὀρμώμενοι. 2. τι] τέ τι B. Bekk. 2. τε h. vulgo. τε deest. πρᾶσιῶν A.D.E.F.G.H.T.V.m. 3. ἐληστεύοντο A.D.E.F.G. ἐλήστευον B. Bekk. 2. του] τούτου vel τούτων pr. D. διαφορά γένοιτο h. 4. κατὰ σπονδὰς B. 6. νομήσαντες V. 9. περιήγγελλον Q.f. 10. τᾶλλα Q. τᾶλλα Bekk. vulgo τὰ ἄλλα. ἐτοίμαζον E. 11. ἐν σικελίᾳ h. ἐν ὀλκάσιν L.O.Q. 12. ἐπορίζοντο N.V. 13. καὶ τὸ ὄγδοον G.k.m. 14. ἐτελεύτα τῷ πολέμῳ B.h.

VIII. 93, 1. τὸν Ἀλεξικλέα, ὃν ξυνέλαβον, ἀφέντες. Compare Poppo, Prolegom. I. p. 157. Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 498. Obs. And the optative mood is known to express any indefiniteness in the action or thing spoken of, whether as to time, place, frequency of recurrence, number, &c. Thus εἴ τις—γένοιτο, and ὁσάκις διαφοράι γένοιτο, immediately below, combine these two meanings of the mood and tense, so as to signify (as Dobree rightly translates the former), “what—had ever happened;” “when—ever, wherever, and how many times soever, such a thing may have occurred.” Compare the remarkable expression in I. 50, 1. τὰ σκάφη τῶν νεῶν ἃς καταδύσειαν, “the hulls of the ships which they had sunk, how many soever they might have been.”

1. ταῖς τριάκοντα ναυσὶν] Vide supra VI. 105, 1, 3. BEKK.

†ἐξ Ἀργους† ὀρμώμενοι] Bekker, in

his last edition of 1832, has inserted the words ἐξ Ἀργους, from the two MSS. B.h. I think that they are rightly added, because the fact, although not expressly mentioned in the passage referred to, VI. 105, 3, is yet implied by what is said there, ἀναχωρησάντων δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐκ τοῦ Ἀργους, which seems to shew that the ships were first sent over from Athens to Argos, and proceeded from Argos on their expedition to the coasts of Laconia.

3. ἐκ Πύλου ἐληστεύοντο] “They, the Lacedæmonians, were continually being plundered from Pylus.” Compare V. 14, 2. ληστευομένης τῆς χώρας ἐκ τῆς Πύλου.

13. προσηνάγκαζον] Ad idem faciendum adigebant. PORTUS. Compare VI. 91, 4. Perhaps this word affords some support to Göller’s interpretation of προσετετελέκει in VI. 31, 5. where see the note.

ATTICA, &c. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 3.

XIX. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου ἥρος, εὐθὺς ἀρχομένου, πρῶ-
 τατα δὴ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν
 ἐσέβαλον. ἡγεῖτο δὲ Ἄγισ ὁ Ἀρχιδάμου,
 Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεύς. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν τῆς
 χώρας τὰ περὶ τὸ πεδίον ἐδήωσαν, ἔπειτα
 Δεκέλειαν ἐτείχιζον, κατὰ πόλεις διελόμενοι τὸ
 ἔργον. ἀπέχει δὲ ἡ Δεκέλεια σταδίου μάλ-
 ιστα τῆς τῶν Ἀθηναίων πόλεως εἴκοσι καὶ
 ἑκατὸν, παραπλήσιον δὲ καὶ οὐ πολλῷ πλεόν καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς
 Βοιωτίας. ἐπὶ δὲ τῷ πεδίῳ καὶ τῆς χώρας τοῖς κρατίστοις 10

1. θέρους e. πρῶτατα C.e. et γρ. F.H. Goell. Bekk. πρῶτατα A.D.E.F.
 H.T.g. Poppo. πρῶτατα γρ. A. vulgo πρῶτατα. 2. δὴ οἱ] om. B. οἱ solum
 om. h. 4. πρῶτα h. 7. δεκέλεια Q. 8. ἀθηνῶν h. 9. διὰ καὶ οὐ
 B.h.i. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo δὲ οὐ. ἀπὸ d.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. τὰ
 ἀπὸ T. vulgo ἐπὶ. τῆς] om. V.

7. σταδίου μάλιστα — εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν] This would make the distance of Deceleia from Athens nearly 23000 yards; but sir W. Gell reckons it at only 19000. His description is as follows: "Having passed Pentelicus, "leaving it on the right, begin to "ascend the foot of Parnes by a bushy "slope. Then, after 4500 yards, after "a steeper ascent among pines, on the "right is a round detached hill, Deceleia, connected by a sort of isthmus "with mount Parnes, a little north of "which is the fountain of Tatoi. * * * "From the top of Deceleia is an extensive view both of the plains of "Athens and Eleusis. The fortress "is at the mouth of a pass through "Parnes to Oropus, and lay conveniently for intercepting the supplies "from Eubœa." Itinerary of Greece, p. 106. Dodwell speaks of Deceleia as "being visible from Athens at a distance of about fifteen miles," (vol. I. p. 502.) but this is evidently said at random, judging merely from the eye. There is no computation of the distance from Deceleia to Oropus and Delium given, so far as my knowledge goes, by any modern traveller; but we may suppose that Thucydides calculates the distance by the ordinary road; and if the road described by Mr. Gandy as leading from Oropus to Athens be

ordinarily used at present, instead of the more direct line over mount Parnes, I do not know why we should imagine the direct but more mountainous line to have been preferred formerly. Now by the present road, the high ground between Parnes and Pentelicus, at the head of the Cephissus and of the plain of Athens, is described as very nearly half way between Oropus and Athens; and on this line, on the high ground above mentioned, we may perhaps have to look for Deceleia. The apparent strangeness of the expression, παραπλήσιον καὶ οὐ πολλῷ πλεόν, would be lessened if we considered οὐ πολλῷ to be exactly equivalent to ὀλίγῳ, "and it is "about the same distance, and a little "more, from Bœotia."

[“Till it was accidentally stumbled upon two years ago by the French “surveyors, no one had ever seen the “ruins of Decelea. They stand on “the west side of a gap in the hills, “like Dunmailraise, between Steil Fell “and Seat Sandal, in Westmorland, “and the gap is plainly visible from “Athens, though to see the fortress “itself must have been very difficult if “not impossible. The only road to “Oropus passes immediately under the “ruins, through a very narrow gorge.” —MS. Letter from Greece, January 1841.]

ATTICA, &c. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 3.

ἐς τὸ κακουργεῖν ὀκοδομεῖτο τὸ τεῖχος, ἐπιφανὲς μέχρι τῆς
 τῶν Ἀθηναίων πόλεως. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ Πελοπον- 3
 νήσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἐτείχιζον· οἱ δ' ἐν τῇ Πελοπον-
 νήσῳ ἀπέστελλον περὶ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον ταῖς ὀλκάσι τοὺς
 5 ὀπλίτας ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν, Λακεδαιμόνιοι μὲν τῶν τε Εἰλώ-
 των ἐπιλεξάμενοι τοὺς βελτίστους καὶ τῶν Νεοδαμωδῶν,
 ξυναμφοτέρων ἐς ἐξακοσίους ὀπλίτας, καὶ Ἐκκριτον Σπαρ-
 τιάτην ἄρχοντα, Βοιωτοὶ δὲ τριακοσίους ὀπλίτας, ὧν ἦρχον
 Ξένων τε καὶ Νίκων Θηβαῖοι καὶ Ἡγήσανδρος Θεσπιεύς.
 10 οὗτοι μὲν οὖν ἐν τοῖς πρῶτοι ὀρμήσαντες ἀπὸ τοῦ Ταινάρου 4
 τῆς Λακωνικῆς ἐς τὸ πέλαγος ἀφῆκαν· μετὰ δὲ τούτους
 Κορίνθιοι οὐ πολλῷ ὕστερον πεντακοσίους ὀπλίτας, τοὺς μὲν
 ἐξ αὐτῆς Κορίνθου, τοὺς δὲ προμισθωσάμενοι Ἀρκαδῶν, καὶ
 ἄρχοντα Ἀλέξανρον Κορίνθιον προστάξαντες, ἀπέπεμψαν.
 15 ἀπέστειλαν δὲ καὶ Σικυνῶνιοι διακοσίους ὀπλίτας ὁμοῦ τοῖς
 Κορινθίοις, ὧν ἦρχε Σαργεὺς Σικυνώνιος. αἱ δὲ πέντε καὶ 5
 εἴκοσι νῆες τῶν Κορινθίων, αἱ τοῦ χειμῶνος πληρωθεῖσαι,
 ἀνθρώρουν ταῖς ἐν τῇ Ναυπάκτῳ εἴκοσιν Ἀττικάις, ἕωςπερ
 αὐτοῖς οὗτοι οἱ ὀπλίται ταῖς ὀλκάσιν ἀπὸ τῆς Πελοποννήσου

καταφανές

1. ἐπιφανές G. καταφανές i. 3. οἱ ante ξύμμαχοι om. h. σύμμα-
 χοι K. 4. ἀπέστελλον Q. 5. τε] om. Q. 6. βελτίους D.E.F.H.N.T.V.
 h.c.f.g. τῶν] om. D.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.R.T.V.c.g.k.m. Porro. 7. ἐς B.
 Bekker. Goell. om. A.D.E.F.G. ἐξακοσίους] χιλίους e. καὶ ἔκκριτον—ὀπλί-
 τας] om. T. 8. ἄρχοντα σπαρτιάτην f. βοιωτῶν f. 9. ἀγέσανδρος θεσπε-
 σιεύς h. θεσπιεύς T. 10. οὖν] om. h. πρῶτοι Reiz. de acc. inclin. p. 20.
 Haack. Porro. Goell. Bekk. libri omnes πρῶτοις. τοῦ] om. C.G.K.Q.e. 13. ἐξ]
 ἀπ' B. δὲ πως μισθωσάμενοι h. δὲ προμισθωσάμενοι E.i. 14. ἀλέξανδρον
 G.L.O.d.h.i.k.m cum Thoma M. v. προστάττω. 18. ταῖς τῇ h. ταῖς ἐν τῷ P.
 19. αὐτοῖς οὗτοι B. Bekk. οὗτοι A.C.D.E.F.H.L.O.P.Q.R.T.V.c.g.k.m. Porro.
 Goell. vulgo αὐτοῖς. οἱ] om. K.

10. ἐν τοῖς πρῶτοι ὀρμήσαντες] “Were
 “of those who started the first.” I do
 not object to the correction ἐν τοῖς πρῶ-
 τοι, instead of ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις, as the
 latter expression seems to me hardly to
 be Greek in the present passage. But
 I must again dissent from the notion
 that ἐν τοῖς πρῶτοι is a stronger super-
 lative than πρῶτοι, and its meaning ap-
 pears to me to be exactly, “were on
 “the first party,” rather than “were
 “the very first party of all.” Compare
 the note on III. 17, 1.

11. ἐς τὸ πέλαγος ἀφῆκαν] “Put off
 “into the open sea;” as distinguished
 from following the line of the coast.
 For this use of the word ἀφῆκαν, com-
 pare Herodotus, VII. 193, 3. ἐνθεύτεν γὰρ
 ἔμελλον—ἐς τὸ πέλαγος ἀφήσειν” ἐπὶ
 τούτου δὲ τῷ χώρῳ οὖνομα γέγονε Ἀ-
 φέται.

18. ἕωςπερ—ἀπῆραν] Prorsus inau-
 ditum est. ELMSLEY. (Ædip. Colon.
 1360.) Yet the word occurs not only
 in this passage of Thucydides, but also
 in Plato. (Meno. p. 97. c.) ὁ αἰὶ ἔχων

ATHENS, &c. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 3.

ἀπῆραν' οὐπερ ἔνεκα καὶ τὸ πρότερον ἐπληρώθησαν, ὅπως μὴ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι πρὸς τὰς ὀλκάδας μᾶλλον ἢ πρὸς τὰς τριήρεις τὸν νοῦν ἔχωσιν.

XX. Ἐν δὲ τούτῳ καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἅμα τῆς Δεκελείας τῷ τειχισμῷ καὶ τοῦ ἥρος εὐθὺς ἀρχομένου, περί τε Πελο- 5

The Athenians send a small squadron to the coasts of Peloponnesus. The second Sicilian expedition under Demosthenes sails from Athens, and proceeds to Ægina. Statement of its force.

πόννησον ναῦς τριάκοντα ἔστειλαν καὶ Χαρίκλέα τὸν Ἀπολλοδώρου ἄρχοντα, ᾧ εἶρητο καὶ ἐς Ἄργος ἀφικομένῳ κατὰ τὸ ξυμμαχικὸν πα-
ρακαλεῖν Ἀργείων τε ὀπλίτας ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς, καὶ τὸν Δημοσθένην ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν, ὥσπερ 10
ἔμελλον, ἀπέστελλον ἐξήκοντα μὲν ναυσὶν

1. καὶ τὸ πρότερον A.D.E.F.G. καὶ τὸ πρῶτον B.h. Bekk. 2. καὶ πρότερον L.O. P.Q.g. 3. πρὸς ὀλκάδας C.D.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.T.R.V.c.e.f.g.i.k.m. πρὸς τριήρεις k. 3. τὸν A.B.C.D.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. 4. ἅμα τῆς δεκελείας B.h. Bekk. 2. vulgo om. τῆς. 5. τε dede-runt B.h. Bekk. 7. ᾧ ὥς P. εἶρηται Q. 10. τὸν] om. T. δημοσθένη e.

ὀρθὴν δόξαν, οὐκ αἰετὶ τυγχάνει, ὥσπερ ἂν ὀρθὰ δοξάζοι; and in Demosthenes, (contra Conon. p. 1257. v. 11. Reiske.) No man's memory is sufficient to establish a negative; yet Elmsley's observations are never to be slighted; and the remark of Schäfer on the passage in Demosthenes is probably well founded; "Tragicos si Anglus intellexit, vi-
"dendum ne vere præceperit." For the dative αὐτοῖς, see the note on III. 98, 1. "Till they had got these soldiers on
"board of the merchant vessels fairly
"on their voyage from Peloponnesus."

19. αὐτοῖς] Vide ad III. 98, 1, et IV. 25. 4. v. l. Sic VI. 34, 2. αἰετὶ διὰ φόβου εἰσὶ, μή ποτε Ἀθηναῖοι αὐτοῖς ἐπὶ τὴν πόλιν ἔλθωσι. Et ib. 105, 1. Ἀθηναῖοι Ἀργείοις τριάκοντα ναυσὶν ἐβοήθησαν, αἵπερ τὰς σπονδὰς φανερώτατα πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους αὐτοῖς ἔλυσαν. Infra c. 25, 5. ὅπως αὐτοῖς αἱ νῆες ἐντὸς ὁρμοῖεν. DUKER.

9. Ἀργείων τε ὀπλίτας] The conjunction here is objected to by Haack. Poppo, and Göller. But is not this a similar passage to I. 9, 3. καὶ ναυτικῷ τε ἅμα—ισχύσας, where also the later editors have inclosed the conjunction in brackets as superfluous? I have explained it there by the English word "also," an explanation which Poppo also, in his note on the passage, considers as allowable. It is true, that in MSS. written in the small character,

and full of contractions and abbreviations as they sometimes are, a mere mistake may have sometimes led to the insertion of such a little word as τε, if the copyist did not rightly decypher the manuscript before him. But this cannot be supposed when the word occurs in a great many MSS. evidently not copied from one another, nor from any one common source; and it would be impossible when the MSS. were written in the larger or uncial character. It is manifest that we do not fully understand all the uses of the conjunction τε: we do not know its etymology, and who will explain it when appended to other words, as in ὅστε, ὥστε, or in the well-known expression οἶόν τε? Hermann's notion, that "rem reddit
"incertam," seems to me utterly unfounded and unreasonable, as Böckh rightly judges of it in his preface to the first vol. of the Greek Inscriptions, p. xxiii. In the absence then of positive knowledge, we may conjecture as we best can; and, till some more satisfactory explanation is given, or some reasons are brought against me, I shall continue to think that to translate τε, in this and similar passages, by "also," "moreover," is the least violent method of removing the difficulty, and the most agreeable to analogy, of any that I have yet seen.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 413. Olym. 91. 3.

Ἀθηναίων καὶ πέντε Χίαις, ὀπλίταις δὲ ἐκ καταλόγου Ἀθη-
ναίων διακοσίοις καὶ χιλίοις, καὶ νησιωτῶν ὅσοις ἕκαστα-
χόθεν οἷόν τ' ἦν πλείστοις χρήσασθαι, καὶ ἐκ τῶν ἄλλων
ξυμμάχων τῶν ὑπηκόων, εἴ ποθέν τι εἶχον ἐπιτήδειον ἐς τὸν
5 πόλεμον, ξυμπορίσαντες. εἴρητο δ' αὐτῷ πρῶτον μετὰ τοῦ
Χαρικλέους ἅμα περιπλέοντα ξυστρατεύεσθαι περὶ τὴν Λα-
κωνικὴν. καὶ ὁ μὲν Δημοσθένης ἐς τὴν Αἰγιναν πλεύσας, 2
τοῦ στρατεύματός τε εἴ τι ὑπελείπετο, περιέμενε, καὶ τὸν
Χαρικλέα τοὺς Ἀργείους παραλαβεῖν.

10 XXI. Ἐν δὲ τῇ Σικελίᾳ ὑπὸ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους τούτου
τοῦ ἥρος καὶ ὁ Γύλιππος ἦκεν ἐς τὰς Συρακούσας, ἄγων ἀπὸ
SYRACUSE. τῶν πόλεων ὧν ἔπεισε στρατιὰν ὅσῃν ἕκα-
Gylippus brings to Sy- σταχόθεν πλείστην ἐδύνατο. καὶ ξυγκαλέσας 2
racuse reinforcements
from some of the states
of Sicily. He and Her-
mocrates urge the Sy-
15 racusans to attack the
Athenians by sea. τῶν πόλεων ὧν ἔπεισε στρατιὰν ὅσῃν ἕκα-
σταχόθεν πλείστην ἐδύνατο. καὶ ξυγκαλέσας 2
τοὺς Συρακοσίους ἔφη χρήναι πληροῦν ναῦς
ὥς δύνανται πλείστας καὶ ναυμαχίας ἀπό-
πειραν λαμβάνειν· ἐλπίζειν γὰρ ἀπ' αὐτοῦ τι
ἔργον ἄξιον τοῦ κινδύνου ἐς τὸν πόλεμον κατεργάσασθαι.
ξυνέπειθε δὲ καὶ ὁ Ἑρμοκράτης οὐχ ἥκιστα, τοῦ ταῖς ναυσὶ μὴ 3
ἀθυμεῖν ἐπιχειρήσειν πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, λέγων οὐδὲ ἐκεί-
20 νους πάτριον τὴν ἐμπειρίαν οὐδὲ αἰδῖον τῆς θαλάσσης ἔχειν,
ἀλλ' ἡπειρώτας μᾶλλον τῶν Συρακοσίων ὄντας, καὶ ἀναγκα-
σθέντας ὑπὸ Μήδων, ναυτικούς γενέσθαι. καὶ πρὸς ἄνδρας

1. χίων P. 5. ξυμπορήσαντες C.E.F. 6. ἅμα] om. L.O.P. περιπλέοντι f.
παραπλέοντα h. ξυστρατεύσασθαι B.h. στρατεύεσθαι c. ξυστρατεύεσθαι T.
7. ἐς] πρὸς d.i. πλεύσας A.E.F.H.N.T.V.e.f.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri
προσπλεύσας. 9. χαρικλέα καὶ τοὺς G.L.O.Q.k.m. 10. δὲ] om. b. μὲν δὲ f.
ὑπὸ] om. D.g. τούτου τοῦ ἥρος A.B.G.H.L.O.V.d.f.g.h.i.m. Haack. Poppo.
Goell. Bekk. τούτους τοῦ ἥρος C.D.E.F.T.e.k. τοῦ ἥρος Q. vulgo τοῦ ἥρος τούτου.
11. ἐν ταῖς συρακούσαις T. 13. συγκαλέσας K. 16. λαμβάνειν] om. h.
17. κατεργάσασθαι A.B.D.F.H.N.T.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
vulgo κατεργάσεσθαι. 18. ξυνέπειθε A.D.F.H.N.T.V.c.f.g. Goell. Bekk. ξυνα-
ναπέθει B. (ξυναναπέθει B. teste Bekk.) K.b.h. Dobree. vulgo ξυναναπέθει. τοῦ]
om. G.L.O.R.i.k.m. Poppo. 19. ἐπιχειρήσαι K. ἐκείνοις A.C.D.E.F.G.H.
K.R.T.V.b.c.m. 21. ἀλλ'] om. B. καὶ] om. L.O.k.

18. ξυνέπειθε—τοῦ μὴ ἀθυμεῖν] Poppo omits the article before ἀθυμεῖν: but it may be explained as the *object* of the persuasion; “Hermocrates joined ear-
“nestly in trying to persuade them,
“to the end that they might not fear to

“venture on an attack by sea.” Com-
pare II. 4, 2. ἐμπείρους ἔχοντες τοὺς διώ-
κοντας, τοῦ μὴ ἐκφεύγειν. II. 22, 1. ἐκ-
κλησίαν οὐκ ἐποίει αὐτῶν,—τοῦ μὴ—ἐξα-
μαρτεῖν. and Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 539.
Obs. 1. and Jelf 492.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 3.

τολμηροὺς, οἷους καὶ Ἀθηναίους, τοὺς ἀντιτολμῶντας χαλεπω-
 τάτους [ἀν] αὐτοῖς φαίνεσθαι ὃ γὰρ ἐκείνοι τοὺς πέλας, οὐ
 δυνάμει ἔστιν ὅτε προὔχοντες, τῷ δὲ θράσει ἐπιχειροῦντες,
 καταφοβοῦσι, καὶ σφᾶς ἀν τὸ αὐτὸ ὁμοίως τοῖς ἐναντίοις ὑπο-
 4 σχεῖν· καὶ Συρακοσίους εὖ εἰδέναι ἔφη, τῷ τολμῆσαι ἀπροσδο- 5
 κήτως πρὸς τὸ Ἀθηναίων ναυτικὸν ἀντιστῆναι, πλέον τι διὰ τὸ
 τοιοῦτον ἐκπλαγέντων αὐτῶν περιγενησομένους, ἣ Ἀθηναίους
 τῇ ἐπιστήμῃ τὴν Συρακοσίων ἀπειρίαν βλάβοντας. ἰέναι οὖν
 5 ἐκέλευεν ἐς τὴν πεῖραν τοῦ ναυτικοῦ καὶ μὴ ἀποκνεῖν. καὶ οἱ
 μὲν Συρακόσιοι, τοῦ τε Γυλίππου καὶ Ἑρμοκράτους καὶ εἰ 10
 του ἄλλου πειθόντων, ὥρμητό τε ἐς τὴν ναυμαχίαν καὶ τὰς
 ναῦς ἐπλήρουν. XXII. ὁ δὲ Γύλιππος, ἐπειδὴ παρεσκευά-

Land and sea engage-
 ment at Syracuse. The
 Syracusans are defeat-
 ed by sea, but by land
 they take the three
 forts on Plemyrium.

(22, 23.)

σατο τὸ ναυτικὸν, ἀγαγὼν ὑπὸ νύκτα πᾶσαν
 τὴν στρατιὰν τὴν πεζὴν, αὐτὸς μὲν τοῖς ἐν τῷ
 Πλημυρίῳ τείχεσι κατὰ γῆν ἔμελλε προσβα- 15
 λεῖν, αἱ δὲ τριήρεις τῶν Συρακοσίων ἅμα καὶ
 ἀπὸ ξυνθήματος πέντε μὲν καὶ τριάκοντα ἐκ τοῦ

2. ἀν] om. A.C.D.E.F.H.L.O.Q.T.V.d.e.g.k. Poppo. uncis inclusit Bekk. αὐ-
 τοὺς A.F. 3. προὔχοντας T. tom. I. p. 130. 4. καταφρονῶσι V. "Nonne
 "σφεῖς?" Bekk. 2. τῷ αὐτῷ g. ὑπάρχειν h. 5. ἔφη τολμῆσαι L.O.P.d.k.
 6. τι B.h. Bekker. Poppo. Goell. vulgo om. 7. περιγενησομένους B. Bekk. 2.
 vulgo περιεσομένους. 8. τὴν τῶν sup. N.V. οὖν] δὲ H.T. 9. ἐκέλευεν]
 om. C.G.L.O.P.k.m. ἐ] om. G. 10. καὶ Ἑρμοκράτους B.h. Goell. Bekk. ceteri
 καὶ τοῦ Ἑρμοκράτους. καὶ] om. G. 11. πείθονται E. 12. παρεσκευάσας K.h.
 παρασκευάσας G. 14. πεζικὴν R.f. 15. πλημυρίῳ A.B. προβαλεῖν P.

4. τὸ αὐτὸ—ὑποσχέιν] "They would
 "occasion the same thing to their ene-
 "mies." "The same thing," i. e. ter-
 ror that should get the better of them;
 the substantive being supplied from the
 verb καταφοβοῦσι. Ὑποσχέιν is well
 explained by one of the Scholiasts to
 signify ὑποβάλλειν. Or is Dobree right
 in supposing that σφᾶς here is equiva-
 lent to αὐτοὺς ἐκείνους? in which case the
 accusative would be right, and we should
 not need Bekker's conjecture, σφεῖς,
 and the verb ὑποσχέιν would keep its
 proper signification. For the notion of
 ὑπέχειν seems to be, "To submit some-
 "thing to another for him to act upon
 "it, or take advantage of it." Thus, in
 Herodot. II. 151, 2. Ψαμμίτιχος περιελό-
 μενος τὴν κυνὴν ὑπέσχε, "took off his

"helmet, and held it for the wine to be
 "poured into it;" and thus Thucyd.
 III. 53, 1. 81, 2. δίκην ὑπέχειν, where the
 notion seems properly to be, "to offer
 "satisfaction;" as it is expressed more
 fully by Plato, Phædo, p. 99. a. ὑπέχειν
 τῇ πόλει δίκην. So in the present pas-
 sage, if σφᾶς could be referred to the
 Athenians, it would signify, "they would
 "themselves offer the same advantage
 "to their enemies."

15. κατὰ γῆν ἔμελλε προβαλεῖν] He
 marched out of the city by Epipolæ,
 descended into the plain on the rear of
 the Athenian lines, crossed the Ana-
 pus, and came upon Plemyrium along
 the table-land which extends from the
 sea to the fort and temple of Olympi-
 eum. See the map and view.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 3.

μεγάλου λιμένος ἐπέπλεον αἱ δὲ πέντε καὶ τεσσαράκοντα ἐκ
τοῦ ἐλάσσονος, οὗ ἦν καὶ τὸ νεώριον αὐτοῖς, [καὶ] περιέ-
πλεον βουλόμενοι πρὸς τὰς ἐντὸς προσμῖξαι καὶ ἅμα ἐπι-
πλεῖν τῷ Πλημυρίῳ, ὅπως οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀμφοτέρωθεν θορυ-
5 βῶνται. οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι διὰ τάχους ἀντιπληρώσαντες ἐξή- 2
κοντα ναῦς, ταῖς μὲν πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι πρὸς τὰς πέντε καὶ
τριάκοντα τῶν Συρακοσίων, τὰς ἐν τῷ μεγάλῳ λιμένι,
ἐναυμάχουν, ταῖς δ' ἐπιλοίποις ἀπῆντων ἐπὶ τὰς ἐκ τοῦ
νεωρίου περιπλεούσας. καὶ εὐθὺς πρὸ τοῦ στόματος τοῦ 3
10 μεγάλου λιμένος ἐναυμάχουν, καὶ ἀντεῖχον ἀλλήλοις ἐπὶ
πολὺν, οἱ μὲν βιάσασθαι βουλόμενοι τὸν ἔσπλουν, οἱ δὲ
κωλύειν. XXIII. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ ὁ Γύλιππος, τῶν ἐν τῷ
Πλημυρίῳ Ἀθηναίων πρὸς τὴν θάλασσαν ἐπικαταβάντων
καὶ τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ τὴν γνώμην προσεχόντων, φθάνει προσ-
15 πεσὼν ἅμα τῇ ἑῷ αἰφνιδίως τοῖς τείχεσι, καὶ αἰρεῖ τὸ μέ-
γιστον πρῶτον, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ τὰ ἐλάσσω δύω, οὐχ ὑπομει-
νάντων τῶν φυλάκων, ὥς εἶδον τὸ μέγιστον ῥαδίως ληφθέν.
καὶ ἐκ μὲν τοῦ πρώτου ἀλόντος χαλεπῶς οἱ ἄνθρωποι, ὅσοι 2
καὶ ἐς τὰ πλοῖα καὶ ὀλκάδα τινὰ κατέφυγον, ἐς τὸ στρατό-
20 πεδον ἐξεκομίζοντο· τῶν γὰρ Συρακοσίων ταῖς ἐν τῷ μεγάλῳ
λιμένι ναυσὶ κρατούντων τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ, ὑπὸ τριήρους μιᾶς

2. τὸ] om. d. καὶ post αὐτοῖς A.B.D.E.F.G. om. h. Bekk. 2. 3. προμῖξαι
A.F. 4. τῷ τε πλ. e. ὅπως—θορυβῶνται] ὅπως μὴ οἱ ἀθηναῖοι προφθάσαντες
κωλύσωσιν N.V. ἀμφοτέρωθεν] om. g. ἀμφοτ. θ. οἱ δ' ἀθηναῖοι om. D. θορυ-
βοῦνται L.O.P. 5. οἱ δὲ ἀθην. V. ἀποπληρώσαντες d. 7. ἐν] om. i.
8. ἐπιλοίποις D.F.H.T. ἐπὶ] om. T. 10. ἐναυμάχησαν Q. ἀλλήλους F.T.c.
11. ἐπίπλουν O. ἐκπλουν B. εὔπλουν g. 13. ἐπιβάντων g. 14. τῇ] om. L. τῇ
γνώμῃ C.G.K.L.N.O.P.d.e.k.m. προσαγόντων D.g. προσαγαγόντων V. προσεσχόν-
των B. 15. αἰφνιδίως] om. P. μέγιστον τείχος T. 16. τοὺς ἐλάσσω C.e.
18. ἀλόντος] ἀλώματος g. 19. ἐς τὸ στρατόπεδον ἐξεκομίζοντο A.B.D.E.F.H.T.V.
c.f.g. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ἐς τὸ στρατόπεδον ἐκομίζοντο Q. vulgo ἐξεκομίζοντο
ἐς τὸ στρατόπεδον. 20. γὰρ] om. E.h. ἐν] om. P. 21. ναυμαχία καὶ ὑπὸ h.

1. αἱ δὲ πέντε καὶ τεσσαράκοντα] Thucydides had just said that the whole Syracusan fleet was employed; αἱ τριήρεις τῶν Συρακοσίων, and its number he knew to have amounted to eighty ships, (see ch. 37, 3.) although he had not expressly stated it. He writes therefore as if the reader knew this

also; and having first mentioned "thirty-five," he goes on to speak of "the forty-five," as the necessary remainder out of the whole number of eighty. See Blume, *de posito ante numeralia Articulo*, quoted by Göller, in his Index Grammaticus, under the word "Articulus."

SYRACUSE. A. C. 413. Olym. 91. 3.

καὶ εὖ πλεούσης ἐπεδιώκοντο· ἐπειδὴ δὲ τὰ δύο τειχίσματα
 ἡλίσκετο, ἐν τούτῳ καὶ οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἐτύγγανον ἤδη νικώ-
 3 μενοι, καὶ οἱ ἐξ αὐτῶν φεύγοντες ῥᾶον παρέπλευσαν. αἱ γὰρ
 τῶν Συρακοσίων αἱ πρὸ τοῦ στόματος νῆες ναυμαχοῦσαι,
 βιασάμεναι τὰς τῶν Ἀθηναίων ναῦς, οὐδενὶ κόσμῳ ἐσέπλεον, 5
 καὶ ταραχθεῖσαι περὶ ἀλλήλας παρέδοσαν τὴν νίκην τοῖς
 Ἀθηναίοις. ταύτας τε γὰρ ἔτρεψαν, καὶ ὑφ' ὧν τὸ πρῶτον
 4 ἐνικῶντο ἐν τῷ λιμένι. καὶ ἔνδεκα μὲν ναῦς τῶν Συρακοσίων
 κατέδυσαν, καὶ τοὺς πολλοὺς τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἀπέκτειναν,
 πλὴν ὅσον ἐκ τριῶν νεῶν οὓς ἐζώγρησαν· τῶν δὲ σφετέρων 10
 τρεῖς νῆες διεφθάρησαν. τὰ δὲ ναυάγια ἀνελκύσαντες τῶν
 Συρακοσίων, καὶ τροπαῖον ἐν τῷ νησιδίῳ στήσαντες τῷ πρὸ
 τοῦ Πλημυρίου, ἀνεχώρησαν ἐς τὸ ἑαυτῶν στρατόπεδον.

XXIV. Οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι κατὰ μὲν τὴν ναυμαχίαν οὕτως
 ἐπεπράγεσαν, τὰ δ' ἐν τῷ Πλημυρίῳ τείχη εἶχον, καὶ τρο- 15
 παῖα ἔστησαν αὐτῶν τρία. καὶ τὸ μὲν ἕτερον
 τοῖν δυοῖν τειχοῖν τοῖν ὕστερον ληφθέντοιιν
 κατέβαλον, τὰ δὲ δύο ἐπισκευάσαντες ἐφρού-

Great inconveniences
 resulting to the Athe-
 nians from the loss of
 Plemyrium.

2 ρουν. ἄνθρωποι δ' ἐν τῶν τειχῶν τῇ ἀλώσει ἀπέθανον καὶ
 ἐζωγρήθησαν πολλοὶ, καὶ χρήματα πολλὰ τὰ ξύμπαντα 20
 ἐάλω· †ὥστε† γὰρ ταμείῳ χρωμένων τῶν Ἀθηναίων τοῖς
 τείχεσι, πολλὰ μὲν ἐμπόρων χρήματα καὶ σῖτος ἐνῆν, πολλὰ
 δὲ καὶ τριηράρχων, ἐπεὶ καὶ ἰστία τεσσαράκοντα τριήρων καὶ

1. ἀπεδιώκοντο g. 5. ναῦς] om. h. ἐπέπλεον Q.d.e. 6. παρέδωσαν V.
 7. αὐτάς h. τε] om. C.G.K.T.e. ἔτρεψαν] ἔπεμψαν L.O. 15. εἶχον] om. L.O.P.k.
 εἶλον Q. 17. τυχοῖν T. ληφθέντοιιν A.D.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.T.V.c.f.g.h.m. Haack.
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo λειφθέντοιιν. 18. κατέλαβον i. 21. ὥστε A.B.D.E.F.G.
 ἄτε h. Bekker. 23. δὲ τριηράρχων L.O.P. δὲ καὶ τριηράρχων A.C.D.E.F.G.H.
 L.O.P.Q.T.V.d.e.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri δὲ καὶ τῶν τριηράρχων.
 τετταράκοντα A.D.E.F.G.H.L.O.Q.T.f.g.i.k.m. et correctus C. τεσσ. Bekk.

12. ἐν τῷ νησιδίῳ] This is a mere
 rock rather than an island: which lies
 just off the point of Plemyrium. It
 may be seen, as it exists at present, on
 the map of Syracuse, at the end of this
 volume.

21. †ὥστε† γὰρ ταμείῳ] The use of
 ὥστε for ἄτε is common in Herodotus,
 and Lobeck quotes instances of it from
 three Attic writers, Thucydides in the

present passage, Isocrates, Panegyric.
 p. 73, and Aristophanes, Ecclesiazusæ,
 783. (Lobeck on Phrynich. p. 427).
 The reference to Isocrates is incorrect,
 nor can I find the place alluded to;
 and if the present passage be genuine
 in Thucydides, it is at least the only
 one of the kind. I have retained the
 common reading, though it seems to be
 justly liable to suspicion.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 3.

τᾶλλα σκεύη ἐγκατελήφθη, καὶ τριήρεις ἀνελκυσμέναι τρεῖς. μέγιστον δὲ καὶ ἐν τοῖς πρῶτον ἐκάκωσε τὸ στράτευμα τὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἢ τοῦ Πλημυρίου λήψις· οὐ γὰρ ἔτι οὐδ' οἱ ἔσπλοι ἀσφαλεῖς ἦσαν τῆς ἐπαγωγῆς τῶν ἐπιτηδείων (οἱ γὰρ 5 Συρακόσιοι ναυσὶν αὐτόθι ἐφορμοῦντες ἐκώλουν, καὶ διὰ μάχης ἤδη ἐγίγνοντο αἱ ἐσκομιδαὶ), ἔς τε τὰ ἄλλα κατὰ-πληξιν παρέσχε καὶ ἀθυμίαν τῷ στρατεύματι.

XXV. Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο ναῦς τε ἐκπέμπουσι δώδεκα οἱ Συρακόσιοι, καὶ Ἀγάθαρχον ἐπ' αὐτῶν Συρακόσιον ἄρχοντα.

10 Various active operations conducted by both parties. The Syracusans urge the other states of Sicily to fresh exertions, in order to destroy the armament of Nicias before the arrival of the second expedition under Demosthenes. καὶ αὐτῶν μία μὲν ἐς Πελοπόννησον ὥχετο, πρέσβεις ἄγουσα, οἵπερ τά τε σφέτερα φράσω-σιν ὅτι ἐν ἐλπίσιν εἰσὶ, καὶ τὸν ἐκεῖ πόλεμον ἔτι μᾶλλον ἐποτρύνωσι γίγνεσθαι· αἱ δὲ ἔνδεκα νῆες πρὸς τὴν Ἰταλίαν ἐπλευσαν, πυνθανόμε- 15 ναι πλοῖα τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις γέμοντα χρημάτων προσπλεῖν. καὶ τῶν τε πλοίων ἐπιτυχοῦσαι τὰ 2 πολλὰ διέφθειραν, καὶ ξύλα ναυπηγήσιμα ἐν τῇ Καυλωνιά-τιδι κατέκαυσαν, ἃ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐτοῖμα ἦν. ἔς τε Λοκροὺς 3 μετὰ ταῦτα ἦλθον, καὶ ὀρμουσῶν αὐτῶν κατέπλευσε μία τῶν 20 ὀλκάδων τῶν ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου, ἄγουσα Θεσπιάων ὀπλί-τας. καὶ ἀναλαβόντες αὐτοὺς οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς παρέπλεον ἐπ' οἶκον. φυλάξαντες δ' αὐτοὺς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι 4 εἴκοσι ναυσὶ πρὸς τοῖς Μεγάροις, μίαν μὲν ναῦν λαμβά-νουσιν αὐτοῖς ἀνδράσι, τὰς δ' ἄλλας οὐκ ἡδυνήθησαν, ἀλλ'

1. ἐγκατελήφθη A.B.C.D.E.F.H.Q.T.c.e.g.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐγκατελείφθη. ἀνελκυσμέναι A.B.C.D.E.F.G.H.K.T.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀνελκυσμέναι. 2. δὲ] τε B. τὸ post στράτευμα om. B.L.e.h. 3. οἱ] om. B.h. 4. ταῖς ἐπαγωγαῖς γρ. g. 6. εἰσκομιδαὶ C. τε] om. d. τᾶλλα L.O.d.i.k.m. Bekker. 8. ναῦς] om. h. 9. συρακοσίων ἄρχ. F. συρακουσίων ἄρχ. G. 10. μὲν μία A.D.F.V.f.g. 11. οἵπερ] ὥσπερ E. ὅπως B.h. qui mox dederunt τε. vulgo omissum. φράσουσιν corr. F.G. 12. ἐλ-πίδι e. 13. ἔτι] om. K. μᾶλλον] om. G. 14. πρὸς ἰταλίαν Q. 15. χρήματα V. χρημάτων γέμοντα B.h. 20. ἄγουσα] om. C. 22. ἐπλεον B.h. αὐτοῖς A.D.E.F.T.g. 23. μεγαρεῦσι h. 24. ἀνδράσιν· οὐκ ἡδυνήθησαν δὲ τὰς ἄλλας V. ἐδυνήθησαν B.G.

4. τῆς ἐπαγωγῆς] "The entrance into the harbour was not secure for the getting in of provisions." The genitive here seems strictly explanatory, as in the passage, I. 36, 2. τῆς Ἰταλίας—

καλῶς παράπλου κείται: but it belongs to the substantive, not to the verb. "The sailings in, about the getting in of provisions; connected with the getting in of provisions."

SYRACUSE. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 3.

5 ἀποφεύγουσιν ἐς τὰς Συρακούσας. Ἐγένετο δὲ καὶ περὶ τῶν
 σταυρῶν ἀκροβολισμὸς ἐν τῷ λιμένι, οὗς οἱ Συρακόσιοι πρὸ
 τῶν παλαιῶν νεωσοίκων κατέπηξαν ἐν τῇ θαλάσσῃ, ὅπως
 αὐτοῖς αἱ νῆες ἐντὸς ὁρμοῖεν καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπιπλέοντες μὴ
 6 βλάβπτοιεν ἐμβάλλοντες. προσαγαγόντες γὰρ ναῦν μυριο-

2. στανρωμάτων B.h.

4. οἱ] om. R.

5. ἐμβάλλοντες A.B.C.D.F.H.K.N.

Q.T.V. f.g.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἐσβάλλοντες G. ἐσβαλόντες L.O.P.
 vulgo ἐμβαλόντες. προσάγοντες c. γὰρ] om. T. μυριάμφορον Lobeck. ad
 Phrynich. p. 663. 7. ἀκάτων A.B.C.D.F.H.L.N.O.P.T.V. d.e.g.k.m. Haack.
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀκατίον. ὠχμενον h. ἐνεον P.c. ἀναλούμενοι B.
 ἀναδούμενος T.

3. νεωσοίκων] "Docks under cover,"
 like boathouses for smaller vessels. Of
 these νεώσοικοι there were a great many
 in a single νεώριον, or "dockyard," and
 the town in which such a νεώριον was
 situated, was itself called ἐπίνειον, (I. 30,
 2. II. 84, 5.) Such seems to be the
 distinction between these three words.
 Polycrates of Samos shut up the wives
 and children of some Samians whose
 fidelity he suspected, ἐς τοὺς νεωσοίκους,
 intending there to burn them alive,
 boathouses and all, if his suspicions
 proved well founded, (Herodot. III.
 45, 5.) Boathouses may be burned well
 enough, but not a dockyard. Compare
 Demosth. de Symmoriis, p. 184. Reiske:
 φημι τοὺς στρατηγούς δεῖν διανεῖμαι τό-
 πους δέκα τῶν νεωρίων, σκεψαμένους
 ὅπως ὡς ἐγγύτατ' ἀλλήλων κατὰ τριά-
 κοντ' ὥσι νεώσοικοι. ἐπειδὰν δὲ τοῦτο
 ποιήσωσι, δύο συμμορίας καὶ τριάκοντα
 τριῆρεις τούτων ἐκάστῳ προσνεῖμαι τῶν
 τόπων. See also Xenoph. Hellen. IV.
 4, 12. ἀπέθανον—ἐπὶ τὰ τέγη τῶν νεω-
 σοίκων ἀναβάντες.

5. ναὺν μυριοφόρον] The word μυριο-
 φόρος occurs in Strabo, XVII. 1, 26.
 (p. 805.) βάθος δ' ὅσον ἀρκεῖ μυριοφόρῳ
 ἡγεῖ and its synonym, μυριαγωγός, oc-
 curs also, III. 3, 1. (p. 151.) I am not
 inclined therefore to adopt Lobeck's
 conjecture, μυριάμφορον. As in money
 matters the Athenians spoke of χιλίας,
 μυρίας, &c., without adding the sub-
 stantive, because every one knew that
 their calculations were made in drach-
 mæ, so a ship might be called μυριο-
 φόρος, every one understanding what

measure was used in estimating a ves-
 sel's burden. I believe that this mea-
 sure was the talent, as I find that ves-
 sels are sometimes described as being
 of so many talents' burden; as in Thu-
 cyd. IV. 118, 4, where it appears that a
 vessel of 500 talents' burden was con-
 sidered a very small one; and in Hero-
 dotus, I. 194, 5, where it is said that the
 largest of the Coracle-built barges that
 navigated the Euphrates were of 5000
 talents' burden: and again, II. 96, 5,
 where some of the boats on the Nile
 are said to be "of many thousand
 "talents' burden." I interpret ναὺν
 μυριοφόρον, therefore, as "a ship of
 "10,000 talents' burden."

7. ὠνεον] Vide Suidam h. v. Thomas
 Magister in ὠνεον etiam ἀκάτων habet,
 ut plerique MSS. Wass. In Suida
 etiam alia quædam melius leguntur,
 quam in Scholiaste. ὠνεον Ælius
 Dionysius apud Eustathium in Homer.
 II. λ'. p. 862. exponit ἐκίνουν καὶ περι-
 ἦγον. Et sic Suidas et Thomas. De
 voce ὄνος, unde ὀνεύειν, habet quædam
 Is. Vossius ad Catullum p. 326. Sucu-
 lam vertunt Lexica, et hic Acacius. Sed
 ἀνακλῆν hic non est, quod Idem, et Por-
 tus, putarunt, frangere, verum, sursum
 attollendo convellere et educere. Suidas
 et Scholiastes exponunt: e fundo evel-
 lere. Sic Thucydides II. 76, 4. et alii
 apud Lipsium V. Poliorceticor. 8. ἀνα-
 κλῆν machinam muro incussam, dicunt,
 eos, qui laqueis injectis eam attollunt,
 et avertunt. Et in aliis generibus lo-
 quendi non frangendi, sed inflectendi
 et in altum tollendi, significationem

SYRACUSE A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 3, 4.

σταυροὺς καὶ ἀνέκλων, καὶ κατακολυμβῶντες ἐξέπριον. οἱ
 δὲ Συρακόσιοι ἀπὸ τῶν νεωσοίκων ἔβαλλον· οἱ δ' ἐκ τῆς
 ὀλκάδος ἀντέβαλλον· καὶ τέλος τοὺς πολλοὺς τῶν σταυρῶν
 ἀνείλουν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι. χαλεπωτάτη δ' ἦν τῆς σταυρώσεως ἡ 7
 5 κρύφιος· ἦσαν γὰρ τῶν σταυρῶν οὓς οὐχ ὑπερέχοντας τῆς
 θαλάσσης κατέπηξαν, ὥστε δεινὸν ἦν προσπλεῦσαι, μὴ οὐ
 προῖδῶν τις ὥσπερ περὶ ἔρμα περιβάλλῃ τὴν ναῦν. ἀλλὰ καὶ
 τούτους κολυμβηταὶ δυνάμενοι ἐξέπριον μισθοῦ. ὅμως δ' αὖθις
 οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἐσταύρωσαν. πολλὰ δὲ καὶ ἄλλα πρὸς ἀλλή- 8
 10 λους, οἷον εἰκὸς τῶν στρατοπέδων ἐγγὺς ὄντων καὶ ἀντιτε-
 ταγμένων, ἐμηχανῶντο, καὶ ἀκροβολισμοῖς καὶ πείραις παν-
 τοίαις ἐχρῶντο. ἔπεμψαν δὲ καὶ ἐς τὰς πόλεις πρέσβεις οἱ 9
 Συρακόσιοι Κορινθίων καὶ Ἀμπρακιωτῶν καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων,
 ἀγγέλλοντας τὴν τε τοῦ Πλημυρίου λῆψιν, καὶ τῆς ναυ-
 15 μαχίας πέρι, ὥς οὐ τῇ τῶν πολεμίων ἰσχύϊ μᾶλλον ἢ τῇ
 σφετέρᾳ ταραχῇ ἡσσηθεῖεν, τά τε ἄλλα αὖ δηλώσαντας ὅτι
 ἐν ἐλπίσιν εἰσὶ, καὶ ἀξιῶσαντας ξυμβοηθεῖν ἐπ' αὐτοὺς καὶ
 ναυσὶ καὶ πεζῶ, ὥς καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων προσδοκίμων ὄντων
 ἄλλη στρατιᾷ, καὶ ἦν φθάσωσιν αὐτοῖ πρότερον διαφθεί-
 20 ραντες τὸ παρὸν στράτευμα αὐτῶν, †διαπεπολεμησόμενον.†
 καὶ οἱ μὲν ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ ταῦτα ἔπρασσον.

1. ἀνέκλων T. 2. νεωσοίκων] om. T. hiatu relicto satis amplo ad vocem
 capiendam. ἔβαλλον K.f. ἔσβαλλον T. 3. ἀντέβαλον f. 3. et 5. σταβρῶν T.
 4. εἶλον A.D.F.H.T.V.g. 7. περὶ ἔρμα] om. D.F.H.T.g. περιβάλλει L.O.P.k.
 περιβάλλῃ V. 8. τούτοις A.D.E.F. δυνάμενοι deleta post v littera F. 12. οἱ
 συρρακούσιοι πρέσβεις V. 13. ἀμβρακιωτῶν T.V. 14. ἀγγέλλοντας A.B.C.D.E.
 F.H.K.L.O.P.e.f.g.h.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀγγέλοντας G.b.d. ἀγγέλλοντες T.
 vulgo ἀγγελοῦντας. τε] om. d. 15. σφετέρων h. 16. αὖ] om. B.G.K.R.
 c.e.f.h. δηλώσαντες f. δηλώσαντας d. 17. ἀξιῶσονται F.H.T.g. αὐτῶν K.
 19. πρότεροι g. 20. διαπεπολεμησόμενον B. Bekk. Goell. διαπεπολεμησόμενων h.
 ceteri διαπολεμησόμενον. 21. ἔπραττον B.

habet. Aristænetus I. Epist. 3. ὡς ἀνα-
 κλᾶν ἡμᾶς ἐπὶ πολλὸν τὸν αὐχένα πρὸς θεῶν
 τῶν κύκλω συναιρουμένων βοτρύνων. Lu-
 cianus de Gymnas. p. 272. ἡ δεξιὰ ὑπὲρ
 τῆς κεφαλῆς ἀνακεκλασμένη. DUKER.

20. †διαπεπολεμησόμενον†] Although
 it is well known that what is called in
 the common grammars the future of
 the middle voice has often a passive
 signification, yet in this particular verb,

while the future πολεμήσομαι is used in
 an active or middle sense, (notwith-
 standing the passage, I. 68, 3. εἴ ποτε
 πολεμήσονται, in which Poppo and Göl-
 ler understand it passively,) it seems to
 me best to use the decidedly passive form
 διαπεπολεμησόμενον. But I am quite
 willing to allow that much may be said
 for the other form, retained by almost
 all the MSS., διαπολεμησόμενον.

COAST OF PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 3, 4.

XXVI. Ὁ δὲ Δημοσθένης, ἐπεὶ ξυνελέγη αὐτῷ τὸ στράτευμα ὃ ἔδει ἔχοντα ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν βοηθεῖν, ἄρας ἐκ τῆς

COAST OF
PELOPONNESUS.

Demosthenes sails from Ægina, and on his way round Peloponnesus occupies a peninsula on the coast of Laconia, as a second Pylus, to serve as a post for the annoyance of the enemy.

Αἰγίνης καὶ πλεύσας πρὸς τὴν Πελοπόννησον τῷ τε Χαρίκλῃ καὶ ταῖς τριάκοντα ναυσὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ξυμμίσγει, καὶ παραλαβόντες τῶν Ἀργείων ὀπλίτας ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς ἔπλεον ἐς τὴν Λακωνικὴν, καὶ πρῶτον μὲν τῆς Ἐπιδαύρου τῆς Λιμηρᾶς ἐδήωσαν, ἔπειτα σχόντες ἐς τὰ καταντικρὺ Κυθήρων τῆς Λακωνικῆς, ἔνθα τὸ ἱερὸν τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνός ἐστι, τῆς τε γῆς ἔστιν αἰ ἐδήωσαν, καὶ ἐτείχισαν ἰσθμῶδές τι χωρίον, ἵνα δὴ οἱ τε Εἰλωτες τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων αὐτόσε αὐτομολῶσι καὶ φάμαθ' λησται ἐξ αὐτοῦ ὥσπερ ἐκ τῆς Πύλου ἀρπαγὴν ποιῶνται. καὶ ὁ μὲν Δημοσθένης εὐθὺς, ἐπειδὴ ξυγκατέλαβε τὸ χωρίον, φέπέπλει ἐπὶ τῆς Κερκύρας, ὅπως καὶ τῶν ἐκεῖθεν ξυμμάχων παραλαβὼν τὸν ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν πλοῦν ὅτι τάχιστα ποιῆται· ὁ δὲ Χαρίκλῆς περιμένοντας ἕως τὸ χωρίον ἐξετείχισε, καὶ καταλιπὼν φυλακὴν αὐτοῦ, ἀπεκομίζετο καὶ αὐτὸς ὕστερον ταῖς τριάκοντα ναυσὶν ἐπ' οἶκον, καὶ οἱ Ἀργεῖοι ἄμα.

XXVII. Ἀφίκοντο δὲ καὶ Θρακῶν τῶν μαχαιροφόρων

1. ἐπειδὴ h. ἐπὶ—αὐτὸ T. τὸ] om. K. 3. πρὸς] ἐς L. 5. τῶν] om. L.O.
6. ὀπλίτας A.B.C.D.E.F.G.H.L.O.P.T.V.f.g.h.k.m. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk.
vulgo ὀπλίτας τινάς. ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς] om. G. 7. τι] om. d. 8. λιμηρᾶς
A.D.E.F.H.T.V. λιμηρᾶς G. λιμηρᾶς K.R. τὰ] τὸ d. 9. κατ' ἀντικρὺ A.
10. ἔστιν αἰ] τι h. 11. ἐτείχισαν] om. G. ἰσθμῷ δὲ T. ἵνα μὴ E. 12. αὐ-
τόσε] om. G. ἄμα B.h. Bekker. Goell. vulgo deest. 13. αὐτῶν L.O.P.
14. εἰδὺς] om. d.h. ξυγκατέλαβε C.G.P.i.k. 15. ἐπέπλει A.D.E.F.G. ἐπι-
παρέπλει B. παρέπλει h. Bekker. Porpo. Goell. ἐκεῖ G.L.O.k.m. 16. ἐν τῇ
σικελίᾳ G.L.O.P.k.m. 17. ποιῆται A.F.H.K.T. ποιῆσαι G. ἕως] ὥς A.C.
D.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.P.T.V.f.g.i.k.m. 18. καταλιπὼν E. 19. οἱ] om. h.
20. καὶ θραικῶν B.h. Goell. Bekk. ceteri καὶ τῶν θρακῶν.

15. φέπέπλει] “Sailed on towards ‘Corcyra.’” It does not seem quite correct to say that this word always signifies a hostile advance. See I. 51, 2, where it is used simply in the sense of “coming up,” or, “coming on.” And the genitive, ἐπὶ τῆς Κερκύρας, would shew that direction was meant, rather than any purpose of hostility. It does not therefore seem to me necessary to

adopt the reading παρέπλει, which is furnished by one MS., but which appears to me an evident correction of a word used in an unusual sense, as ἐπέπλει is used in the present passage.

20. τῶν μαχαιροφόρων, κ.τ.λ.] Compare II. 96, 2. παρεκάλει δὲ [ὁ Σιτάλκης] καὶ τῶν ὄρειων Θρακῶν πολλοὺς τῶν αὐτόνομων καὶ μαχαιροφόρων, οἱ Δῖοι καλοῦνται, τὴν Ῥοδόπην οἱ πλείστοι οἰκοῦντες.

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τοῦ Διακοῦ γένους ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας πελτασταὶ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ
 ATTICA, &c. θέρει τούτῳ τριακόσιοι καὶ χίλιοι, οὓς ἔδει τῷ
 Some Thracian mercenaries arriving at Δημοσθένει ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν ξυμπλεῖν. οἱ δ' 2
 Athens too late to Ἀθηναῖοι, ὥς ὕστερον ἦκον, διανοοῦντο αὐτοὺς
 sail with Demosthenes, 5 are sent home to their
 own country, the Athenians being unable
 to keep them in their pay, owing to the
 heavy losses and distress brought upon
 them by the occupation of Deceleia. (En-
 ergy which they shewed amidst their difficul-
 ties.)

(27, 28.)

κέλεια τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ὑπὸ πάσης τῆς στρατιᾶς
 ἐν τῷ θέρει τούτῳ τειχισθεῖσα, ὕστερον δὲ
 φρουραῖς ἀπὸ τῶν πόλεων κατὰ διαδοχὴν χρό-
 νου ἐπιούσαις, τῇ χώρᾳ ἐπ' ὤκειτο, πολλὰ
 ἔβλαπτε τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, καὶ ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις χρημάτων τ'
 ὀλέθρῳ καὶ ἀνθρώπων φθορᾷ ἐκάκωσε τὰ πράγματα. πρό- 4
 15 τερον μὲν γὰρ βραχεῖαι γιγνόμεναι αἱ ἐσβολαὶ τὸν ἄλλον
 χρόνον τῆς γῆς ἀπολαύειν οὐκ ἐκώλυνον· τότε δὲ ξυνεχῶς
 ἐπικαθημένων, καὶ ὅτε μὲν καὶ πλεόνων ἐπιόντων, ὅτε δ' ἐξ
 ἀνάγκης τῆς ἴσης φρουρᾶς καταθεούσης τε τὴν χώραν καὶ

1. τοῦ] τῶν C.L.O.P.Q.k. δακικοῦ C.V.e. πελταστοὶ V. τοῦ αὐτοῦ θέρους
 τούτου B.h. 3. σικελίαν] ἐκκλησίαν e. συμπλεῖν C.D.F.H.T.V.i.k. 6. πρὸς τὸν]
 om. G. ἐκ δεκελείας O. cum Suida v. πολυτελής. 7. δραχμὴν γὰρ] om. G. τῆς
 ἡμ' ἐκ. ἐλάμβ.] om. D.F.H.g. ἐκάστης ἡμέρας ἐλάμβανον B. ἐλάμβανον et e. ἐλάμβ.
 ἕκαστ. τῆς ἡμέρ. V. 9. στρατείας V. 11. ἀπὸ B.h. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ὑπό.
 χρόνον ἐπιουσῶν B. 12. ἐπιούσαις A.C.D.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.m.
 Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἐπιουσῶν. 13. πρῶτον Bekk. codices πρώτοις
 χρημάτων τε V. 15. αἱ] om. R. τῶν ἄλλων τῆς γῆς G.d.e.i.k. 16. χρόνον] om. C.G.
 ἐκώλυνον T.h. δὲ χρόνον συνεχῶς G.i.k.m. συνεχῶς V. 17. πλείονων B.h.
 ἐπιόντων] om. Q. 18. φρουρᾶς καὶ καταθεούσης B.H.h.

12. τῇ χώρᾳ ἐπ' ὤκειτο] "Now that
 "Deceleia was regularly occupied for
 "the annoyance of their territory."
 Compare VI. 86, 3. ἐποικούντες ὑμῖν, and
 V. 51, 2. οὐ γὰρ ἐπ' ἄλλῃ τινὶ γῇ τὸ χω-
 ριὸν ἐτείχισθη. Also Pausanias, IV. 26, 5.
 ἀξιόμαχον πόλιν ἐποικῆσαι Λακεδαιμονί-
 οῖς. Göller objects to the conjunction
 δὲ after ὕστερον, but some such parti-
 ciple as κατεχομένη may be easily sup-
 plied from the context. Immediately
 below Bekker's alteration of ἐν τοῖς
 πρῶτον, for ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις, seems to
 me unnecessary. There is no reason
 for always excluding the form ἐν τοῖς
 πρώτοις, because the other form, ἐν τοῖς

πρῶτος, &c., is often used also.

14. ἀνθρώπων φθορᾷ] *Valla verterat*,
hominum amissione; Portus maluit,
interitu: sine causa. Thucydides II.
 47, 4. φθορᾷ ἀνθρώπων dicit de pestilen-
 tia; sed hic sermo est de jactura man-
 cipiorum, quæ ad hostem transfugie-
 bant, ut ostendunt sequentia. DUKER.

17. ὅτε μὲν—ὅτε δὲ] This form instead
 of ποτὲ μὲν—ποτὲ δὲ, is not very com-
 mon. Aristotle uses it, Rhetor. I. 7, 29.
 (ed. Oxon. 1837.), and ὅτε δὲ, as "some-
 times," occurs in Xenoph. de Venat.
 V. 8. See Hermann on Viger, note 258.

18. τῆς ἴσης φρουρᾶς] "The regular
 "garrison," with its numbers in a

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ληστέας ποιουμένης, βασιλέως τε παρόντος τοῦ τῶν Λακε-
 δαιμονίων Ἀγιδος, ὃς οὐκ ἐκ παρέργου τὸν πόλεμον ἐποιεῖτο,
 5, μεγάλα οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐβλάπτοντο. τῆς τε γὰρ χώρας ἀπάσης
 ἐστέρηντο, καὶ ἀνδραπόδων πλεόν ἢ δύο μυριάδες ἡτομολή-
 κεσαν, καὶ τούτων πολὺ μέρος χειροτέχναι, πρόβατά τε 5
 πάντα † ἀπολώλει † καὶ ὑποζύγια· ἵπποι τε, ὅσημέραι ἐξε-
 λαυνόντων τῶν ἱππέων, πρὸς τε τὴν Δεκέλειαν καταδρομὰς
 ποιουμένων καὶ κατὰ τὴν χώραν φυλασσόντων, οἱ μὲν ἀπε-
 χωλοῦντο ἐν γῇ ἀποκρότῳ τε καὶ ξυνεχῶς ταλαιπωροῦντες,
 οἱ δ' ἐπιτρῶσκοντο. XXVIII. ἥ τε τῶν ἐπιτηδείων παρα- 10
 κομιδὴ ἐκ τῆς Εὐβοίας, πρότερον ἐκ τοῦ Ὠρωποῦ κατὰ
 † γῆς † διὰ τῆς Δεκελείας θάσσον οὔσα, περὶ Σούνιον κατὰ
 θάλασσαν πολυτελὴς ἐγίνετο· τῶν τε πάντων ὁμοίως ἐπα-
 κτῶν ἐδεῖτο ἢ πόλις, καὶ ἀντὶ τοῦ πόλις εἶναι φρούριον κατ-

3. γὰρ] om. e. ἀπάσης] om. i. 4. ἡτομόλησαν P. 5. τούτων τὸ πολὺ
 B. et Bekker. τούτων πολὺ A.D.E.F.G. 6. ἀπωλώλει A.k. Bekk. Goell. et,
 postposito πάντα, B.h. ὑποζύγια] ζεύγη B.h. ὅσημέραι F. 7. τε] om. h.
 8. χώραν] om. K. 9. συνεχῶς D.F.g. 12. γῆν i. Porpo. θάσσων A.B.D.
 E.F.H.T.V.g. Haack. οὔσα τότε περὶ N.V. 13. θάλατταν B. ἐγένετο Q.g.
 14. καὶ—πόλις] om. V.

manner "at par," neither more nor less than ordinary. So Abreschius, Gölter, and the Scholiast.

6. † ἀπολώλει †] There is no reason why Bekker should have admitted ἀπωλώλει here, and retained ἀπολώλει in IV. 133, 1, there being nearly the same MS. authority in both cases for the change. According to Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 168. Obs. 2, ἀπωλώλει would be the true form in both places. In his last edition Bekker has retained ἀπολώλει.

8. ἀπεχωλοῦντο—ταλαιπωροῦντες] Suidas ἀποκρότῳ explicat τραχεῖα Hesych. ἀπόκροτον, σκληρόν. Glossæ, rigidus. Hunc locum respicit etiam Pollux I. 186. Χωρία τραχεά, εὐλιθα, ὀρεινὰ, ἀπόκροτα. Philo III. de Vita Mosis λιθινὸν καὶ ἈΠΟΚΡΟΤΟΝ ψυχὴν ἔχειν et Xenoph. [de Mag. Eq. III. 14.] Wass. Schol. Cass. καταξήρω. Plutarchus de Educat. Liberor. pag. 3. ἀπόκροτος καὶ τραχυτέρα τοῦ δέοντος (γῆ). DUKER.

11. κατὰ † γῆς †] That this cannot signify simply "by land," is evident; if that therefore be the meaning, Porpo is right in reading κατὰ γῆν. And such

is the sense in Xenophon. Anab. V. 6, 5. where therefore κατὰ γῆς should certainly be corrected into κατὰ γῆν. But it is possible that κατὰ γῆς in the present passage may rather mean, "over land," than "by land," and may be intended to express the descent from the high grounds about Decelia, down the plain to Athens. And in this sense the genitive, I imagine, would be used with propriety, as in the well-known line of Homer, βῆ δὲ κατ' Οὐλύμποιο καρήνων, χωόμενος κῆρ.

13. ἐπακτῶν ἐδεῖτο] "Required every thing from abroad," as the resources of Attica were completely in the power of the enemy. Compare Plato, Republic. III. p. 405. 6. ἢ οὐκ αἰσχρὸν δοκεῖ—τὸ ἐπακτῶ παρ' ἄλλων τῷ δικαίῳ ἀναγκάζεσθαι χρῆσθαι. "To be obliged to import our justice."

14. ἀντὶ τοῦ πόλις εἶναι φρούριον κατ-έστη] Ad hæc verba in marg. Cod. Cass. adscripti erant versus, Tragici alicujus, ut puto: Κἀγὼ σε θρηνῶ καὶ κατοικτεῖρω, πόλις. Καὶ γὰρ πατρίς πέφυκας τῆς ἐμῆς φύτλης. DUKER.

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έστη. πρὸς γὰρ τῇ ἐπάλξει τὴν μὲν ἡμέραν κατὰ διαδοχὴν 2
οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι φυλάσσοντες, τὴν δὲ νύκτα καὶ ξύμπαντες,
πλὴν τῶν ἱππέων, οἱ μὲν ἐφ' ὅπλοις ποιοῦμενοι, οἱ δ' ἐπὶ τοῦ
τείχους, καὶ θέρους καὶ χειμῶνος ἐταλαιπωροῦντο. μάλιστα 3
5 δ' αὐτοὺς ἐπείξεν, ὅτι δύο πολέμους ἅμα εἶχον, καὶ ἐς φιλο-
νικίαν καθέστασαν τοιαύτην, ἣν πρὶν γενέσθαι ἠπίστησεν
ἂν τις ἀκούσας. τὸ γὰρ αὐτοὺς πολιορκουμένους ἐπιτειχισμῷ
ὑπὸ Πελοποννησίων μῆδ' ὥς ἀποστῆναι ἐκ Σικελίας, ἀλλὰ
ἐκεῖ Συρακούσας τῷ αὐτῷ τρόπῳ ἀντιπολιορκεῖν, πόλιν οὐδὲν
10 ἐλάσσω αὐτὴν γε καθ' αὐτὴν τῆς Ἀθηναίων, καὶ τὸν παρά-
λογον τοσοῦτον ποιῆσαι τοῖς Ἑλλήσι τῆς δυνάμεως καὶ
τόλμης, ὅσον κατ' ἀρχὰς τοῦ πολέμου οἱ μὲν ἐνιαυτὸν, οἱ δὲ

1. μὲν] τε K. 3. ποιοῦμενοι] που B.h. 5. εἶχον ἅμα g. 7. ἐπὶ τειχισμῷ
V.g. 8. ἐκ τῆς σικελίας K. ἀλλ' ἐκεῖ F.H.V.f.g.h. Poppo. Bekk. 9. οὐδένα
C.D.E.F.G.H.K.c.e.m. οὐδέτερον οἶμαί ἐστι τοῦτο, αἰτιατικὴ τῶν πληθυντικῶν
margo G. οὐδενὸς R. 10. ἐλάσσω h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἐλάσσονα.
γε h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri τε. τῆς B. ceteri τῶν. ἀθηναίων A.B.D.
E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.R.T.V.d.e.f.g.h.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo
ἀθηνῶν. τὸ παρά λόγον h. 11. καὶ τῆς τολμῆς c.

1. πρὸς—τῇ ἐπάλξει] “Employed on
“the city’s line of defence.” Compare
II. 13, 6. τῶν παρ’ ἑπαλξιν, where ἑπαλξιν
expresses the whole extent of fortifica-
tion which required defence, including
the city walls, the long walls, and the
walls of Piræus. Ἐπαλξιν is a parapet
or bulwerk; and if we could use such
an expression as “on parapet duty,” it
would be most nearly equivalent to
πρὸς τῇ ἐπάλξει φυλάσσοντες.

3. ἐφ' ὅπλοις ποιοῦμενοι, scil. τὴν φυ-
λακὴν, which is to be supplied from the
preceding participle φυλάσσοντες. We
must, in order to understand this ex-
pression, recollect that Athens, as Thu-
cydides says, was become as in a state
of siege, and may be considered as a
great entrenched camp. Accordingly,
as in an actual camp, there would be a
place, or several probably, considering
the size of the town, where the spears
and shields were piled, to be ready for
immediate action. The defenders of
this great camp passed the night either
in actual duty on the ramparts, or ἐφ'
ὅπλοις, that is, either in houses or un-
der the open air, close to the places
where the arms were piled, with sen-
tinals probably regularly stationed; so

that on the first alarm all might at once
arm themselves and proceed to action;
avoiding the delay and confusion of
wandering each man from his own
house through the streets of an un-
lighted city, in order to reach his place
of rendezvous. Compare VIII. 69, 1—3,
and the notes on II. 2, 5, and IV. 130, 3.

7. τὸ γὰρ αὐτοὺς, κ. τ. λ.] There is no
regular construction, the length of the
sentence having made Thucydides for-
get the apodosis, as in VI. 31, 3, the
nominative οὗτος ὁ στόλος, is from the
same cause left without a verb. The
Scholiast would repeat from the pre-
ceding sentence, ἠπίστησεν ἂν τις ἀκού-
σας, but perhaps Thucydides meant to
vary the expression, and to end the
sentence with something of this sort,
πῶς οὐ ταῦτα ἀπίστης φιλονεικίας ση-
μείον δεῖ νομίζειν. A few lines below I
have followed Bekker in reading τῆς
Ἀθηναίων, as I cannot think that πόλιν
οὐδὲν ἐλάσσω τῶν Ἀθηναίων is a correct
mode of speaking. Nor do I think that
Livy would have called Veii, “Urbem
“non minorem Romanis,” although
Poppo seems to think that such an ex-
pression would be Latin.

10. τὸν παράλογον τοσοῦτον—ὅσον—

δύο, οἱ δὲ τριῶν γε ἐτῶν, οὐδεὶς πλείω χρόνον, ἐνόμιζον περι-
οίσειν αὐτοὺς, εἰ οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι ἐσβάλοιεν ἐς τὴν χώραν,
ὥστε ἔτει ἐπτακαίδεκάτῳ μετὰ τὴν πρώτην ἐσβολὴν ἦλθον ἐς
Σικελίαν, ἥδη τῷ πολέμῳ κατὰ πάντα τετρυχωμένοι, καὶ πό-
λεμον οὐδὲν ἐλάσσω προσανείλονται τοῦ πρότερον ὑπάρχον- 5
4τος ἐκ Πελοποννήσου. δι' αὐτὴν καὶ τότε, ὑπὸ τε τῆς Δεκελείας
πολλὰ βλαπτούσης, καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀναλωμάτων μεγάλων
προσπιπτόντων, ἀδύνατοι ἐγένοντο τοῖς χρήμασι. καὶ τὴν
εἰκοστὴν ὑπὸ τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον τῶν κατὰ θάλασσαν ἀντὶ
τοῦ φόρου τοῖς ὑπηκόοις ἐποίησαν, πλείω νομίζοντες ἂν 10
σφίσι χρήματα οὕτω προσίεναι. αἱ μὲν γὰρ δαπάναι οὐχ
ὁμοίως καὶ πρὶν, ἀλλὰ πολλῷ μείζους καθέστασαν, ὅσῳ καὶ
μείζων ὁ πόλεμος ἦν· αἱ δὲ πρόσοδοι ἀπώλλυντο.

XXIX. Τοὺς οὖν Θρᾷκας τοὺς τῷ Δημοσθένει ὑστερή-
σαντας, διὰ τὴν παροῦσαν ἀπορίαν τῶν χρημάτων οὐ βουλό- 15

MYCALESSUS.

The Thracians, on
their way home, are
landed on the coast of
Boeotia, and surprise
and sack the town of
Mycalessus.

2

(29, 30.)

μενοὶ δαπανᾶν, εὐθὺς ἀπέπεμπον, προστάξαν-
τες κομίσαι αὐτοὺς Διῦτρέφει, καὶ εἰπόντες ἅμα
ἐν τῷ παράπλῳ (ἐπορεύοντο γὰρ δι' Εὐρίπου)
καὶ τοὺς πολεμίους, ἦν τι δύνηται, ἀπ' αὐτῶν
βλάψαι. ὁ δὲ ἐς τε τὴν Τάναγραν ἀπεβίβασεν 20

1. γε] om. Q. οὐδ' εἰς B. οὐδεὶς δὲ πλείω V. ἐνόμιζε e. h. 4. τῷ αὐτῷ πολέμῳ
κατατρυνόμενοι h. 6. τε] om. A. C. D. E. F. G. H. K. L. O. T. V. c. d. e. f. g. i. k. m.
9. ὑπὸ] κατὰ B. h. τῶν] τὸν A. D. F. G. T. k. m. τὴν H. τῇ Q. τοῖς correctus A.
τοῖς κατὰ θάλ. ὑπηκόοις ἀντὶ τοῦ φ. ἐποίησαν N. V. 12. μείζους] μείζω G.
μᾶλλον h. καὶ] om. R. 13. ἀπώλλυνται Q. T. 14. ὑστερίσαντας F.
16. προστάξαντες προσμίσαι T. 17. διῦτρέφει E. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo
διῦτρεφεῖ. 18. εὐρίππου F. H. T. 19. δύνηται B. h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
ceteri δύνονται. 20. ἐς τε τὴν h. Bekk. ceteri om. τε.

ὥστε] Both these last words give the
measure of the παράλογος. For the
measure of the disappointment of men's
expectations is the distance between
their calculations and the event; and
this distance becomes greater in pro-
portion as the calculations went very
far in one direction, and the event is no
less extreme in the opposite direction.

1. περιόσειν] Id est, περιέσεσθαι καὶ
ἀνθέξειν. Suidas hunc locum laudans v.
περιόσειν et iterum v. ψᾶν. DUKER.

8. τὴν εἰκοστὴν] "An ad valorem
"duty of five per cent on all commodi-
"ties carried by sea to or from any
"port within the Athenian dominion."

Like all other taxes it was farmed, and
the farmers of it were called εἰκοστολό-
γοι. Aristophanes speaks of them in
the Frogs, v. 366. Kuster. See Böckh
Staatshaush. der Athen. I. 348. (Eng-
lish Transl. II. 38. 139.)

14. τῷ Δημοσθένει ὑστερήσαντας]
"Who came too late for Demosthenes:"
i. e. too late to be of any use to him.
Had it been τοῦ Δημοσθένους, the sense
would have been different; and would
have meant, "that they missed Demo-
"sthenes," "that they came to Athens
"after he was gone." See Phrynich.
Lobeck. p. 237.

19. ἀπ' αὐτῶν βλάψαι] "To do any

αὐτοὺς, καὶ ἄρπαγὴν τινα ἐποιήσατο διὰ τάχους, καὶ ἐκ
Χαλκίδος τῆς Εὐβοίας ἀφ' ἐσπέρας διέπλευσε τὸν Εὐρίπον,
καὶ ἀποβιβάσας ἐς τὴν Βοιωτίαν ἤγεν αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ Μυκαλησ-
σόν. καὶ τὴν μὲν νύκτα λαθὼν πρὸς τῷ Ἑρμαίῳ ἡύλισατο 3
5 (ἀπέχει δὲ τῆς Μυκαλησσοῦ ἑκκαίδεκα μάλιστα σταδίου),
ἅμα δὲ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ τῇ πόλει προσέκειτο, οὔσῃ οὐ μεγάλη, καὶ
αἰρεῖ, ἀφυλάκτοις τε ἐπιπεσὼν καὶ ἀπροσδοκῆτοις μὴ ἂν
ποτέ τινα σφίσιν ἀπὸ θαλάσσης τοσοῦτον ἐπαναβάντα ἐπι-
θέσθαι, τοῦ τείχους ἀσθενοῦς ὄντος καὶ ἔστιν ἥ καὶ πεπτω-
10 κότος, τοῦ δὲ βραχέος ὠκοδομημένου, καὶ πυλῶν ἅμα διὰ τὴν
ἄδειαν ἀνεωγμένων. ἐσπεσόντες δὲ οἱ Θρᾶκες ἐς τὴν Μυκα- 4
λησσὸν τὰς τε οἰκίας καὶ τὰ ἱερὰ ἐπόρθουν, καὶ τοὺς ἀνθρώ-
πους ἐφόνεον, φειδόμενοι οὔτε πρεσβυτέρας οὔτε νεωτέρας
ἡλικίας, ἀλλὰ πάντας ἐξῆς, ὅτῳ ἐντύχοιεν, καὶ παῖδας καὶ
15 γυναικας κτείνοντες, καὶ προσέτι καὶ ὑποζύγια καὶ ὅσα ἄλλα
ἔμψυχα ἴδοιεν. τὸ γὰρ γένος τὸ τῶν Θρακῶν, ὁμοῖα τοῖς

1. ἐποιήσαντο L.O.P.c. 2. διαπλεύσας B. διαπλεύσας h. 3. μυκαλισσόν
D.e.g. 4. μὲν] om. Q. τὸ ἑρμαῖον T. ἡύλισατο B.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
vulgo ἡύλιζέτο. 6. οὐ μεγάλη B.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri μεγάλη. 8. τινὰς
B.Q.g.m. ἐπαναβάντας A.B.D.E.F.H.Q.T.V.f.g.h.i. 10. βραχέως B.F.K.V.
11. ἐπιπεσόντες L. θρᾶκες] ἄνδρες O. 14. πάντα E. γυναικας καὶ παῖδας B.
καὶ γυναικας om. h. 15. ἀποκτείνοντες R. προσέτι ὑποζύγια G.L.O.k.m.
16. γεγονὸς K. τὸ τῶν] τὸ om. B. τοῖς φονικοῖς δηλονότι μάλιστα L.

“hurt by their means.” Ἐπὶ expresses the instrument, that from which the hurt proceeded. Compare the notes on I. 17, 1. ἐπράχθη ἀπ' αὐτῶν, on III. 82, 13. τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν ἐναντίων καλῶς λεγόμενα, and on IV. 115, 2. μηχανῆς μελλούσης προσάξεσθαι αὐτοῖς ἀπὸ τῶν ἐναντίων. Compare also Demosth. Philipp. I. p. 49. Reiske. ἀπὸ τῶν ὑμετέρων ὑμῖν πολεμεῖ συμμάχων, and Matthiæ Gr. Gr. §. 401. Obs. 2. and Viger. ch. IX. sect. 1. §. 16. note.

6. οὔσῃ οὐ μεγάλῃ] That the negative here is rightly inserted, seems to me to be proved by the language at the end of the thirtieth chapter, ὡς ἐπὶ μεγέθει, which must be understood most naturally of the size of the town. It is shewn also by the little mention made of the place in history; but I do not think that much stress can be laid on the words of Strabo, who calls it “a village of the district of Tanagra,” because in his time so many towns in

Greece, formerly of importance, had sunk to the condition of villages.

7. καὶ ἀπροσδοκῆτοις, μὴ ἂν ποτε] Particula μὴ ex supervacuo additur, ut multis aliis, in quibus implicita, vel expressa negatio est. II. 49, 6. ἀπορία τοῦ μὴ ἡσυχάζειν. V. 25, 3. ἀέσχοντο μὴ ἐπὶ τὴν ἐκατέρων γῆν στρατεύσαι. III. 32, 3. καὶ ἐλπίδα οὐδὲ τὴν ἐλαχίστην εἶχον, μὴ ποτε, τῶν Ἀθηναίων τῆς θαλάσσης κρατούντων, ναὺς Πελοποννησίων ἐς Ἴωνίαν παραβαλεῖν. Eadem ratio est in his, quæ ἀπαγορευτικὰ dicuntur. Vid. ad II. 101, 1. et III. 1, 2. DUKER.

12. τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἐφόνεον] Vide Pausaniam Atticor. Cap. 23. DUK.

15. καὶ ὑποζύγια] Compare what Polybius says of the conduct of the Roman soldiers, when a town was taken by assault. Polyb. X. 15, 5.

16. ὁμοῖα τοῖς μάλιστα, i. e. τοῖς μάλιστα φονικοῖς] Compare Herodot. III. 8, 1. and Matthiæ Gr. Gr. §. 289.

MYCALESSUS. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

μάλιστα τοῦ βαρβαρικοῦ, ἐν ᾧ ἂν θαρσῆσῃ, φονικώτατόν
 5 ἔστι. καὶ τότε ἄλλη τε ταραχὴ οὐκ ὀλίγη καὶ ἰδέα πᾶσα
 καθεστήκει ὀλέθρου, καὶ ἐπιπεσόντες διδασκαλείῳ παιδῶν,
 ὅπερ μέγιστον ἦν αὐτόθι καὶ ἄρτι ἔτυχον οἱ παῖδες ἐσεληλυ-
 10 θότες, κατέκοψαν πάντας· καὶ ξυμφορὰ τῇ πόλει πάσῃ
 οὐδεμιᾶς ἦσσαν μᾶλλον ἐτέρας ἀδόκητός τε ἐπέπεσεν αὕτη
 καὶ δεινὴ. XXX. οἱ δὲ Θηβαῖοι αἰσθόμενοι ἐβοήθουν, καὶ
 καταλαβόντες προκεχωρηκότας ἤδη τοὺς Θραῆκας οὐ πολὺν,
 τήν τε λείαν ἀφείλονται, καὶ αὐτοὺς φοβήσαντες καταδιώ-
 15 κουσιν ἐπὶ τὸν Εὐριπον καὶ τὴν θάλασσαν, οὗ αὐτοῖς τὰ
 2 πλοῖα, ἃ ἤγαγεν, ὥρμει. καὶ ἀποκτείνουσιν αὐτῶν ἐν τῇ
 ἐσβάσει τοὺς πλείστους, οὔτε ἐπισταμένους νεῖν, τῶν τε ἐν
 τοῖς πλοίοις, ὥς ἑώρων τὰ ἐν τῇ γῇ, ὀρμισάντων ἔξω τοξεύ-

1. θαρσῆσῃ C.D.L.V.d.e.g.i. φονικώτατόν h. φονικώτερον T. 2. ἄλλη] ἄλλως Q. τε] om. g. ἅπασα h. 3. καθεστήκει A.B.D.E.F.H.T. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo καθειστήκει. 4. οἱ παῖδες ἀπεληλυθότες e. ἐσεληλυθότες οἱ παῖδες B.h. 5. πάσῃ πόλει B. πάσῃ] om. G. 6. ἦσσαν D.H.T.e. μᾶλλον] om. L.O.P.Q. ἀδόκητόν O. αὕτη K. αὐτῇ B.G.m. 8. προκεχωρηκότας post θραῆκας ponunt d.i. προσκεχωρηκότας N.V. 9. βοηθήσαντες O.P. 11. ἤγαγον g. 13. πλείους L.O.P. τὰ ἐν τῇ γῇ] τὴν φυγὴν B.h. et Schol. ὀρμισάντων D.Q.d.g.i. ἀνορμισάντων h. et Schol. ἔξω τοξεύματος K.h. Valla. Poppo. Goell. vulgo et Bekk. ἔξω τοῦ ζεύγματος. εὐματος post deletam ab initio literam G.

5. καὶ ξυμφορὰ τῇ πόλει, κ. τ. λ.] The words μᾶλλον ἐτέρας must be connected with what follows, or the μᾶλλον must be struck out altogether. "And this disaster, in its wide sweeping extent inferior to none, was a visitation unparalleled in suddenness and in horror."

12. τοὺς πλείστους] "There were three different scenes of action in which the Thracians had suffered some loss, first in the town, then on the retreat, and lastly in the embarkation; and Thucydides means, that of these three the embarkation was that in which the loss was greatest." HALLACK. Compare IV. 44. 2. κατὰ τὸ δεξιὸν κέρασ οἱ πλείστοι ἀπέθανον αὐτῶν, and the note there.

13. ἔξω τοξεύματος] This is a most certain correction; for ἔξω τοῦ ζεύγματος can have no defensible meaning. It cannot signify, "the bridge over the Euripus;" for the erection of such a

bridge did not take place till a later period; (see Diodorus, XIII. p. 355.) indeed it is absurd to suppose that the Athenians would have made Eubæa accessible to an invader by land, when it was of such great importance to them to keep it wholly under the protection of their naval superiority. Nor can it signify, as Haack imagines, "the being reached by the landing board, ἀποβαθρα, from the shore," for this would be, if any thing, ἔξω τοῦ ζεύγματος; nor can it be the landing board itself, because ζεύγμα is not its proper name, and it is not consistent with the language of plain narrative to designate a common object by any other than its proper name. The corrupt reading maintained its hold on the MSS. the more easily, because in the time of the lower empire there was a bridge over the Euripus, which, as was natural, was called ζεύγμα, (see the quotation from Procopius, de Aedificiis, 36, 32, in Dr.

ματος τὰ πλοῖα, ἐπεὶ ἔν γε τῇ ἄλλῃ ἀναχωρήσει οὐκ ἀτόπως οἱ Θρᾶκες πρὸς τὸ τῶν Θηβαίων ἱππικὸν, ὅπερ πρῶτον προσ-
έκειτο, προεκθέοντες καὶ ξυστρεφόμενοι ἐν ἐπιχωρίῳ τάξει
τὴν φυλακὴν ἐποιοῦντο, καὶ ὀλίγοι αὐτῶν ἐν τούτῳ διεφθά-
5 ρησαν. μέρος δέ τι καὶ ἐν τῇ πόλει αὐτῇ δι' ἄρπαγὴν ἐγκα-
ταληφθὲν ἀπώλετο. οἱ δὲ ξύμπαντες τῶν Θρακῶν πεντή-3
κοντα καὶ διακόσιοι ἀπὸ τριακοσίων καὶ χιλίων ἀπέθανον.
διέφθειραν δὲ καὶ τῶν Θηβαίων καὶ τῶν ἄλλων, οἱ ξυνεβοή-
θησαν, ἐς εἴκοσι μάλιστα ἱππέας τε καὶ ὀπλίτας ὁμοῦ, καὶ
10 Θηβαίων τῶν βοιωταρχῶν Σκιρφώνδαν· τῶν δὲ Μυκαλησ-
σίων μέρος τι ἀπαναλώθη. τὰ μὲν κατὰ τὴν Μυκαλησσὸν, 4
πάθει χρησαμένων οὐδενός, ὥς ἐπὶ μεγέθει, τῶν κατὰ τὸν
πόλεμον ἦσσαν ὀλοφύρασθαι ἀξίῳ, τοιαῦτα ξυνέβη.

XXXI. Ὁ δὲ Δημοσθένης τότε ἀποπλέων ἐπὶ τῆς Κερ-
κύρας μετὰ τὴν ἐκ τῆς Λακωνικῆς τείχισιν, ὀλκάδα ὁρμοῦσαν
ἐν Φειᾷ τῇ Ἠλείῳ, ἐν ἣ οἱ Κορίνθιοι ὀπλῖται
ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν ἔμελλον περαιουῆσθαι, αὐτὴν
μὲν διαφθείρει· οἱ δ' ἄνδρες ἀποφυγόντες

WESTERN
GREECE.

Progress of the expe-
dition under Demo-

1. ἐν τε τῇ T. οὐκ ἀτόπως] ἐκτόπως E. 2. Θηβαίων] ἀθηνῶν γρ. h. 3. προσ-
εκθέοντες L.O.R. ἐκθέοντες G. προελθόντες i. καὶ A.C.D.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.P.
Q.T.V.d.e.i.k. Poppo. Goell. vulgo τε καί. συστρεφόμενοι D.F.T.d.i.
4. ἐποιήσαντο h. 5. ἐγκαταλειφθὲν c.g. 8. διεφθάρησαν L.h.i. 9. ἱππέας
μάλιστα h.i. τε] om. B.R. καὶ Θηβαίων καὶ τῶν K. 10. βοιωτάρχων O.
11. μὲν δὴ κατὰ D.T.V.g.m. 12. ἐπὶ] om. e. τὸν] om. e. 13. ταῦτα i.
14. ἐπὶ B.Q. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐκ. 16. ἐν φειᾷ] ἐφειᾷ A. ἐν
φειᾷ B.E.h. Vulgo ἡλείῳ λαβὼν ἐν ἣ, sed λαβὼν om. A.C.D.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.
P.R.T.V.e.f.g.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. εὐρὼν B.h. Bekk. 2. 18. μὲν] om. e.

Bloomfield's note on this passage in his translation,) and the copyists, careless or ignorant of the date of the first erection of such a bridge, found no difficulty in supposing that Thucydides meant to speak of it on the present occasion.

11. μέρος τι] See the note on I. 23, 4.

12. ὥς ἐπὶ μεγέθει] "Considering its "scale." Whether τῆς πόλεως or τοῦ πάθους be supplied, the sense is the same; inasmuch as the scale of the calamity was small, only because the city was small; in relation to that particular city it was not small, but most

unusually great; no state in Greece having sustained, in proportion to its size, a greater loss of citizens.

15. τὴν ἐκ τῆς Λακωνικῆς τείχισιν] "After having built the fort already noticed, (ch. 26.) on the side of Laconia." Compare I. 64, 1. and V. 80, 3. with the notes there.

16. ἐν Φειᾷ τῇ Ἠλείῳ] Vide ad II. 25, 4. λαβὼν cur invitis omnibus libris scriptis retineatur, nulla causa est. Videtur intrusum ab iis, qui putabant, ita postulare sequens αὐτήν. Sed satis cohæret oratio eo demto, hoc modo; ὀλκάδα — αὐτὴν μὲν διαφθείρει, οἱ δὲ ἄνδρες. DUK.

WESTERN GREECE. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

² sthenes. Eurymedon, on his return from Sicily, joins him off Acarnania, and assumes his share of the command. ὕστερον λαβόντες ἄλλην ἔπλεον. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο ἀφικόμενος ὁ Δημοσθένης ἐς τὴν Ζάκυνθον καὶ Κεφαλληνίαν, ὀπλίτας τε παρέλαβε καὶ ἐκ τῆς Ναυπάκτου τῶν Μεσσηνίων μετεπέμψατο, καὶ ἐς τὴν ἀντιπέρασ ἡπειρον τῆς Ἀκαρνανίας ⁵ ³ διέβη, ἐς Ἀλυζίαν τε καὶ Ἀνακτόριον, ὃ αὐτοὶ εἶχον. ὄντι δ' αὐτῷ περὶ ταῦτα ὁ Εὐρυμέδων ἀπαντᾷ, ἐκ τῆς Σικελίας ἀποπλέων, ὃς τότε τοῦ χειμῶνος τὰ χρήματα ἄγων τῇ στρατιᾷ ἀπεπέμφθη, καὶ ἀγγέλλει τά τε ἄλλα καὶ ὅτι πύθοιτο κατὰ πλοῦν ἤδη ὧν τὸ Πλημύριον ὑπὸ τῶν Συρακοσίων ¹⁰ ⁴ ἐάλωκός. ἀφικνεῖται δὲ καὶ Κόνων παρ' αὐτοὺς, ὃς ἦρχε Ναυπάκτου, ἀγγέλλων ὅτι αἱ πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι νῆες τῶν Κορινθίων, αἱ σφίσιν ἀνθορμούσαι, οὔτε καταλύουσι τὸν πόλεμον ναυμαχεῖν τε μέλλουσι· πέμπειν οὖν ἐκέλευεν αὐτοὺς ναῦς, ὡς οὐχ ἱκανὰς οὔσας δυοῖν δεούσας εἴκοσι τὰς ¹⁵ ⁵ ἐαυτῶν πρὸς τὰς ἐκείνων πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι ναυμαχεῖν. τῷ μὲν οὖν Κόνωνι δέκα ναῦς ὁ Δημοσθένης, καὶ ὁ Εὐρυμέδων,

1. τὴν] τε B.h. 3. κεφαλληνίαν G.K.e.k.m. 6. ἀλυζίαν] ἀλυσίαν Q. ὄντι] ὅτι G. 9. ἀπεπέμφη i. 10. διπλοῦν V. ὧν G.m. 11. ἐάλωκός] ἤδη ἐάλωκός B. καὶ] καὶ ὁ K. κόνων D.g. 14. ἐκέλευεν D.K.g. 15. αὐτοῖς V. ὡς] om. h. ἱκανὰς οὔσας A.C.D.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.b.c.d.e.f.g. i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἱκανὰς εἶναι B. ἱκανὰς h. vulgo ἱκανοὺς ὄντας. δεούσας εἴκοσι τὰς B.N.V.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. δὲ οὔσαις (οὔσαις F.) εἴκοσι ταῖς E.F. δεούσαις εἴκοσι ταῖς A.D.G. vulgo δεούσαις εἴκοσιν ταῖς.

6. ἐς Ἀλυζίαν] See Strabo, X. 2, 22. p. 459; and for the statement ὃ αὐτοὶ εἶχον, see Thucyd. IV. 49. V. 30, 2.

8. ὃς τότε] i. e. illo tempore, quod supra dixi, Hieme. GÖLLER. Compare IV. 46, 1. and the references given in the note there.

13. καταλύουσι τὸν πόλεμον] "Are not going to break up, or do away with hostility." The expression generally refers to the terminating a war by a treaty: here it seems to resemble the sense of the word in καταλύειν τὸν δῆμον. "To do away with fighting; to dissolve, and so destroy."

15. δυοῖν δεούσας εἴκοσι] The Athenian fleet at Naupactus had before been said to consist of twenty ships, (ch. 19, 5.); and this was the usual force

employed on that station, as appears from II. 69, 1. 80, 5. Now they are said to be only eighteen, two, from some unexplained cause, having been lost, or detached elsewhere. Demosthenes adds ten to their number, and Diphilus is apparently sent with five ships from Athens afterwards, to take the command: for we find in ch. 34, 3, that the total number of ships was then thirty-three, and that Diphilus, not Conon, commanded them. In the operations on the coast of Asia, related in the early part of the eighth book, we find in the same way a succession of small squadrons sent to reinforce a fleet, as fast as they could be got ready, and different commanders thus rapidly succeeding to one another.

SICILY. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

ἄς ἄριστα σφίσι πλεούσας, ἀφ' ὧν αὐτοὶ εἶχον, ξυμπέμ-
 πουςι πρὸς τὰς ἐν τῇ Ναυπάκτῳ· αὐτοὶ δὲ τὰ περὶ τῆς
 στρατιᾶς τὸν ξύλλογον ἡτοιμάζοντο, Εὐρυμέδων μὲν ἐς τὴν
 Κέρκυραν πλεύσας, καὶ πεντεκαίδεκά τε ναῦς πληροῦν κελεύ-
 5 σας αὐτοὺς καὶ ὀπλίτας καταλεγόμενος (ξυνῆρχε γὰρ ἤδη
 Δημοσθένει, ἀποτραπόμενος, ὥσπερ καὶ ἡρέθη), Δημοσθένης
 δ' ἐκ τῶν περὶ τὴν Ἀκαρνανίαν χωρίων σφενδονήτας τε καὶ
 ἀκοντιστὰς ξυναγείρων.

XXXII. Οἱ δ' ἐκ τῶν Συρακουσῶν τότε μετὰ τὴν τοῦ
 10 Πλημυρίου ἄλωσιν πρέσβεις οἰχόμενοι ἐς τὰς πόλεις, ἐπειδὴ

SICILY.

All the Sicilian Greek
 cities, except Agrigen-
 tum, take an active
 part against Athens.
 Demosthenes and Eu-

15

rymedon cross the Io-

ἐπεισάν τε καὶ ξυναγείραντες ἔμελλον ἄξειν
 τὸν στρατὸν, ὁ Νικίας προπυθόμενος πέμπει
 ἐς τῶν Σικελῶν τοὺς τὴν δίοδον ἔχοντας καὶ
 †σφίσι† ξυμμάχους, Κεντόριπας τε καὶ Ἀλι-
 κναίους καὶ ἄλλους, ὅπως μὴ διαφρήσουσι

1. ἀρίστας A.E.F.H.Q.T.V.g.

g h.k.

6. ἀποστραπόμενος T.

τιστὰς ὡς δυνατὸν ξυναγείρων h.

12. πυθόμενος B.N.V.

13. ἐς] ἐκ P.Q.

διάδοχον B.

14. σφίσι

post καὶ inserunt B.h. Bekker. Goell. Vid. Poppon. I. p. 41.

κεντάριπας B.

ἀλικναίους A.D.F.H.L.N.R.T.b.c.g.h. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ἀλκναίους B.

O.Q. ἀλκναίους V.f. ἀλκναίους K. ἀλκναγίους C. ἀλκναίους E. vulgo ἀλκν-

καίους. 15. διαφρήσουσι Bekk. 2. Dobræus. διαφρήσουσι A.B.D.E.F.G.H.

K.T.V.c.g.h.m. Haack. Porpo. Goell. ἀφήςουσι L.O.k. διαφείσωσι f. vulgo

διαφήςουσι.

6. ἀποστραπόμενος] i. e. "Turning
 "back when he was on his way to
 "Athens, and again returning to Si-
 "cily, his original destination."

10. ἐς τὰς πόλεις] Selinus and Hi-
 mera are particularly meant, whose
 forces being forbidden to take the line
 of the southern coast through the terri-
 tory of Agrigentum, had no other re-
 source than to go through the interior
 of the island.

14. †σφίσι† ξυμμάχους] The pronoun
 which Bekker has inserted from two
 MSS. savours greatly of a correction,
 yet, as it clearly improves the sentence,
 I have admitted it, though in brackets.

Κεντόριπας] Hanc urbem, Bello
 Carthag. fere deletam, denuo instaura-
 vit Augustus; ut ex Strabone patet.
 Tandem a Frederico II. circa annum

4. τε] in γρ. B. om. B.H.K.L.O.P.Q.T.

7. σφενδονήτας D.

τε] om. L.

8. ἀκον-

9. τοῦ] om. A.D.F.H.R.T.V.d.e.f.g.h.i.

13. ἐς] ἐκ P.Q.

διάδοχον B.

14. σφίσι

post καὶ inserunt B.h. Bekker. Goell. Vid. Poppon. I. p. 41.

κεντάριπας B.

ἀλικναίους A.D.F.H.L.N.R.T.b.c.g.h. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ἀλκναίους B.

O.Q. ἀλκναίους V.f. ἀλκναίους K. ἀλκναγίους C. ἀλκναίους E. vulgo ἀλκν-

καίους. 15. διαφρήσουσι Bekk. 2. Dobræus. διαφρήσουσι A.B.D.E.F.G.H.

K.T.V.c.g.h.m. Haack. Porpo. Goell. ἀφήςουσι L.O.k. διαφείσωσι f. vulgo

διαφήςουσι.

Christi 1233. plane excisa est Centorbe.
 WASS.

Κεντόριπας τε καὶ Ἀλικναίους] Cen-
 toripa was situated on the Symæthus
 above Catana, and not far from the foot
 of Ætna, (Strabo VI. 2, 4. p. 272.) The
 Alicyæans here spoken of, if the text
 be correct, are unknown. But it ap-
 pears that the line by which the aux-
 iliaries intended to approach Syracuse
 was by the plain of Catana, crossing
 the head of the country perhaps in
 the neighbourhood of Enna, and then
 descending by one of the vallies that
 opens upon the coast between Syracuse
 and Catana.

15. διαφρήσουσι] Dobree proposes
 this reading, and Bekker introduced
 the same correction into the text of his
 smaller edition, but in the preface ex-

SICILY, &c. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

nian gulf, and arrive at Thurium. τοὺς πολεμίους, ἀλλὰ ξυστραφέντες κωλύ-

(32, 33.)

σουσι διελθεῖν· ἄλλη γὰρ αὐτοὺς οὐδὲ πειρά-
σειν· Ἀκραγαντῖνοι γὰρ οὐκ ἐδίδουσαν διὰ τῆς ἑαυτῶν ὁδόν.

2 πορευομένων δ' ἤδη τῶν Σικελιωτῶν οἱ Σικελοὶ, καθάπερ
ἐδέοντο οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐνέδραν τινὰ [τριχῇ] ποιησάμενοι, 5
ἀφυλάκτοις τε καὶ ἐξαίφνης ἐπιγενόμενοι διέφθειραν ἐς ὀκτα-
κοσίους μάλιστα, καὶ τοὺς πρέσβεις, πλὴν ἐνὸς τοῦ Κοριν-
θίου, πάντας· οὗτος δὲ τοὺς διαφυγόντας ἐς πεντακοσίους
καὶ χιλίους ἐκόμισεν ἐς τὰς Συρακούσας. XXXIII. Καὶ

SICILY, &c.

περὶ τὰς αὐτὰς ἡμέρας καὶ οἱ Καμαριναῖοι 10
ἀφικνουῦνται αὐτοῖς βοηθοῦντες, πεντακόσιοι μὲν ὀπλίται,
τριακόσιοι δὲ ἀκοντισταὶ καὶ τοξόται τριακόσιοι. ἔπεμψαν
δὲ καὶ οἱ Γελῶροι ναυτικόν τε ἐς πέντε ναῦς καὶ ἀκοντιστὰς
2 τετρακοσίους καὶ ἱππέας διακοσίους. σχεδὸν γάρ τι ἤδη
πᾶσα ἡ Σικελία, πλὴν Ἀκραγαντίνων (οὔτοι δ' οὐδὲ μεθ' 15
ἐτέρων ἦσαν), οἱ δ' ἄλλοι ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους μετὰ τῶν
Συρακοσίων, οἱ πρότερον περιορώμενοι, ξυστάντες ἐβοήθουν.
3 Καὶ οἱ μὲν Συρακόσιοι, ὥς αὐτοῖς τὸ ἐν τοῖς Σικελοῖς πάθος
ἐγένετο, ἐπέσχον τὸ εὐθέως τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐπιχειρεῖν· ὁ δὲ

1. συστραφέντες B. κωλύσουσι E.F.H.K.V.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
vulgo κωλύσονται. 3. αὐτῶν B. 5. ἐνέδραν τριχῇ τινὰ T. τινὰ] om. B.
cum Thoma M. v. σικελός. Conf. III. 90, 3. τριχῇ] om. A.C.D.E.F.G.H.K.
L.N.O.P.Q.R.V.c.d.e.f.g.i.k. et γρ. B. et Thomas M. 8. χιλίους καὶ πεντακο-
σίους G. 10. κατὰ τὰς T. 11. πεντακόσιοι] τριακόσιοι Q. 12. τοξ. τρια-
κόσιοι] τοξ. διακόσιοι K. 14. τετρακ.] τετρακοσίους Q.g. τι A.B.C.D.E.F.H.K.
L.N.O.T.V.b.c.f.g.h.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τοι. 15. πᾶσα B.
οὔτοι δέ] om. L. 18. σικελικοῖς R. 19. ἐπέσχον τὸ G.K.T. Haack. Poppo.
vulgo et Bekk. ἐπέσχοιτο. δέ] μὲν d.

presses his doubts of its propriety. Εἰσφρήσσεσθαι, "to admit into a city," occurs in Demosth. Cherson. p. 93. Reiske. On the other hand, διαφρῆσσαι is suspicious, because the word occurs twice in Demosth. (Aristocrat. 677. 679. Reiske) in the sense of "disbanding an army;" and we should expect to find διᾶναι rather than διαφρῆσσαι in the sense of "allowing a passage through a country." See Demosth. Canon. 276. Reiske.

19. ἐπέσχοιτο] Duo scripti ἐπέσχον.

Hac forma verbi ἐπέσχον magis utitur Thucydides, quam altera illa. II. 76, 2. οἱ δὲ ταύτῃ ἀποκλειόμενοι, τοῦτο μὲν ἐπέσχον. V. 32, 6. περὶ μὲν τῆς Ἀργείων ξυμμαχίας ἐπισχεῖν αὐτοὺς ἐκέλευον. Et ib. 46, 1. ἐπισχόντας τὰ πρὸς τοὺς Ἀργείους. In quibus ἐπισχεῖν est *abstinere, differre*. DUK. See Duker's note as to the preference to be given to the active form ἐπέσχον rather than to the middle ἐπέσχοιτο. So also in Demosth. Midias, 518. Reiske. τὸ λαμβάνειν δίκην ἐπέσχετε ταύτας τὰς ἡμέρας.

CORINTHIAN GULF. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

Δημοσθένης καὶ Εὐρυμέδων, ἐτοίμης ἤδη τῆς στρατιᾶς οὗσης
 ἔκ τε τῆς Κερκύρας καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς ἡπείρου, ἐπεραιώθησαν
 ξυμπάσῃ τῇ στρατιᾷ τὸν Ἴονιον ἐπ' ἄκραν Ἰαπυγίαν· καὶ
 ὀρμηθέντες αὐτόθεν κατίσχουσιν ἐς τὰς Χοιράδας νήσους
 5 Ἰαπυγίας, καὶ ἀκοντιστάς τε τινὰς τῶν Ἰαπύγων, πεντήκοντα
 καὶ ἑκατὸν, τοῦ Μεσσαπίου ἔθνους, ἀναβιβάζονται ἐπὶ τὰς
 ναῦς, καὶ τῷ Ἄρτα, ὅσπερ καὶ τοὺς ἀκοντιστάς δυνάστης ὧν
 παρέσχεν αὐτοῖς, ἀνανεωσάμενοί τινα παλαιὰν φιλίαν, ἀφι-
 κνοῦνται ἐς Μεταπόντιον τῆς Ἰταλίας· καὶ τοὺς Μεταπον- 4
 10 τίους πείσαντες κατὰ τὸ ξυμμαχικὸν ἀκοντιστάς τε ξυμπέμ-
 πειν τριακοσίους καὶ τριήρεις δύο, καὶ ἀναλαμβάνοντες ταῦτα,
 παρέπλευσαν ἐς Θουρίαν. καὶ καταλαμβάνουσι νεωστὶς 5
 στάσει τοὺς τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐναντίους ἐκπεπτωκότας· καὶ
 βουλόμενοι τὴν στρατιὰν αὐτόθι πᾶσαν ἀθροίσαντες, εἴ τις
 15 ὑπελέλειπτο, ἐξετάσαι, καὶ τοὺς Θουρίους πείσαι σφισι
 ξυστρατεύειν τε ὥς προθυμότατα, καὶ ἐπειδήπερ ἐν τούτῳ
 τύχης εἰσὶ, τοὺς αὐτοὺς ἐχθροὺς καὶ φίλους τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις
 νομίζειν, περιέμενον ἐν τῇ Θουρίᾳ καὶ ἔπρασσον ταῦτα.

XXXIV. Οἱ δὲ Πελοποννήσιοι περὶ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον
 20 τοῦτον οἱ ἐν ταῖς πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι ναυσὶν, οἵπερ τῶν ὀλκάδων
 CORINTHIAN GULF. ἔνεκα τῆς ἐς Σικελίαν κομιδῆς ἀνθώρμουν πρὸς
 Indecisive naval en- τὰς ἐν Ναυπάκτῳ ναῦς, παρασκευασάμενοι ὥς
 gagement between a

1. καὶ ὁ εὐρυμέδων H. ἥδη] om. C.G.K.c. ante οὗσης ponit Q. 2. ἔκ
 τε τῆς B.h. ceteri ἐκ τῆς. 3. ἰώνιον T. 4. νήσους τῆς ἰαπυγίας h.
 5. ἀπύγων Q. 6. μεσαπίου G. 7. ὥσπερ A.D.E.F.R. καὶ τοὺς] καὶ
 om. L.O.k. 8. παρέσχεν A.B.D.E.F.T.V.g.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
 vulgo παρέσχετο. ἀνανεωσαμένοις h. 10. ἀκοντιστὰς πέμπειν d. ἀκοντιστάς
 τε πέμπειν i. 11. ταῦτα] αὐτὰς B.h. 14. ἢ τις G. 15. ὑπολέλειπτο
 A.V.f. Bekk. 2. ὑπεξελελειπτο c. ὑπεξεπελέλειπτο f. ὑπελέλειπτο plerique.
 16. τε] om. h. 19. πελοποννήσιοι περὶ B. Poppo. Goell. Dobræus. Bekk.
 ceteri πελοποννήσιοι καὶ οἱ περὶ. αὐτὸν τοῦτον h. 21. ἐς σικελίας C.

4. ἐς τὰς Χοιράδας νήσους] Two small islands lying off the harbour of Tarentum, the one about four miles in circumference, the other about two. According to De Salis Marschlins, quoted by Poppo (Prolegom. II. 548. note), the larger one is called S^{ta}. Pelasgia,

the smaller S^{to}. Andrea. Orgiazzi, in his map of Italy, calls them the islands of S. Peter and S. Paul.

12. ἐς Θουρίαν] The town, as I think, and not the country. See the note on VI. 61, 7.

CORINTHIAN GULF. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

Corinthian and Athenian fleet in the Gulf of Corinth.

ἐπὶ ναυμαχίᾳ καὶ προσπληρώσαντες ἔτι ναῦς,
ὥστε ὀλίγῳ ἐλάσσους εἶναι αὐτοῖς τῶν Ἀτ-
τικῶν νεῶν, ὁρμίζονται κατὰ Ἐρινεὸν τῆς Ἀχαιῆς ἐν τῇ
2 Ῥυπικῇ. καὶ αὐτοῖς, τοῦ χωρίου μνηοειδοῦς ὄντος, ἐφ' ᾧ
ὥρμουν, ὁ μὲν πεζὸς ἐκατέρωθεν προσβεβηθηκότες, τῶν τε 5
Κορινθίων καὶ τῶν αὐτόθεν ξυμμάχων, ἐπὶ ταῖς προανεχού-
σαις ἄκραις παρετέτακτο, αἱ δὲ νῆες τὸ μεταξὺ εἶχον ἐμφρά-
3 ξασαι· ἦρχε δὲ τοῦ ναυτικοῦ Πολυάνθης Κορίνθιος. οἱ δ'
Ἀθηναῖοι ἐκ τῆς Ναυπάκτου τριάκοντα ναυσὶ καὶ τρισὶν
4 (ἦρχε δὲ αὐτῶν Δίφιλος) ἐπέπλευσαν αὐτοῖς. καὶ οἱ Κορίν- 10
θιοι τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἡσύχαζον, ἔπειτα ἀρθέντος αὐτοῖς τοῦ
σημείου, ἐπεὶ καιρὸς ἐδόκει εἶναι, ὥρμησαν ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀθη-
ναίους, καὶ ἐναυμάχουν. καὶ χρόνον ἀντεῖχον πολὺν ἀλλή-
5 λους. καὶ τῶν μὲν Κορινθίων τρεῖς νῆες διαφθείρονται, τῶν
δὲ Ἀθηναίων κατέδυ μὲν οὐδεμία ἀπλῶς, ἐπτὰ δέ τινες 15
ἄπλοι ἐγένοντο, ἀντίπρωροι ἐμβαλλόμεναι καὶ ἀναρραγεῖσαι
τὰς παρεξιρεσίας ὑπὸ τῶν Κορινθίων νεῶν, ἐπ' αὐτὸ τοῦτο
6 παχυτέρας τὰς ἐπωτίδας ἔχουσῶν. ναυμαχήσαντες δὲ ἀντί-

1. ναυμαχίαν d.i. πληρώσαντες L.O.P.k. 2. αὐτοῖς C.e. 3. ἐριναιὸν g.
4. ρυτικῇ c. ριπικῇ V. αὐτῆς h. χώρου L. ἐν ᾧ γρ. h. 5. προσ-
βεβηθηκότες A.D.E.F.G. προσβεβηθηκῶς B. Bekk. 2. 6. αὐτάθι V.i.
προανεχούσαις B. et γρ. h. Bekk. 2. vulgo ἀνεχούσαις. 7. παρετέτακτο O.
ἐμφράχθαι i. 8. πολυάνθος V. πολυάνθης ὁ κορίνθιος P. 10. δίφυλος
D.g. διήφιλος c. ἐπλεύσαν G. 13. ἀλλήλους B.V. 14. μὲν] om. Q.
15. οὐ μία h. 16. εὐπλοι h. ἀντίπρωροι E. ἀναρραγεῖσα T. 17. τῶν]
om. i. αὐτῷ τοῦτῳ A.B. 18. ἐπωτίδας K.

6. τῶν αὐτόθεν ξυμμάχων] "Their
"allies who lived on the spot," i. e.
the Achaeans, who had now all taken a
part in the war on the side of the La-
cedæmonians. See II. 9, 2; and, for the
sense of αὐτόθεν, compare III. 7, 4. and
V. 83, 1. n.

15. ἐπτὰ δέ τινες] "Some seven," i. e.
about seven. See VIII. 21.

17. τὰς παρεξιρεσίας] Παρεξιρεσία
ἐστὶ τὸ κατὰ τὴν πρῶραν πρὸ τῶν κωπῶν
ὡς ἂν εἴποι τις τὸ πάρεξ τῆς εἰρεσίας.
SCHOL.

18. τὰς ἐπωτίδας] Ἐπωτίδες εἰσὶ τὰ
ἐκατέρωθεν, πρῶτης ἐξέχοντα ξύλα.
SCHOL. Ἐπωτίδες, according to the
analogy of ἐπωμῖς, and the derivation

of the word, should signify "ear-caps,"
such as we can conceive attached to the
sides of a cap for the head, to allow the
ears greater liberty. But the word is
known only in its technical sense, as
signifying two beams projecting from a
ship's head, on each side of her beak,
from which the anchors were sus-
pended, something like what are called
in our ships the "cat-heads," (Eu-
ripides, Iphig. Taur. 1315. Matthiæ.)
A headland in Spain, running out into
the sea, with three small islands lying
just off it, was compared by Artemi-
dorus to a ship, and the three islands,
he said, represented the beak and the
epotides, (Strabo, III. 1. p. 138.) The

παλα μὲν καὶ ὡς αὐτοὺς ἐκατέρους ἀξιοῦν νικᾶν, ὅμως δὲ τῶν ναυαγίων κρατησάντων τῶν Ἀθηναίων διὰ τε τὴν τοῦ ἀνέμου ἄπωσιν αὐτῶν ἐς τὸ πέλαγος καὶ διὰ τὴν τῶν Κορινθίων οὐκ ἐτι ἐπαναγωγὴν, διεκρίθησαν ἀπ' ἀλλήλων, καὶ 5 δῖωξις οὐδεμία ἐγένετο, οὐδ' ἄνδρες οὐδετέρων ἐάλωσαν· οἱ μὲν γὰρ Κορίνθιοι καὶ Πελοποννήσιοι πρὸς τῇ γῇ ναυμαχοῦντες [ῥαδίως] καὶ διεσώζοντο, τῶν δὲ Ἀθηναίων οὐδεμία κατέδυναι. ἀποπλευσάντων δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐς τὴν Ναύπακτον, 7 οἱ Κορίνθιοι εὐθὺς τροπαῖον ἔστησαν ὡς νικῶντες, ὅτι πλείους τῶν ἐναντίων ναῦς ἄπλους ἐποίησαν, καὶ νομίσαντες δι' αὐτὸ οὐχ ἡσσᾶσθαι δι' ὅπερ οὐδ' οἱ ἕτεροι νικᾶν· οἱ τε γὰρ Κορίνθιοι ἡγήσαντο κρατεῖν, εἰ μὴ καὶ πολὺ ἐκρατοῦντο, οἱ τ' Ἀθηναῖοι ἐνόμιζον ἡσσᾶσθαι, ὅτι οὐ πολὺ ἐνίκων. ἀποπλευ- 8 σάντων δὲ τῶν Πελοποννησίων καὶ τοῦ πεζοῦ διαλυθέντος, 15 οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἔστησαν τροπαῖον καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐν τῇ Ἀχαΐᾳ ὡς νικήσαντες, ἀπέχον τοῦ Ἑρινεοῦ, ἐν ᾧ οἱ Κορίνθιοι ὥρμουν, ὡς εἴκοσι σταδίους. καὶ ἡ μὲν ναυμαχία οὕτως ἐτελεύτα.

XXXV. Ὁ δὲ Δημοσθένης καὶ Εὐρυμέδων, ἐπειδὴ ξυστρατεύειν αὐτοῖς οἱ Θούριοι παρεσκευάσθησαν ἐπτακοσίοις

1. αὐτοὺς A.V. ἀμφοτέρους V. 2. τὴν] om. O.h. 3. τὴν] om. i. 4. ἐπαναγωγὴν B.D.H.T. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπαγωγὴν. 5. ἐάλωκεσαν D.Q.g. 6. καὶ οἱ πελοπ. Q.R.f. 7. καὶ A.C.D.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.P.Q.T.V.d.e.g. h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Qui καὶ habent codd. [An fuit ῥαὶ vel ῥᾶον? cf. viii. 89, 3. BEKK.] iidem omnes ῥαδίως non agnoscunt. vulgo et Bekk. omitt. 10. δι'] om. B. 11. ἡττᾶσθαι A.C.D.F.G.H.K.O.P.Q.T.V.c.e.h.i.k. δι' ὅπερ V. οὐδ' οἱδ' G. γὰρ] om. L.O.k. 12. ἡγήσονται A. μὴ καὶ πολὺ B.h. Poppo. Bekk. 2. vulgo καὶ omitt. 13. ὅτι οὐ B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri εἰ μὴ. πολὺ] ἐπὶ πολὺ e. 15. ὡς] om. C. 16. ἀπέχον A.B.D.F.H.Q.T.V.g.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀπέσχον h. vulgo ἀπεῖχον. 17. ναυμαχία] ξυμμαχία D.E.F.R.h. ἐτελευτήθη K. ἐτελεύτηθη B. 18. καὶ εὐρυμέδων A.B.C.D.E.F.P.R.T.V.b.c.e.g.h.i. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo καὶ ὁ εὐρυμέδων. 19. θούριοι] κορίνθιοι g.

epotides were not first invented on this occasion, but merely made more solid, that they might be rendered available for the annoyance of an enemy. See also Appian, Syriac. 27. Civil. V. 119. Dion Cassius, XLIX. 3.

1. ὡς αὐτοὺς—νικᾶν] "So as for either "party to maintain that they were the "conquerors." For the construction, see Lobeck's note on Phrynich. p. 750.

7. [ῥαδίως] καὶ διεσώζοντο] The best

MSS. only acknowledge the conjunction, and omit ῥαδίως. Other MSS. and the common editions have only ῥαδίως. The conjunction, I have no doubt, is genuine: the adverb may possibly be an interpretation of it, though I think that both may be retained; "as they fought "close to the shore, they were also easily saved," that is, their neighbourhood to land involved the consequence of their being easily saved.

ITALY. SYRACUSE. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

ITALY.

Demosthenes and Eurymedon advance as far as the coast of Rhegium.

μὲν ὀπλίταις, τριακοσίοις δὲ ἀκοντισταῖς, τὰς
μὲν ναῦς παραπλεῖν ἐκέλευον ἐπὶ τῆς Κροτω-
νιάτιδος, αὐτοὶ δὲ τὸν πεζὸν πάντα ἐξετάσαντες
πρῶτον ἐπὶ τῷ Συβάρει ποταμῷ, ἦγον διὰ τῆς Θουριάδος
γῆς. καὶ ὡς ἐγένοντο ἐπὶ τῷ Ὑλῖα ποταμῷ, καὶ αὐτοῖς οἱ 5
Κροτωνιᾶται προσπέμψαντες εἶπον οὐκ ἂν σφίσι βουλομέ-
νοις εἶναι διὰ τῆς γῆς σφῶν τὸν στρατὸν ἰέναι, ἐπικατα-
βάντες ἠϋλίσαντο πρὸς τὴν θάλασσαν καὶ τὴν ἐκβολὴν τοῦ
Ὑλίου· καὶ αἱ νῆες αὐτοῖς ἐς τὸ αὐτὸ ἀπήντων. τῇ δ' ὕστε-
ραία ἀναβιβασάμενοι παρέπλεον, ἴσχοντες πρὸς ταῖς πόλεσι 10
πλὴν Λοκρῶν, ἕως ἀφίκοντο ἐπὶ Πέτραν τῆς Ῥηγίνης.

XXXVI. Οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι ἐν τούτῳ, πυνθανόμενοι αὐ-
τῶν τὸν ἐπίπλουν, αὐθις ταῖς ναυσὶν ἀποπειρᾶσαι ἐβούλοντο

SYRACUSE.

The Syracusans having introduced some improvements in the construction of their ships, to suit their peculiar tactics, attack the Athenians both by sea and land.

καὶ τῇ ἄλλῃ παρασκευῇ τοῦ πεζοῦ, ἥνπερ ἐπ'
αὐτὸ τοῦτο, πρὶν ἐλθεῖν αὐτοὺς φθάσαι βου- 15
λόμενοι, ξυνέλεγον. παρεσκευάσαντο δὲ τό τε
ἄλλο ναυτικὸν ὡς ἐκ τῆς προτέρας ναυμαχίας
τι πλεον ἐνείδον σχήσοντας, καὶ τὰς πρώρας
τῶν νεῶν ξυντεμόντες ἐς ἔλασσον στεριφω-
τέρας ἐποίησαν, καὶ τὰς ἐπωτίδας ἐπέθεσαν ταῖς πρώραις 20
παχείας, καὶ ἀντήριδας ἀπ' αὐτῶν ὑπέτειναν πρὸς τοὺς τοίχους

4. πρῶτον] om. g. συβαρέι Q. συβάρῳ L. θουριάδος A.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.
N.O.P.Q.T.V. g.k.m. Παακ. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. θουριάδος D. θουρίας i. θου-
ριάδος h. θουριάτιδος B. et γρ. h. vulgo θουριάτιδος. Stephanus τὸ ἐθνικὸν θου-
ριῖται, καὶ θουρίας τὸ θηλυκόν. 5. ἑλίφ L. 6. προσπέμψαντες V. 7. εἶναι]
om. c. 8. ἐς βολὴν τοῦ ἡλίου Q. 10. παρέπλεον] ἔπλεον Thomas M. πό-
λεσιν C. 14. ἀπ' αὐτὸ F.T. 15. φθάσαι] om. P. 16. τε] om. B. 17. τῆς]
om. O.P.k. 18. πλεον τι f. εἶδον B. πρώρας E.F. et mox πρώραις,
πρώραθεν, ἀντίπρωροι. 19. ἐς] ὡς G. ἑλαττον G. 21. παχείας D.E.L.O.g.
ἀντήριδας A.E.H.T. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀντήριδας K. ἀντήριδας F.G.L.N.O.
P.Q.V. h.k.m. vulgo ἀντήριδας. ἐπ' P. τοῦ τείχους A.D.E.F.K.N.Q.
T.V. d.f.g.h.i.

7. ἐπικαταβάντες] "Continuing their
"march down towards the shore," or,
"advancing towards the shore." The
preposition seems to imply that the
movement was one in advance, and not
in retreat; the Athenians did not go
back, but continued their advance in
another direction, namely, by following
the Hylas down to the sea, and then

embarking on shipboard. Compare IV.
11, 1. VI. 97, 5. VII. 23, 1. 84, 5. and
the note on V. 71, 3. ἐπεξαγόντας.

21. ἀντήριδας] The epotides were laid
on the bow or stem of the vessel, and
were partly within and partly without
the frame of the hull, just as a ship's
bowsprit is at present. For the length
of six cubits, whether from the prow,

SYRACUSE. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

ὥς ἐπὶ ἕξ πῆχεις, ἐντός τε καὶ ἔξωθεν· ᾧπερ τρόπῳ καὶ οἱ
 Κορίνθιοι πρὸς τὰς ἐν τῇ Ναυπάκτῳ ναῦς ἐπισκευασάμενοι
 πρῶραθεν ἐναυμάχουν. ἐνόμισαν γὰρ οἱ Συρακόσιοι πρὸς 3
 τὰς τῶν Ἀθηναίων ναῦς, οὐχ ὁμοίως ἀντινεναυπηγημένας,
 5 ἀλλὰ λεπτὰ τὰ πρῶραθεν ἐχούσας διὰ τὸ μὴ ἀντιπρώροις
 μᾶλλον αὐτοὺς ἢ ἐκ περίπλου ταῖς ἐμβολαῖς χρῆσθαι, οὐκ
 ἔλασσον σχήσειν, καὶ τὴν ἐν τῷ μεγάλῳ λιμένι ναυμαχίαν,
 οὐκ ἐν πολλῷ πολλαῖς ναυσὶν οὔσαν, πρὸς ἑαυτῶν ἔσεσθαι·
 ἀντίπρωροι γὰρ ταῖς ἐμβολαῖς χρώμενοι ἀναρρήξειν τὰ πρῶ-
 10 ραθεν αὐτοῖς, στερίφοις καὶ παχέσι πρὸς κοῖλα καὶ ἀσθενῇ
 †παίοντες† τοῖς ἐμβόλοις. τοῖς δὲ Ἀθηναίοις οὐκ ἔσεσθαι 4
 σφῶν ἐν στενοχωρίᾳ οὔτε περίπλουν οὔτε διέκπλουν, ᾧπερ
 τῆς τέχνης μάλιστα ἐπίστευον· αὐτοὶ γὰρ κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν
 τὸ μὲν οὐ δώσειν διεκπλεῖν, τὸ δὲ τὴν στενοχωρίαν κωλύσειν,
 15 ὥστε μὴ περιπλεῖν. τῇ τε πρότερον ἀμαθία τῶν κυβερνητῶν 5
 δοκούσῃ εἶναι, τὸ ἀντίπρωρον ξυγκρούσαι, μάλιστ' ἂν αὐτοὶ

2. ἐπισκευασάμενοι A. B. D. E. F. H. N. R. T. V. g. h. i. m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἐπεσκευασμένοι 4. ἀντινεναυπηγημένας C. E. G. m. 5. μὴ] om. d. 10. πρὸς κοῖλα] προσκοίλασθαι G. 11. παίοντες B. et γρ. h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo παρέχοντες. δέ] om. B. 12. δεκάπλουν A. εἰν ᾧ περὶ h. ὥσπερ g. 13. τῇ τέχνῃ g. et correctus D. 14. διέκπλουν B. τὴν] om. R. 15. ὥς τὸ μὴ d. κυβερνητῶν K. 16. δοκοῦσι F. τῇ ᾧ. ξυγκρούσει L. O. P. Q. τὸ ᾧ. ξυγκρούσει h. i. τὸ ᾧ. συγκρούσει C. D. E. F. H. T. d. e. f. g. k. m. Poppo. τὸν ᾧ. συγκρούσει A. et γρ. B. συγκρούσειν V. μάλιστα αὐτοῖς χρήσεσθαι γρ. B. μάλιστ' ἂν χρήσασθαι d.

as Dobree understands it, or from the inner extremity of the epotides, "they" supported these cheeks (so Dobree "translates ἐπωτίδας) by a set of spars" (ἀντήριδας) that went from the cheeks "to the ship's side, both inside and "outside the ship." DOBREE. There is a sketch given of the construction of these ἐπωτίδες in a little work called "Tabulæ Thucydideæ," published at Oxford in 1825, which seems to me to be substantially correct.

11. †παίοντες†] I have retained this reading, because it undoubtedly removes all the difficulty of the passage: at the same time I cannot think that it is any thing else than a correction. Forms and constructions of words and sentences, not common in the time of

Thucydides, but generally in use in the days of those who copied out our present manuscripts, are likely enough to have taken possession of the text, and may be corrected, in spite of the MSS., with very little scruple. But I do not understand how every copyist but one should have written παρέχοντες, if παίοντες had really been the original reading. Dobree, with Haack, supplies either τὰς ναῦς or τὰς ἐμβολὰς, and translates παρέχοντες by "offerentes," "ut" γαστέρα, Aristophan. Ran. 676. et "passim quivis scriptores, meeting the "shock with." Haack has referred to the language in which Diodorus describes the very same thing, κατὰ τὰς τῶν ἐμβολῶν δύοσεις.

16. τὸ ἀντίπρωρον ξυγκρούσαι] It is an

SYRACUSE. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

χρήσασθαι· πλείστον γὰρ ἐν αὐτῷ σχήσειν· τὴν γὰρ ἀνά-
κρουσιν οὐκ ἔσσεσθαι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐξωθουμένοις ἄλλοσε ἢ
ἐς τὴν γῆν, καὶ ταύτην δι' ὀλίγου καὶ ἐς ὀλίγον, κατ' αὐτὸ τὸ
στρατόπεδον τὸ ἐαυτῶν. τοῦ δ' ἄλλου λιμένος αὐτοὶ κρατή-
σειν, καὶ ξυμφερομένους αὐτοὺς, ἣν πη βιάζονται, ἐς ὀλίγον 5
τε καὶ πάντας ἐς τὸ αὐτὸ, προσπίπτοντας ἀλλήλοις ταραξέ-
σθαι· ὅπερ καὶ ἔβλαπτε μάλιστα τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἐν ἀπάσαις
ταῖς ναυμαχίαις, οὐκ οὔσης αὐτοῖς ἐς πάντα τὸν λιμένα τῆς
ἀνακρούσεως, ὥσπερ τοῖς Συρακοσίοις· περιπλεῦσαι δὲ ἐς τὴν
εὐρυχωρίαν, σφῶν ἐχόντων τὴν ἐπίπλευσιν ἀπὸ τοῦ πελάγους 10
τε καὶ ἀνάκρουσιν, οὐ δυνήσεσθαι αὐτοὺς, ἄλλως τε καὶ τοῦ
Πλημυρίου πολεμίου τε αὐτοῖς ἐσομένου καὶ τοῦ στόματος οὐ
μεγάλου ὄντος τοῦ λιμένος.

XXXVII. Τοιαῦτα οἱ Συρακόσιοι πρὸς τὴν ἐαυτῶν ἐπι-
στήμην τε καὶ δύναμιν ἐπινοήσαντες, καὶ ἅμα τεθαρσηκότες 15

2. ἐξωθουμένης B. 3. ἐς] ἐπ' h. ὀλίγον—ἐαυτῶν om. G. 5. αὐτοῖς]
om. E. πον L.P. 6. πάντα B. ταραξασθαι d. 7. ἐν] ἐπὶ K. πάσαις
K.c. 8. ἐς—τοῖς] om. D.F.H.g. sed in F.H.g. in margine adscripta leguntur.
τοῦ λιμένος Q. τῆς] om. A.E.F.G.H.L.O.P.Q.V.f.g.h.i.k. 9. κρούσεως
A.C.E.G.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. παραπλεῦσαι h. προσπλεῦσαι L. 14. ταῦτα B.
15. τεθαρσηκότες B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τεθαρρηκότες.

obvious correction to alter the nomina-
tive into the dative, and read τῷ—ξυγ-
κρούσαι, or to adopt the reading of
some of the MSS. τῇ ξυγκρούσει. But
I think that Bekker has done right in
retaining τὸ—ξυγκρούσαι, for the use of
the nominative instead of the case re-
quired by grammatical construction is
not uncommon, when the idea expressed
by the nominative is added in explana-
tion of what had gone before. For in-
stance, VII. 67, 1. τῆς δοκήσεως προσγε-
γεννημένης—τὸ κρατίστους εἶναι. VII. 71,
5. ἣν πάντα ὁμοῦ ἀκούσαι, ὀλοφυρμὸς,
βοή, νικῶντες, κρατούμενοι. II. 9, 5. ἐν
ἔθνεσι τοσούσδε, Καρία—Δωριῆς—Ἰωνία.

3. δι' ὀλίγου καὶ ἐς ὀλίγον] The ἀνά-
κρουσις was the retreat of a ship with
her head towards the enemy, in order
to gain space for recovering her mo-
mentum in a new attack. Thus ἡ ἀνά-
κρουσις δι' ὀλίγον was inconvenient,
because if the space was confined the
momentum could not be recovered.

Ἐς ὀλίγον means that there was only
one small spot to which they could
thus retreat, because the shore of the
harbour being generally in possession
of the enemy, an Athenian ship that
had approached too near it would have
been exposed to discharges of missiles
from the land.

[Poppo and Göller refer ταύτην to
τὴν γῆν, which is better. "In terram,
"eamque exiguo spatio distantem, et in
"exiguum spatium (patentem)."]

8. οὐκ οὔσης αὐτοῖς] Προείπεν ὅτι
ὀλίγον μέρους ἐν τῷ λιμένι ἐκράτουν οἱ
Ἀθηναῖοι, οὓς ἐς τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν οὐ δυνή-
σασθαι περιπλεῦσαι, τῶν Συρακουσίων
κρατούντων. SCHOL.

14. πρὸς τὴν ἐαυτῶν ἐπιστήμην]
"Adapting their plans to their state
"of knowledge and of power;" for τὸ
ἀντίπρωρον ξυγκρούσαι was generally
considered a mark of ignorance and
bad seamanship, but to the Syracusans
it was useful, because they were indif-

SYRACUSE. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

The first day's action
produces no important
result.

μᾶλλον ἤδη ἀπὸ τῆς προτέρας ναυμαχίας, ἔπε-
χείρουν τῷ τε πεζῷ ἅμα καὶ ταῖς ναυσί. καὶ 2

τὸν μὲν πεζὸν ὀλίγω πρότερον, τὸν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως, Γύλιππος
προεξαγαγὼν προσῆγε τῷ τείχει τῶν Ἀθηναίων, καθ' ὅσον
5 πρὸς τὴν πόλιν αὐτοῦ ἑώρα· καὶ οἱ ἀπὸ τοῦ Ὀλυμπιείου, οἱ
τε ὀπλῖται, ὅσοι ἐκεῖ ἦσαν, καὶ οἱ ἱππῆς καὶ ἡ γυμνητεία τῶν
Συρακοσίων, ἐκ τοῦ ἐπὶ θάτερα προσῆει τῷ τείχει· αἱ δὲ νῆες
μετὰ τοῦτο εὐθὺς ἐξέπλεον τῶν Συρακοσίων καὶ ξυμμάχων.
καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὸ πρῶτον αὐτοὺς οἰόμενοι τῷ πεζῷ μόνω 3
10 πειράσειν, ὀρῶντες δὲ καὶ τὰς ναῦς ἐπιφερομένας ἄφνω, ἐθο-
ρυβοῦντο, καὶ οἱ μὲν ἐπὶ τὰ τείχη καὶ πρὸ τῶν τειχῶν τοῖς
προσιούσιν ἀντιπαρετάσσοντο, οἱ δὲ πρὸς τοὺς ἀπὸ τοῦ
Ὀλυμπιείου καὶ τῶν ἔξω κατὰ τάχος χωροῦντας ἱππέας τε
πολλοὺς καὶ ἀκοντιστὰς ἀντεπεξῆσαν, ἄλλοι δὲ τὰς ναῦς
15 ἐπλήρουν, καὶ ἅμα ἐπὶ τὸν αἰγιαλὸν παρεβοήθουν, καὶ ἐπειδὴ
πλήρεις ἦσαν, ἀντανῆγον πέντε καὶ ἐβδομήκοντα ναῦς· καὶ
τῶν Συρακοσίων ἦσαν ὀγδοήκοντα μάλιστα. XXXVIII.
τῆς δὲ ἡμέρας ἐπὶ πολὺ προσπλέοντες καὶ ἀνακρουόμενοι καὶ
πειράσαντες ἀλλήλων, καὶ οὐδέτεροι δυνάμενοι ἄξιόν τι
20 λόγου παραλαβεῖν, εἰ μὴ ναῦν μίαν ἢ δύο τῶν Ἀθηναίων οἱ

1. ἤδη] om. P. ante μᾶλλον ponunt c.h. 2. τῷ] ἅμα τῷ K. τὸ E. τε] om.
L.O.V.d.e.i.k. ἅμα ταῖς d.e.i. 3. τὸν ἐκ] τὸν om. R.i. 4. προεξαγαγὼν B.C.D.
F.V.c.d.e.f.g.h. Bekk. 2. ceterique omnes, præter Grævianum sive K. quantum
sciri potest, libri. A. Wass. Duker. Poppo. Goell. προῦξαγαγών. 5. οἱ τε] om. O.
6. γυμνητεία B.C.F.H.K.L.O.P.T.h.m. Poppo. Goell. γυμνιτεία D.G.Q.g.k.
vulgo et Bekk. γυμνητία. 8. ἐξέπλεον A.D.E.F.G. ἐπεξέπλεον B. Bekk. 2. καὶ
ξυμμάχων A.B.C.D.F.H.K.L.O.P.V.d.f.g.h.i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τῶν
ξυμμ. 10. καὶ] om. G. 12. ἀντεπαρετάσσοντο D.K.R.V. δὲ πρὸς B.G.K.b.
Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo (et teste Bekk. G.) δὲ ἀθηναῖοι πρὸς. ἀπὸ τοῦ]
ἀπ' G. 13. ὀλυμπίου L.i. 16. quidni ναυσίν? BEKK. καὶ τῶν B.D.F.H.
N.Q.T.V.f.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo καὶ αἱ τῶν. 20. μίαν] om. H.T. οἱ]
om A.C.D.E.F.G.H.L.O.T.V.f.g.h.i.k.m. Poppo.

ferent seamen, and the system therefore
which the Athenians despised was well
suited to them. Compare V. 9, 3. ὅστις
—πρὸς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ δύναμιν τὴν ἐπιχεί-
ρησιν ποιείται.

16. ἀντανῆγον—ναῦς] Bekker and Do-
bree both suggest that we should read
ναυσί, referring to VII. 52, 1. VIII.
10, 2. 12, 3. 19, 4. But in the three
last places we have the middle voice,

THUCYDIDES, VOL. III.

ἀνάγεσθαι, which naturally is followed
by the dative rather than the accusative.
And ἀνάγειν ναῦς occurs in VIII. 95, 3,
and in Herodotus often, as VII. 100, 4.
VIII. 57, 2. 70, 1. 76, 2. 79, 3, &c.

19. ἄξιόν τι λόγου παραλαβεῖν] “To
“win any advantage of importance.”
Compare Herodot. VII. 211, 4. οὐδὲν
ἐδυνάετο παραλαβεῖν τῆς ἐσόδου.

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Συρακόσιοι καταδύσαντες, διεκρίθησαν· καὶ ὁ πεζὸς ἅμα ἀπὸ
 2 τῶν τειχῶν ἀπῆλθε. Τῇ δ' ὑστεραία οἱ μὲν Συρακόσιοι ἡσύ-
 χασον, οὐδὲν δηλοῦντες ὁποῖόν τι τὸ μέλλον ποιήσουσιν· ὁ
 δὲ Νικίας ἰδὼν ἀντίπαλα τὰ τῆς ναυμαχίας γενόμενα, καὶ
 ἐλπίζων αὐτοὺς αὖθις ἐπιχειρήσειν, τοὺς τε τριηράρχους 5
 ἠνάγκαζεν ἐπισκευάζειν τὰς ναῦς, εἴ τίς τι ἐπεπονήκει, καὶ
 ὀλκάδας προώρμισε πρὸ τοῦ σφετέρου σταυρώματος, ὁ
 αὐτοῖς πρὸ τῶν νεῶν ἀντὶ λιμένος κληστοῦ ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ
 3 ἐπεπῆγει. † διαλειπούσας † δὲ τὰς ὀλκάδας ὅσον δύο πλέθρα
 ἀπ' ἀλλήλων κατέστησεν, ὥπως, εἴ τις βιάζοιτο ναῦς, εἴη 10
 κατάφευξις ἀσφαλὲς καὶ πάλιν καθ' ἡσυχίαν ἔκπλους.
 παρασκευαζόμενοι δὲ ταῦτα ὅλην τὴν ἡμέραν διετέλεσαν οἱ
 Ἀθηναῖοι μέχρι νυκτός.

XXXIX. Τῇ δ' ὑστεραία οἱ Συρακόσιοι τῆς μὲν ὥρας
 πρωαίτερον, τῇ δὲ ἐπιχειρήσει τῇ αὐτῇ τοῦ τε πεζοῦ καὶ τοῦ 15
 ναυτικοῦ, προσέμισγον τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, καὶ
 ἀντικαταστάντες ταῖς ναυσὶ τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον
 αὖθις ἐπὶ πολὺ διῆγον τῆς ἡμέρας πειρώμενοι
 ἀλλήλων, πρὶν δὴ Ἀρίστων ὁ Πυρρίχου Κο-
 20 ρίνθιος, ἄριστος ὢν κυβερνήτης τῶν μετὰ 20
 Συρακοσίων, πείθει τοὺς σφετέρους τοῦ ναυτικοῦ ἄρχοντας,
 πέμψαντας ὥς τοὺς ἐν τῇ πόλει ἐπιμελομένους, κελεύειν ὅτι
 τάχιστα τὴν ἀγορὰν τῶν πωλουμένων μεταναστήσαντας ἐπὶ

1. καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν τειχῶν ἅμα ὁ πεζὸς ἀπῆλθε h. 3. οὐδὲ i. δειλοῦντες F. τι] om. Q. 4. τα] om. A.C.D.E.F.G.H.L.O.Q.T.V.d.e.g.i.k.m. 5. τριηράρχας G.L.O.k.m. 6. τι] om. d.i. 7. προώρμησε A.E.F.H.V.d.f.i. προσώρμισε h.

8. κληστοῦ K.N.c.g. Porro. Goell. Bekk. κληστοῦ B. κληστοῦ D.T. vulgo κλειστοῦ. 9. διαλειπούσας Stephan. Thes. v. διαλείπω. Porro. Bekk. 2. vulgo διαλειπούσας. 10. κατέστησαν H.T. 12. τὴν B.C.D.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Bekker. Haack. Porro. Goell. om. A. 14. τῆς μὲν ὥρας] om. c. ante illa τῇ δ' ponit f. 15. πρωαίτερον B.K.h. Porro. πρωαίτερον ἢ τὸ πρότερον G.c.f. τὸ πρότερον h. πρότερον A.C.D.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.R.T.V.d.e.g.i.k.m. vulgo πρωαίτερον. τε] om. F.H.K.L.O.P.T.V.d.g. 17. τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον] om. G. 19. πυρίθου I. om. G. 20. μετὰ] om. L. 22. ὥς] om. T. ἐπιμελομένους A.B.D.F.T. 23. μεταναστήσαντας ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν κομίσαι B. cum Tusano. Bekk. 2. vulgo et γρ. B. παρὰ τὴν θάλασσαν μεταστήσαι κομίσαντας. μεταστήναι g.

23. τὴν ἀγορὰν τῶν πωλουμένων] Compare I. 62, 1. III. 6, 2. V. 115, 4. VI. 50, 1. VIII. 95, 4.

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τὴν θάλασσαν κομίσαι, καὶ ὅσα τις ἔχει ἐδώδιμα, πάντας
 ἐκείσε φέροντας ἀναγκάσαι πωλεῖν, ὅπως αὐτοῖς ἐκβιβάσαντες
 τοὺς ναύτας εὐθὺς παρὰ τὰς ναῦς ἀριστοποιήσονται, καὶ δι'
 ὀλίγου αὖθις καὶ αὐθημερὸν ἀπροσδοκῆτοῖς τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις
 5 ἐπιχειρῶσι. XL. καὶ οἱ μὲν πεισθέντες ἔπεμψαν ἄγγελον,
 καὶ ἡ ἀγορὰ παρεσκευάσθη, καὶ οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἐξαίφνης πρύ-
 μναν κρουσάμενοι πάλιν πρὸς τὴν πόλιν ἔπλευσαν, καὶ εὐθὺς
 ἐκβάντες αὐτοῦ ἄριστον ἐποιοῦντο· οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι, νομίσαντες
 αὐτοὺς ὡς ἡσσημένους σφῶν πρὸς τὴν πόλιν ἀνακρούσασθαι,
 10 καθ' ἡσυχίαν ἐκβάντες τὰ τε ἄλλα διεπράσσοντο καὶ τὰ
 ἀμφὶ τὸ ἄριστον, ὡς τῆς γε ἡμέρας ταύτης οὐκέτι οἰόμενοι
 ἂν ναυμαχῆσαι. ἐξαίφνης δὲ οἱ Συρακόσιοι πληρώσαντες 2
 τὰς ναῦς ἐπέπλεον αὖθις· οἱ δὲ διὰ πολλοῦ θορύβου, καὶ
 ἄσιτοι οἱ πλείους, οὐδενὶ κόσμῳ ἐσβάντες μόλις ποτὲ ἀντα-
 15 νήγοντο. καὶ χρόνον μὲν τινα ἀπέσχοντο ἀλλήλων φυλασ- 3
 σόμενοι· ἔπειτα οὐκ ἐδόκει τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις [αὐτοῦ] ὑπὸ

1. θάλατταν G. 2. αὐτοῖς A.B.C.D.E.F.H.L.O.P.Q.T.V.d.e.f.g.k.m. Porro.
 Goell. Bekk. vulgo αὐτοὺς. 3. ἀριστοποιήσονται A.D.F.H.T.V. Porro. Goell.

στο
 Bekk. ἄριστον ποιήσονται B. (-σονται B. teste Bekk.) ceteri ἀριστοποιήσονται.
 4. αὖθις καὶ αὖθις καὶ αὐθημερὸν A.C.G.H.L.O.P.T.f.k.m. αὐθημερὸν V. 5. ἐπι-
 χειρήσωσι Q. 7. κρουόμενοι F.Q. πρὸς] ἐς Q. 9. αὐτοὺς] om. V. ἡσση-
 μένων f. ἀνακρούσεσθαι R. 13. τὰς] om. G.O.k.m. ἔπλεον d. δὲ ἀθηναῖοι
 διὰ E.h. 14. ἐκβάντες R. μόλις A.D.E.F.G. 15. ἐπέσχοντο T. 16. ἀθη-
 ναίοις ὑπὸ A.B.C.D.E.F.G.H.L.O.P.Q.d.e.h.i.k.m. Bekker. Porro. Goell.

2. ὅπως αὐτοὺς ἐκβιβάσαντες τοὺς ναύ-
 τας] Plerique MSS. αὐτοῖς· quæ mihi
 vera scriptura videtur esse. Ita enim
 quamplurimis locis Thucydides illo αὐ-
 τοῖς specie quadam pleonasmī utitur.
 Vel hoc libro, cap. 25, 5. ὅπως αὐτοῖς αἱ
 νῆες ἐντὸς ὁρμοῖεν. Cap. 30, 1. οὐ αὐτοῖς
 τὰ πλοῖα, ἀ ἡγαγεν, ὥρμει. Cap. 34, 2.
 καὶ αὐτοῖς τοῦ χωρίου μνηροειδούς ὄντος,
 ἐφ' ᾧ ὥρμουν. Cap. 40, 4. καὶ οἱ ἀπὸ
 τῶν καταστρωμάτων αὐτοῖς ἀκοντίζοντες.
 Vid. etiam ad III. 98, 1. IV. 25, 4. et
 VII. 19, 5. DUKER.

ὅπως αὐτοῖς—ἀριστοποιήσονται] “That
 “they, i. e. the Syracusan government,
 “might enable them to land their sea-
 “men, and take their dinner immedi-
 “ately close beside their ships.” Ac-
 cording to the rule given in the note on
 III. 98, 1. the dative expresses the action

in its relation to another party, namely,
 the Syracusan government. Without
 αὐτοῖς, the meaning would merely be,
 “that they might land their men and
 “dine;” but the insertion of the pro-
 noun represents the government as the
 principal party concerned, “that the
 “government might enable them, or,
 “might have them, to land their men
 “and dine.” The verb ἀριστοποιήσον-
 ται applies more properly to the men
 than to the generals, yet it may apply
 to the latter as representing the whole
 body, both of men and of officers.
 Compare VIII. 95, 3. ὁ γὰρ Ἀγησανδρί-
 δας ἀριστοποιησάμενος ἀνήγαγε τὰς ναῦς.
 For the change of mood and tense from
 ἀριστοποιήσονται to ἐπιχειρῶσι, see Por-
 po, Prolegom. I. p. 271.

16. [αὐτοῦ]—ἀλίσκεσθαι] I have re-

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σφῶν αὐτῶν διαμέλλοντας κόπῳ ἀλίσκεσθαι, ἀλλ' ἐπιχειρεῖν
 ὅτι τάχιστα, καὶ ἐπιφερόμενοι ἐκ παρακελεύσεως ἐνανυμάχουν.
 4 οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι δεξάμενοι, καὶ ταῖς [τε] ναυσὶν ἀντι-
 πρώροις χρώμενοι, ὥσπερ διανοήθησαν, τῶν ἐμβολῶν τῇ
 παρασκευῇ ἀνερρήγνυσαν τὰς τῶν Ἀθηναίων ναῦς ἐπὶ πολὺ 5
 τῆς παρεξαιρεσίας, καὶ οἱ ἀπὸ τῶν καταστρωμάτων αὐτοῖς
 ἀκοντίζοντες μεγάλα ἐβλαπτον τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, πολὺ δ' ἔτι
 μείζω οἱ ἐν τοῖς λεπτοῖς πλοίοις περιπλέοντες τῶν Συρακο-
 σίων, καὶ ἔς τε τοὺς ταρσοὺς ὑποπίπτοντες τῶν πολεμίων
 νεῶν, καὶ ἐς τὰ πλάγια παραπλέοντες, καὶ ἐξ αὐτῶν ἐς τοὺς 10
 ναύτας ἀκοντίζοντες. XLI. τέλος δὲ τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ κατὰ
 κράτος ναυμαχοῦντες οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἐνίκησαν, καὶ οἱ Ἀθη-
 ναῖοι τραπόμενοι διὰ τῶν ὀλκάδων τὴν κατάφευξιν ἐποιοῦντο
 2 ἐς τὸν ἑαυτῶν ὄρμον. αἱ δὲ τῶν Συρακοσίων νῆες μέχρι μὲν
 τῶν ὀλκάδων ἐπεδίωκον· ἔπειτα αὐτοὺς αἱ κεραῖαι ὑπὲρ τῶν 15
 ἔσπλων αἱ ἀπὸ τῶν ὀλκάδων δελφινοφόροι ἡρμέναι ἐκώλυνον.

1. αὐτῶν] om. O. κόπῳ] κόλπω d. 3. ἡμύνοντο quod vulgo post δεξάμενοι
 legitur, om. A. B. C. D. E. F. H. L. N. O. P. T. V. d. e. h. i. k. m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. τε]
 om. D. F. G. H. O. Q. R. T. V. d. f. i. k. m. 4. ἐμβολῶν plerique: rectius scripseris ἐμβό-
 λων. BEKK. ἐμβόλων Haack. 5. ἀνερρήγνυσαν L. O. 6. αὐτῶς g. αὐτῆς P. 7. πολ-
 λοὶ δέ τι f. 8. μείζων G. L. O. P. Q. m. 10. καὶ ἐξ] καὶ om. Q. τῶν ἑαυτῶν T. 14. μὲν]
 om. H. T. 15. ἀπεδίωκον Q. 16. ἐσπλων d. h. i. ὑπὸ B. ἡρμέναι] om. V.

tained αὐτοῦ, (although I have inclosed it in brackets as being omitted in so many MSS.) because it seems to me to be an expressive word, and opposed to ἐπιχειρεῖν immediately following. "The Athenians did not choose to wear themselves out with fatigue, without stirring from the spot where they were, but rather to advance and attack the enemy." Compare V. 83, 2.

4. τῶν ἐμβολῶν] Mutato accentu legendum puto ἐμβόλων. Vulgata defendi potest e II. 76. fin. apud Hen. Steph. Thes. I. 679. F. DOBREE.

9. ἔς τε τοὺς ταρσοὺς ὑποπίπτοντες] "Running close in upon their oars," so as to confuse and derange their working. Ταρσὸς is "the whole broad-side of oars," if such an expression be allowed. See Polybius, XVI. 3, 12. ἀπέβαλε τὸν δεξιὸν ταρσὸν τῆς νεώς. And for the operation described in the text, compare Dion Cassius, who speaks

of the sailors of Octavius, at the battle of Actium, as attacking in their light vessels the large and lofty ships of Antonius. Ἔς τε τοὺς ταρσοὺς τῶν νεῶν ὑποπίπτοντες, καὶ τὰς κώπας συναράσσοντες, (Dion. Cass. L. p. 439. Leunclav.) That the portholes for the oars were large enough to admit of missile weapons being discharged into them with effect, may be seen from the story in Herodotus, V. 33, 3, where a man is said to have been fastened with his head looking out through a porthole of his ship, by way of punishment.

16. δελφινοφόροι] So called, διὰ τὰ κρεμαννύμενα βάρη δελφίνων σχῆμα ἔχοντα, ἃ ταῖς ληστροκαῖς ναυσὶν ἐμβάλλεται. Hesychius, in δελφίνες. See also the Scholiast on Aristoph. Equit. 759. A similar contrivance is said to have been used with great effect by the Scotch Rover, Sir Andrew Barton, whose defeat by the Lord Admiral

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δύο δὲ νῆες τῶν Συρακοσίων ἐπαιρόμεναι τῇ νίκῃ προσέμιξαν 3
 αὐτῶν ἐγγὺς καὶ διεφθάρησαν, καὶ ἡ ἑτέρα αὐτοῖς ἀνδράσιν
 ἐάλω. καταδύσαντες δ' οἱ Συρακόσιοι τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐπτά 4
 ναῦς καὶ κατατραυματίσαντες πολλὰς, ἀνδρας τε τοὺς μὲν
 5 ζωγρήσαντες τοὺς δὲ ἀποκτείναντες ἀπεχώρησαν, καὶ τρο-
 παία τε ἀμφοτέρων τῶν ναυμαχιῶν ἔστησαν, καὶ τὴν ἐλπίδα
 ἥδ' ἐχυρὰν εἶχον ταῖς μὲν ναυσὶ καὶ πολὺν κρείσσους εἶναι,
 ἐδόκουν δὲ καὶ τὸν πεζὸν χειρώσεσθαι. Καὶ οἱ μὲν ὥς ἐπι-
 θησόμενοι κατ' ἀμφοτέρα παρεσκευάζοντο αὖθις, XLII. ἐν
 10 Demosthenes and Eurymedon arrive at
 Syracuse. Impression
 produced by their ar-
 rival on both armies.
 The Athenian gene-
 rals resolve to attack
 Epipolæ.
 τούτῳ δὲ Δημοσθένης καὶ Εὐρυμέδων, ἔχοντες
 τὴν ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων βοήθειαν, παραγίγνον-
 ται, ναῦς τε τρεῖς καὶ ἐβδομήκοντα μάλιστα
 ξὺν ταῖς ξενικαῖς, καὶ ὀπλίτας περὶ πεντακισ-
 χιλίους ἑαυτῶν τε καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων, ἀκοντι-
 15 στάς τε βαρβάρους καὶ Ἑλλήνας οὐκ ὀλίγους, καὶ σφενδο-
 νήτας καὶ τοξότας καὶ τὴν ἄλλην παρασκευὴν ἱκανήν. καὶ 2
 τοῖς μὲν Συρακοσίοις καὶ ξυμμάχοις κατάπληξιν ἐν τῷ αὐτίκα
 οὐκ ὀλίγη ἐγένετο, εἰ πέρας μηδὲν ἔσται σφίσι τοῦ ἀπαλλα-

3. δὲ οἱ V. 4. νῆας c.g. πολλοὺς P. ἀνδρας τοὺς μὲν πολλοὺς T. μὲν πολλοὺς
 ζωγρήσαντες A.C.D.E.F.G.H.N.O.P.Q.R.f.h.i.k.m. Haack. 5. τοὺς δὲ A.B.C.D.
 E.G.H.K.T.V.g.h.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. πολλοὺς δὲ Q. vulgo τοὺς τε.
 6. τῶν] om. d.i. 7. ἰσχυρὰν K. ναυσὶ καὶ πολὺ B.G.K.R.g.h. Haack. Poppo. Bekk.
 2. vulgo ναυσὶ πολὺ. 8. ἐδόκουν] δοκεῖν B.G.K.c.g. δοκεῖ b. τὸν A.B.C.D.F.
 H.L.O.Q.T.c.e.f.g.h.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τό. χειρώσεσθαι
 L.O.e. 11. ἀθηναίων codices. ἀθηνῶν Bekk. 2. 12. μάλιστα] om. B.c.g.
 17. καὶ] om. f. τοῖς ξυμμάχοις N.V.i. 18. τοῦ] om. Q.d.f.i.

Howard is described in a ballad published by Percy in his Reliques of Ancient English Poetry, vol. II. p. 197.

Hee is brasse within and steele without,
 With beames on his topcastle strong.

* * * *

And if you chance his ship to borde,
 This counsel I must give withall;
 Let no man to his topcastle goe,
 To strive to let his beames downe fall.

12. ναῦς τε τρεῖς καὶ ἐβδομήκοντα] Demosthenes had sailed from Athens with sixty-five ships; (ch. 20, 1.) he had detached ten out of this number to reinforce Conon at Naupactus; (ch. 31, 5.) and he had been since joined by Eury-

medon's single ship, (ch. 31, 3.) by fifteen ships from Corcyra, (ib. §. 5.) and by two from Metapontum, (ch. 33, 4.) That is, 65 - 10 + 1 + 15 + 2 = 73.

17. τοῖς Συρακοσίοις—ὄρωντες] A confusion of construction arising from this, that τοῖς Συρακοσίοις is the proper subject of the sentence, and therefore the participle is put in the nominative, as if it had been, οἱ Συρακόσιοι κατεπλάγησαν, ὄρωντες κ. τ. λ. Compare III. 36, 1. V. 70. VI. 24, 3.

18. πέρας—τοῦ ἀπαλλαγῆναι τοῦ κινδύνου] Compare Herodotus, II. 139, 1. τέλος δὲ τῆς ἀπαλλαγῆς—ὥδε ἔλεγον γενέσθαι. Both these are instances of the genitive being used as an explanation

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γῆναι τοῦ κινδύνου, ὁρῶντες οὔτε διὰ τὴν Δεκέλειαν τειχι-
 ζομένην οὐδὲν ἦσσαν στρατὸν ἴσον καὶ παραπλήσιον τῷ
 προτέρῳ ἐπεληλυθότα, τὴν τε τῶν Ἀθηναίων δύναμιν παντα-
 χόσε πολλὴν φαινομένην· τῷ δὲ προτέρῳ στρατεύματι τῶν
 3 Ἀθηναίων, ὡς ἐκ κακῶν, ῥώμη τις ἐγεγένητο· ὁ δὲ Δημο-
 σθένης ἰδὼν ὡς εἶχε τὰ πράγματα, καὶ νομίσας οὐχ οἷόν τε
 εἶναι διατρίβειν, οὐδὲ παθεῖν ὅπερ ὁ Νικίας ἔπαθεν (ἀφικό-
 μενος γὰρ τὸ πρῶτον ὁ Νικίας φοβερός, ὡς οὐκ εὐθὺς προσ-
 ἔκειτο ταῖς Συρακούσαις ἀλλ' ἐν Κατάνῃ διεχίμαζεν, ὑπερ-
 ῳφθη τε καὶ ἔφθασεν αὐτὸν ἐκ τῆς Πελοποννήσου στρατιᾷ ὁ 10
 Γύλιππος ἀφικόμενος, ἣν οὐδ' ἂν μετέπεμψαν οἱ Συρακόσιοι,
 εἰ ἐκεῖνος εὐθὺς ἐπέκειτο· ἱκανοὶ γὰρ αὐτοὶ οἰόμενοι εἶναι ἅμα
 τ' ἂν ἔμαθον ἦσσους ὄντες καὶ ἀποτετειχισμένοι ἂν ἦσαν,
 ὥστε μὴδ' εἰ μετέπεμψαν, ἔτι ὁμοίως ἂν αὐτοὺς ὠφελεῖν),
 ταῦτα οὖν ἀνασκοπῶν ὁ Δημοσθένης, καὶ γιγνώσκων ὅτι καὶ 15
 αὐτὸς ἐν τῷ παρόντι τῇ πρώτῃ ἡμέρᾳ μάλιστα δεινότατός
 ἐστι τοῖς ἐναντίοις, ἐβούλετο ὅτι τάχος ἀποχρήσασθαι τῇ
 4 παρουσίᾳ τοῦ στρατεύματος ἐκπλήξει. καὶ ὁρῶν τὸ παρατεί-
 χισμα τῶν Συρακοσίων, ᾧ ἐκώλυσαν περιτειχίσαι σφᾶς τοὺς
 Ἀθηναίους, ἀπλουῖν τε ὄν, καὶ εἰ ἐπικρατήσεί τις τῶν τε 20
 Ἐπιπολῶν τῆς ἀναβάσεως καὶ αὐθις τοῦ ἐν αὐταῖς στρατο-
 πέδου, ῥαδίως ἂν αὐτὸ ληφθὲν (οὐδὲ γὰρ ὑπομείναι ἂν σφᾶς
 5 οὐδένα), ἠπείγετο ἐπιθέσθαι τῇ πείρᾳ. καὶ †οἱ† ξυντομω-

2. ἦσσαν στρατὸν] om. g. 4. πολλὴν] om. i. ante πανταχόσε ponit f. κατα-
 στρατώματι V. 5. ἐγένετο h. 6. καὶ] om. Q. 7. εἶναι] om. D.N.V.g.
 δ] om. e. 10. τε] om. K. δ] om. K.R.b.c. 13. ὄντας g. 14. ἂν]
 om. K. 17. ἀποχρήσασθαι K.R.b.c. 20. τε] om. B. Bekk. 2. εἰ καὶ K.
 κρατήσεί A.C.D.F.G.H.L.N.O.P.T.V.d.e.g.h.i.k.m. Haack. μὴ ἐπικρατήσεί B.
 τε] om. A.D.E.F.G.H.L.O.P.Q.T.V.g.h.i.m. 22. αὐτῶι A.B.D.g. ὑπο-
 μείναι σφᾶς V. 23. οἱ] om. A.C.D.E.F.G.H.L.O.P.T.V.e.g.i.k.m. Haack.
 et γρ. B.

of the former words; for τοῦ ἀπαλλα-
 γῆναι τοῦ κινδύνου, and τῆς ἀπαλλαγῆς,
 explain respectively what is the specific
 meaning of the words πείρας and τέλος.
 See Matthiae, Gr. Gr. §. 321.

17. ἀποχρήσασθαι] "To avail him-
 self to the utmost." Compare I.

68, 3. VI. 17, 1.

23. καὶ οἱ—ἠγείτο] "And he thought
 "it was *his* shortest way of bringing
 "the war to an issue." Yet the pro-
 noun is omitted by the best MSS., and
 seems indeed to be unnecessary.

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τάτην ἡγεῖτο διαπολέμησιν· ἥ γὰρ κατορθώσας ἔξειν Συρα-
 κούσας, ἥ ἀπάξειν τὴν στρατιὰν καὶ οὐ †τρίψεσθαι† ἄλλως
 Ἀθηναίους τε τοὺς ξυστρατευομένους καὶ τὴν ξύμπασαν
 πόλιν. πρῶτον μὲν οὖν τὴν τε γῆν ἐξελθόντες τῶν Συρακο-6
 5 σίων ἔτεμον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι περὶ τὸν Ἀναπον, καὶ τῷ στρατεύ-
 ματι ἐπεκράτουν ὥσπερ τὸ πρῶτον, τῷ τε πεζῷ καὶ ταῖς
 ναυσὶν (οὐδὲ γὰρ καθ' ἕτερα οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἀντεπεξήεσαν,
 ὅτι μὴ τοῖς ἵππευσι καὶ ἀκοντισταῖς ἀπὸ τοῦ Ὀλυμπιείου).
 XLIII. ἔπειτα μηχαναῖς ἔδοξε τῷ Δημοσθένει πρότερον
 10 ἀποπειρᾶσαι τοῦ παρατειχίσματος. ὥς δὲ αὐτῷ προσαγα-
 γόντι κατεκαύθησάν τε ὑπὸ τῶν ἐναντίων, ἀπὸ
 τοῦ τείχους ἀμυνομένων, αἱ μηχαναὶ, καὶ τῇ
 ἄλλῃ στρατιᾷ πολλαχῇ προσβάλλοντες ἀπε-
 κρούοντο, οὐκέτι ἐδόκει διατρίβειν, ἀλλὰ πείσας
 15 τὸν τε Νικίαν καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ξυνάρχοντας,
 ὥς ἐπενόει, τὴν ἐπιχείρησιν τῶν Ἐπιπολῶν
 ἐποιεῖτο. καὶ ἡμέρας μὲν ἀδύνατα ἐδόκει εἶναι 2

Grand night attack
 on Epipolæ, conducted
 by Demosthenes, Eu-
 rymedon, and Menan-
 der. It is at first
 successful; but in the
 end the Athenians are
 repulsed with great
 slaughter.

(43—45)

1. διαπολεμήσειν B. ἔξειν A.B.D.F.H.K.T.V.g. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell.
 Bekk. ἔξει Q. vulgo ἡξείν. 2. τρίψεσθαι B.G.K. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri
 τρίβεσθαι. 3. τε καὶ τοὺς B.G.K.Q.R. συστρατευομένους g. 4. μὲν] om. D.g.
 5. ἔτεμον A.B.D.F.H.Q.R.T.V.f.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Bekk. 2. vulgo ἔτεμνον.
 οἱ] om. L. ἀναπτον T. 6. τε] om. C.H.L.O.T.e. 7. ἕτερα C.D.F.H.L.O.
 Q.T.V.d.e.g.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἑκάτερα. 10. παρατειχίσματος
 A.B.C.D.F.H.L.N.O.P.T.V.d.e.f.h.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. τειχίσμα-
 τος G. vulgo ἀποτεichίσματος. Conf. c. 11, 3. et 42, 4. προσάγοντι k. 11. τε] om. Q.
 ἀπὸ τε τοῦ B. 12. τειχίσματος g. 13. πανταχῇ c. προσβαλόντες E.L.O.P.
 15. ἄλλους ξυνάρχοντας] ἄρχοντας G. 16. ὥς] om. A.C.D.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.P.
 Q.T.V.d.e.g.h.k.m. γρ. B. τὴν] καὶ τὴν A.C.D.E.F.G.H.L.O.Q.T.V.d.e.g.h.i.k.
 γρ. B. om. P. 17. ἀδύνατον A.C.E.F.G.H.L.O.P.R.T.V.d.e.h.m. et anteposito
 ἐδόκει f. εἶναι] om. c.h.

2. τρίψεσθαι] The common reading
 τρίβεσθαι, may be defended by the ex-
 amples of varied construction referred
 to by Poppo, Prolegom. I. p. 275. VIII.
 5, 5. ἐνόμιζε—Ἀμόργην—ἥ ζῶντα ἄξειν
 ἢ ἀποκτείνειν. Add V. 35, 5. VI. 24, 1.

10. τοῦ παρατειχίσματος] The Syra-
 cusan cross wall on Epipolæ, which
 had intercepted the intended line of the
 Athenian circumvallation. (see ch. 6, 1,
 4. 11, 3.) It appears that since the com-
 pletion of that cross wall, the Atheni-
 ans had evacuated Epipolæ altogether,
 and confined themselves to the low

ground between the southern cliffs of
 Epipolæ and the sea, in which quar-
 ter their lines had been most nearly
 brought to a finished state. (ch. 2. at
 the end.) In attacking the cross wall
 then on this side they had the ground
 against them, besides the ordinary dis-
 advantages of a besieging force in those
 days when attacking a fortification in
 front. But it was proposed to obviate
 these by the night attack on Epipolæ,
 which, had it succeeded, would have
 established the Athenians again in a
 position to command the Syracusan

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λαθεῖν προσελθόντας τε καὶ ἀναβάντας, παραγγείλας δὲ
 πέντε ἡμερῶν σιτία, καὶ τοὺς λιθολόγους καὶ τέκτονας πάν-
 τας λαβὼν καὶ ἄλλην παρασκευὴν, τοξευμάτων τε καὶ ὅσα
 ἔδει, ἣν κρατῶσι, τειχίζοντας ἔχειν, αὐτὸς μὲν ἀπὸ πρώτου
 ὕπνου καὶ Εὐρυμέδων καὶ Μένανδρος, ἀναλαβὼν τὴν πᾶσαν
 στρατιὰν, ἐχώρει πρὸς τὰς Ἐπιπολάς· Νικίας δὲ ἐν τοῖς
 3 τείχεσιν ὑπελέλειπτο. καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἐγένοντο πρὸς αὐταῖς κατὰ
 τὸν Εὐρύηλον, ἥπερ καὶ ἡ προτέρα στρατιὰ τὸ πρῶτον
 ἀνέβη, λανθάνουσί τε τοὺς φύλακας τῶν Συρακοσίων, καὶ
 προσβάντες τὸ τείχισμα ὃ ἦν αὐτόθι τῶν Συρακοσίων αἰ- 10
 4 ροῦσι, καὶ ἄνδρας τῶν φυλάκων ἀποκτείνουσιν. οἱ δὲ πλείους
 διαφυγόντες εὐθὺς πρὸς τὰ στρατόπεδα, ἃ ἦν ἐπὶ τῶν Ἐπι-
 πολῶν τρία † ἐν προτειχίσμασιν, † ἐν μὲν τῶν Συρακοσίων,

1. τε] om. T. 2. πέντε ἡμέρων C.E.F.H.L.O.Q.R.T.V.d.f.g.h.i.k.m. Porro.
 vulgo et Bekk. πένθ. τοὺς ἄλλους λιθολόγους G.L.O.P.Q.k.m. λιθοδόμους T.
 3. τε] om. g. 4. τειχίζοντες f. ἀπὸ πρώτου A.B.C.D.E.F.K.N.V.d.e.g.h.i.
 Haack. Porro. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀπὸ τοῦ πρώτου. 5. πᾶσαν] πρώτην B.G.K.c.
 7. ὑπελέλειπτο B. Bekk. 2. ἐπειδὴ] om. L.O.P. αὐταῖς ἤδη κατὰ h. 8. εὐρυκλον
 P.h. εὐρυκλον Q. 10. προσβάντες P.V. προσβαλόντες Q. 11. τινὰς quod
 vulgo post ἄνδρας legitur, om. A.C.D.E.F.H.L.O.P.Q.T.V.d.f.g.h.i.k.m. Porro.
 Bekk. τοὺς e. κτείνουσιν h. 12. διαφεύγοντες h. 13. ἐν προτειχίσμασιν B. om.
 A.C.D.E.F.G.H.L.O.P.Q.R.T.V.d.e.f.g.h.i.m. Haack. Porro. Goell. Bekk.

works, and would have enabled them to turn the cross wall, and attack it on the rear, where, as being only a single wall, (ch. IV. at the beginning,) it was least defensible. The line of march to the attack may be traced on the plan; —the Athenians were to enter on the open slope of Epipolæ, by the narrow ridge on the top of the slope, communicating with the interior of the country.

4. ἀπὸ πρώτου ὕπνου] Circa primam vigiliam vertit Acacius. Rectius, puto, Valla et Portus ἀπὸ acceperunt pro post, ut sit, post primam vigiliam: quemadmodum, quum dicunt, ἀπὸ ταύτης τῆς ἡμέρας, ἀπὸ δειπνου, et plura hujus generis. Circa primam vigiliam, est, περὶ πρώτον ὕπνον quo utitur Thucydides II. 2, 1. et Plutarchus in Nicia pag. 941. DUKER.

10. τὸ τείχισμα] Apparently on the very crest of the slope, on or near the spot which the Athenians had formerly fortified at Labdalum.

11. καὶ ἄνδρας τινὰς τῶν φυλάκων ἀπο-

κτείνουσι] Scriptura librorum a quibus abest τινὰς, confirmari potest ex alio loco Thucydides II. 33, 3. ἄνδρας τε ἀποβάλλουσι σφῶν αὐτῶν. Neque solum hic, sed etiam alibi, quidam scripti ἐκcludunt τινὰς. Aristophanes Equitib. v. 423. ὥστ' εἶπ' ἀνὴρ τῶν ῥητόρων ἰδὼν με τοῦτο δρῶντα. DUKER.

13. † ἐν προτειχίσμασιν †] Many of the best MSS. omit these words, yet I am inclined to think them genuine, as the mention of the Syracusans sallying, ἐκ τῶν προτειχισμάτων, (§. 6.) seems to imply some previous notice of their being ἐν προτειχίσμασιν. The three camps appear to have been formed immediately under the walls of the city, (or of the newly inclosed district of Temenites, which was itself a προτειχίσμα, with reference to the old town: see VI. 100, 2.) the six hundred Syracusans who are mentioned separately were probably stationed higher on the slope, perhaps at the point where the cross wall terminated.

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ἐν δὲ τῶν ἄλλων Σικελιωτῶν, ἐν δὲ τῶν ξυμμάχων, ἀγγέλουσι τὴν ἔφοδον, καὶ τοῖς ἑξακοσίοις τῶν Συρακοσίων, οἱ καὶ πρῶτοι κατὰ τοῦτο τὸ μέρος τῶν Ἐπιπολῶν φύλακες ἦσαν, ἔφραζον. οἱ δ' ἐβοήθουν τ' εὐθύς· καὶ αὐτοῖς ὁ Δη- 5
μοσθένης καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐντυχόντες ἀμυνομένους προθύμως ἔτρεψαν. καὶ αὐτοὶ μὲν εὐθύς ἐχώρουν ἐς τὸ πρόσθεν, ὅπως τῇ παρούσῃ ὀρμῇ τοῦ περαίνεσθαι, ὧν ἕνεκα ἦλθον, μὴ βραδεῖς γένωνται· ἄλλοι δὲ τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς πρώτης παρατείχισμα τῶν Συρακοσίων, οὐχ ὑπομενόντων τῶν φυλάκων, ἦρουν τε 10 καὶ τὰς ἐπάλξεις ἀπέσυρον. οἱ δὲ Συρακοσῖοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι καὶ ὁ Γύλιππος καὶ οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ ἐβοήθουν ἐκ τῶν προτειχισμάτων, καὶ ἀδοκήτου τοῦ τολμήματος ἐν νυκτὶ σφίσι γενομένου, προσέβαλόν τε τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐκπεπληγμένοι, καὶ βιασθέντες ὑπ' αὐτῶν τὸ πρῶτον ὑπεχώρησαν.

1. ἐν δὲ τῶν ξυμμάχων, ἐν δὲ τῶν ἄλλων σικελιωτῶν G. τῶν ἄλλων ξυμμάχων E.h. 2. οἱ] om. T. 4. ἔφραξαν P. οἱ δὲ βοηθοῦντες εὐθύς A.c. τε εὐθύς C. αὐτὸς Q. 6. ἐμπροσθεν G.L.O.P.k.m. 7. ὧν] om. D.F.H.T. 10. ἐπέσυρον E. 11. ὁ] om. C. e. οἱ] om. P. 12. ἐν νυκτὶ σφίσι A.C.D.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.d.e.f.g.h.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ceteri et Bekk. 2. σφίσιν ἐν νυκτί. 13. προσέβαλόν D.R.f.g. Bekk. 2. vulgo προσέβαλλον. 14. τὸ πρῶτον—μᾶλλον om. g. ἀπεχώρησαν nescio quis Paris.

6. ὅπως τῇ παρούσῃ ὀρμῇ] "Ὅπως μὴδὲ ὑστερήσωσι τοῦ διαπεράναι, ὧν ἕνεκα ἦλθον. τὸ γὰρ "μὴ βραδεῖς γένωνται" ἀντὶ τοῦ μὴ ὑστερήσωσι κείται. SCHOL.

7. τοῦ περαίνεσθαι] "Si sana sint, verte, ne presenti studio conficiendi—" *segniter uterentur.*" DOBREE. But see also the Scholiast, who considers μὴ βραδεῖς γένωνται to be equivalent to μὴ ὑστερήσωσι. Göller agrees with Dobree, and the expression, τῇ παρούσῃ ὀρμῇ—μὴ βραδεῖς γένωνται, would be equivalent to what follows a little below, ἀνέντων σφῶν τῆς ἐφόδου.

8. τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς πρώτης παρατείχισμα] Göller proposes to read, ἀπὸ τῆς πρώτης τὸ παρατείχισμα, and supplies ὀρμῆς, as does the Scholiast. There is a peculiarity in the use of the feminine τὴν πρώτην, which seems to signify "prima vice," or, "prima loco," as in Herodot. I. 153, 6. τοὺς Ἰωνας ἐν οὐδενὶ λόγῳ ποιησάμενος τὴν πρώτην εἶναι, "that their turn should come first." III. 134, 8. ἐς Σκύθας μὲν τὴν πρώτην ἰέναι ἔασον,

"leave alone going in the first instance against the Scythians;" and so Demosthenes, Olynth. III. p. 29. 1. Reiske. πέπεισμαι τοῦθ' ἱκανὸν προλαβεῖν εἶναι ἡμῖν τὴν πρώτην, "this is enough for us to look to in the first instance." Now may not τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς πρώτης have the same meaning, "firstly," "of the first?" and may not the true reading be, ἄλλοι δὲ τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς πρώτης τὸ παρατείχισμα—ἦρουν, "and others, as the very first thing they did, began to take the cross wall, &c.?" I can more readily understand the omission, by the copyists, of the article before παρατείχισμα, if it had occurred so immediately before, than its removal from what must have seemed its most natural place to one less natural. Or is it possible that τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς πρώτης παρατείχισμα can signify τὸ παρατείχισμα ᾧ τὴν πρώτην ἐπεβουλευόντο, that is to say, "the cross wall which was their first and principal object?"

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7 προϋόντων δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐν ἀταξία μᾶλλον ἤδη, ὡς κε-
 κρατηκότων, καὶ βουλομένων διὰ παντὸς τοῦ μήπω μεμαχη-
 μένου τῶν ἐναντίων ὡς τάχιστα διελθεῖν, ἵνα μὴ, ἀνέντων
 σφῶν τῆς ἐφόδου, αἰθῆς ξυστραφῶσιν, οἱ Βοιωτοὶ πρῶτοι
 αὐτοῖς ἀντέσχον, καὶ προσβαλόντες ἔτρεψάν τε καὶ ἐς φυγὴν 5
 κατέστησαν. XLIV. καὶ ἐνταῦθα ἤδη ἐν πολλῇ ταραχῇ καὶ
 ἀπορία ἐγίνοντο οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἣν οὐδὲ πυνθέσθαι ῥάδιον ἦν
 2 οὐδ' ἀφ' ἐτέρων, ὅτῳ τρόπῳ ἕκαστα ξυνηνέχθη. ἐν μὲν γὰρ
 ἡμέρᾳ σαφέστερα μὲν, ὅμως δὲ οὐδὲ ταῦτα οἱ παραγενόμενοι
 πάντα, πλὴν τὸ καθ' ἑαυτὸν ἕκαστος μόλις οἶδεν· ἐν δὲ 10
 νυκτομαχία, ἣ μόνη δὴ στρατοπέδων μεγάλων ἐν τῷδε τῷ
 3 πολέμῳ ἐγένετο, πῶς ἂν τις σαφῶς τι ᾗδει; ἦν μὲν γὰρ
 σελήνη λαμπρά, ἐώρων δὲ οὕτως ἀλλήλους, ὡς ἐν σελήνῃ
 εἰκὸς τὴν μὲν ὄψιν τοῦ σώματος προορᾶν τὴν δὲ γνῶσιν τοῦ
 οἰκέου ἀπιστεῖσθαι. ὀπλῖται δὲ ἀμφοτέρων οὐκ ὀλίγοι ἐν 15
 4 στενοχωρίᾳ ἀνεστρέφοντο. καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων οἱ μὲν ἤδη
 ἐνικῶντο, οἱ δὲ ἔτι τῇ πρώτῃ ἐφόδῳ ἀήσσητοι ἐχώρουν. πολὺ
 δὲ καὶ τοῦ ἄλλου στρατεύματος αὐτοῖς τὸ μὲν ἄρτι ἀναβε-
 βήκει, τὸ δ' ἔτι προσανῆει, ὥστ' οὐκ ἠπίσταντο πρὸς ὃ τι

1. μᾶλλον] om. g. 2. μεμαχημένου C.Q. 4. αὐ L. συστραφῶσιν K.
 πρότεροι B. 6. ταραχῇ καὶ ἀπορία T. sed ἀπορία habet superscriptum. 7. ἦν]
 om. Q. ἦν οὔτε ἀπὸ ἀθηναίων οὔτε ἀπὸ συρρακουσίων καὶ τῶν ἐκατέροις ξυμμάχων h.
 8. ξυνηνέχθη K.d.i. 9. σαφέστερα] σφετέρη A. σφέτερα E. 10. οἶδεν N.V.
 δέ] om. G. 11. δὴ μόνη K.Q. ἐν γε τῷδε D.K.Q. Bekk. 2. (γε om. A.D.E.
 F.G. teste Bekk.) 12. τι] καὶ b.c. om. k. ᾗδει A.B.C.D.F.H.K.N.P.
 Q.T.V.d.e.g.h.k.m. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ᾗδει B.D. teste Bekk. vulgo εἰδεῖν.
 15. ὀπλίτας D. 16. ἀνεστρέφοντο d. ξυνεστρέφοντο c. ἐστρέφοντο c.
 17. πολλοῦ d. 18. ἀναβεβήκει A.E.F.H.T.g.

7. ἦν οἰδὲ πυνθέσθαι, κ. τ. λ.] The accusative, I think, must here be explained by supposing the intended construction to have been, ὅτῳ τρόπῳ ξυνηνέχθη, scil. ἡ ταραχῇ, and that ἕκαστα having been inserted, the sentence is now ungrammatical. Τὴν ταραχὴν πυνθέσθαι ὅτῳ τρόπῳ ξυνηνέχθη is a well known Greek construction, where the English idiom would be, πυνθέσθαι ὅτῳ τρόπῳ ἡ ταραχῇ ξυνηνέχθη.

12. ᾗδει] "How could any one have known any thing distinctly in a battle fought, as this was, by night?" πῶς ἂν εἰδεῖν makes the question general,

"how could any one know any thing distinctly in a night engagement?"

14. τὴν μὲν ὄψιν, κ. τ. λ.] The construction is confused as in IV. 125, 1. and VII. 80, 3; the words, τὴν μὲν ὄψιν —ἀπιστεῖσθαι, being added as an explanation of the words ὡς ἐν σελήνῃ εἰκὸς, "they saw one another as men naturally would by moonlight; that is, to see before them the form of the object, but to mistrust their knowing who was friend and who was foe."

18. ἀναβεβήκει] Reg. et Cass. cum augmento plusquamperfecti ἀναβεβήκει.

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χρή χωρῆσαι. ἤδη γὰρ τὰ πρόσθεν τῆς τροπῆς γεγενημένης
 ἐτετάρακτο πάντα, καὶ χαλεπὰ ἦν ὑπὸ τῆς βοῆς διαγινῶναι.
 οἱ τε γὰρ Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι κρατοῦντες παρεκε-5
 λεύοντό τε κραυγῇ οὐκ ὀλίγῃ χρώμενοι, ἀδύνατον δὲ ἐν νυκτὶ
 5 ἄλλῳ τῷ σημῆναι, καὶ ἅμα τοὺς προσφερομένους ἐδέχοντο·
 οἱ τε Ἀθηναῖοι ἐζήτουν τε σφᾶς αὐτοὺς, καὶ πᾶν τὸ ἐναντίον,
 καὶ εἰ φίλιον εἴη τῶν ἤδη πάλιν φευγόντων, πολέμιον ἐνό-
 μιζον, καὶ τοῖς ἐρωτήμασι τοῦ ξυνθήματος πυκνοῖς χρώμενοι
 διὰ τὸ μὴ εἶναι ἄλλῳ τῷ γνωρίσαι, σφίσι τε αὐτοῖς θόρυβον
 10 πολὺν παρείχον, ἅμα πάντες ἐρωτῶντες, καὶ τοῖς πολεμίοις
 σαφὲς αὐτὸ κατέστησαν· τὸ δ' ἐκείνων οὐχ ὁμοίως ἠπίσταντο,
 διὰ τὸ κρατοῦντας αὐτοὺς καὶ μὴ διεσπασμένους ἦσσαν ἀγνο-
 εῖσθαι, ὥστ' εἰ μὲν ἐντύχοιέν τισι κρείσσους ὄντες τῶν πολε-
 μίων, διέφευγον αὐτοὺς ἅτε ἐκείνων ἐπιστάμενοι τὸ ξύνθημα,
 15 εἰ δ' αὐτοὶ μὴ ὑποκρίνουντο, διεφθείροντο. μέγιστον δὲ καὶ 6

1. τὸ B. γενομένης f. 2. ὑπὸ τῆς βοῆς] om. G. 3. ξύμμαχοι ὡς κρα-
 τοῦντες B. 4. κραυγῇ] βοῇ d. ἀδύνατα ἐν νυκτὶ C.V. δὲ] οὖν A.D.F.H.T.
 ἦν e. 5. προσφερομένους E.d. 6. τε post οἱ om. e. τὸ ἐναντίον A.D.E.F.G.
 τὸ ἐξ ἐναντίας B. cum Tusano: Bekk. Goell. τὸ ἐξ ἐναντίον h. 7. φίλιον G.d.i.
 ἐνόμιζον πολέμιον T. 10. παρείχον] ἐποιούντο g. 11. σαφὲς] om. d. 13. μὲν]
 μὴ g. τῶν πολεμίων] οἱ πολέμιοι Tusanus. 14. ἐπισταμένων K.c. ἐπισταμε-
 νων B. ἐπιστάντων C. Tusanus. 15. οἱ δ' R. ὑποκρίνουντο A.D.E.G. ἀπο-
 κρίνουντο corr. rc. F. Bekker. κρίνουντο post lacunam B. καὶ ante οὐχ om. K.

Sed non movenda est scriptura vul-
 gata: nam et alia sunt, in quibus hoc
 tempus contentum est augmento per-
 fecti. Et supra cap. 4, 2. hujus libri
 ἀναβεβήκεσαν. DUKER.

1. τὰ πρόσθεν ἐτετάρακτο πάντα] "All
 "in front of them was in utter con-
 "fusion."

6. πᾶν τὸ ἐναντίον] "Whoever met
 "them," i. e. whomsoever they found
 with his face towards them. Compare
 I. 93, 5. and IV. 23, 2. The reading, τὸ
 ἐξ ἐναντίας, seems a mere interpretation
 of τὸ ἐναντίον.

8. ἐρωτήμασι τοῦ ξυνθήματος πυκνοῖς]
 Tacitus III. Histor. 22. *Crebris inter-
 rogationibus notum pugnae signum.* Ha-
 bet, quæ huc pertinent, Lipsius IV. de
 Milit. Rom. ult. DUKER.

13. εἰ μὲν ἐντύχοιεν, κ. τ. λ.] "So if
 "they chanced to fall in with any party
 "of the enemy, when they were them-

selves the stronger, the enemy got
 "away from them, from knowing their
 "watchword; but if they themselves
 "(in like circumstances) did not an-
 "swer, they were put to the sword."
 The sense and construction both seem
 to me sufficiently clear: the stronger
 party would naturally challenge the
 weaker to give the watchword, and
 therefore εἰ αὐτοὶ μὴ ὑποκρίνουντο is
 equivalent in sense to εἰ δ' ἦσσαν ὄντες
 ἐντύχοιέν τισι τῶν πολεμίων. The con-
 jecture, οἱ πολέμιοι, is not only need-
 less, but has the disadvantage of
 changing the subject of the description,
 which throughout continues to be "the
 "Athenians." The reading ὑποκρίνουντο
 is sufficiently defended by the quota-
 tions of the grammarians, Suidas, Pho-
 tius, Phavorinus, Eustathius, and the
 Etymologicon Magnum.

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οὐχ ἥκιστα ἔβλαψε καὶ ὁ παιωνισμός· ἀπὸ γὰρ ἀμφοτέρων
 παραπλήσιος ὢν ἀπορίαν παρείχεν. οἱ τε γὰρ Ἀργεῖοι καὶ
 οἱ Κερκυραῖοι καὶ ὅσον Δωρικὸν μετ' Ἀθηναίων ἦν, ὅποτε
 παιωνίσκειαν, φόβον παρείχε τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, οἱ τε πολέμιοι
 ὁμοίως. ὥστε τέλος ξυμπεσόντες αὐτοῖς κατὰ πολλὰ τοῦ 5
 στρατοπέδου, ἐπεὶ ἄπαξ ἐταράχθησαν, φίλοι τε φίλοις καὶ
 πολῖται πολίταις, οὐ μόνον ἐς φόβον κατέστησαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ
 8 ἐς χεῖρας ἀλλήλοις ἐλθόντες μόλις ἀπελύοντο. καὶ διωκό-
 μενοι κατὰ τε τῶν κρημνῶν οἱ πολλοὶ ῥίπτοντες ἑαυτοὺς
 ἀπώλλυντο, στενῆς οὔσης τῆς ἀπὸ τῶν Ἐπιπολῶν πάλιν 10
 καταβάσεως, καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἐς τὸ ὁμαλὸν οἱ σωζόμενοι ἄνωθεν
 καταβαίεν, [οἱ μὲν] πολλοὶ αὐτῶν, καὶ ὅσοι ἦσαν τῶν προ-
 τέρων στρατιωτῶν, ἐμπειρία μᾶλλον τῆς χώρας ἐς τὸ στρα-
 τόπεδον διεφύγγανον, οἱ δὲ ὕστερον ἦκοντες εἰσὶν οἱ διαμαρ-
 τόντες τῶν ὁδῶν κατὰ τὴν χώραν ἐπλανήθησαν· οὗς, ἐπειδὴ 15
 ἡμέρα ἐγένετο, οἱ ἱππῆς τῶν Συρακοσίων περιελάσαντες
 †διέφθειραν†.

XLV. Τῇ δ' ὕστεραία οἱ μὲν Συρακόσιοι δύο τροπαῖα
 ἔστησαν, ἐπὶ τε ταῖς Ἐπιπολαῖς ἢ ἡ πρόσβασις, καὶ κατὰ
 τὸ χωρίον ἢ οἱ Βοιωτοὶ πρῶτον ἀντέστησαν· οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι 20

1. καὶ ὁ C.D.E.F.G.H.L.O.P.Q.T.V.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. vulgo, Bekker.
 Goell. ἔβλαψεν ὁ παιωνισμός. παιωνισμός E. et mox παιονίσκειαν. παιωνισμός
 L.O.P.Q. qui et mox παιονίσκειαν. 2. ἀπορίας παρείχεν T. 3. δωρικὸν μὲν
 ἀθ. T. 4. τοῖς αὐτοῖς K. 5. αὐτοῖς Poppo. Goell. Bekk. Libri αὐτοῖς.
 κατὰ πολλὰ A.B.C.D.E.F.G.H.K.N.Q.T.V.c.d.e.g.h.i.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell.
 Bekk. vulgo κατὰ τὰ πολλὰ. 7. καθίστησαν B. 8. ἀλλήλοις] om. R.
 μόλις B. 9. ῥίπτοντες B.G.K.h. 11. ἄνωθεν οἱ σωζόμενοι e. 12. κατα-
 βαίεν B. cum Tusano Goell. et Bekk. ceteri καταβαίνουεν. οἱ μὲν] om. A.D.E.
 F.G.H.N.P.Q.T.V.d.e.g.k.m. Poppo. Goell. et γρ. B. 14. διαμαρτῶντες N.
 T.V.g. 16. ἡ ἡμέρα e. 17. διέφθειρον A.D.E.F.H.T.V.d.f.g. Poppo.
 19. τε] om. L.O.P.k. πρόσβασις D.H.T.k. καὶ] om. L.O.k. 20. πρῶτον
 D.E.F.H.T.V.e.f.g.h.k.m. Bekk. 2. om. B. vulgo πρῶτοι.

11. ἐπειδὴ—καταβαίεν] “When they
 “were got down:” the common read-
 ing, ἐπειδὴ καταβαίνουεν, would signify,
 “when they were getting down,” which
 is absurd.

14. διεφύγγανον] Aeschines c. Cle-
 siph. διεφύγγανον ἐκ τῶν δικαστηρίων.
 Josephus XIX. Antiq. 15. Vox rarioris
 usus. WASS.

17. †διέφθειραν†] Several MSS. read
 διέφθειρον, and so also does Plutarch,
 when relating the same event. (Nicias,
 ch. 21.) The aorist would mean, “that
 “the cavalry succeeded in cutting off
 “all the fugitives;” the imperfect, that
 “they tried to cut them off, and were
 “engaged in doing so.”

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τοὺς νεκροὺς ὑποσπόνδους ἐκομίσαντο. ἀπέθανον δὲ οὐκ 2
ὀλίγοι αὐτῶν τε καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων, ὅπλα μέντοι ἔτι πλείω
ἢ κατὰ τοὺς νεκροὺς ἐλήφθη· οἱ γὰρ κατὰ τῶν κρημνῶν
βιασθέντες ἄλλεσθαι ψιλοὶ ἄνευ τῶν ἀσπίδων, οἱ μὲν ἀπώλ-
5 λυντο, οἱ δ' ἐσώθησαν.

XLVI. Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο οἱ μὲν Συρακόσιοι ὡς ἐπὶ ἀπροσ-
δοκῆτῳ εὐπραγία πάλιν αὖ ἀναρρωσθέντες, ὥσπερ καὶ πρό-
τερον, ἐς μὲν Ἀκράγαντα στασιάζοντα πεν-
Great exultation of the Syracusans: they apply to the Sicilian 10 cities for fresh reinforcements.
τεκαίδεκα ναυσὶ Σικανὸν ἀπέστειλαν, ὅπως
ὑπαγάγοιτο τὴν πόλιν, εἰ δύναιτο· Γύλιππος
δὲ κατὰ γῆν ἐς τὴν †ἄλλην† Σικελίαν ὥχετο
αὐθις, ἄξων στρατιὰν ἔτι, ὥς ἐν ἐλπίδι ὦν καὶ τὰ τεῖχῃ τῶν
'Αθηναίων αἰρήσειν βία, ἐπειδὴ τὰ ἐν ταῖς Ἐπιπολαῖς οὕτω
ξυνέβη. XLVII. οἱ δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγοὶ ἐν τούτῳ
15 Distress of the Athenians. Demosthenes
ἐβουλεύοντο πρὸς τε τὴν γεγενημένην ξυμφο-

6. μὲν] om. d. 7. ἀναρρωθέντες d. 10. ὑπάγοιτο V. k. 11. τὴν ἄλλην
σικελίαν B. G. K. Poppo. Bekk. 2. vulgo (et teste Bekk. G.) τὴν σικελίαν. 15. ἐβού-
λονται K.

2. ὅπλα] Id est: ἀσπίδες, quas a fugientibus abjectas, paullo post dicit. Xenophon. II. 4, 25. Histor. Græc. p. 475. ὅπλα ἐποιοῦντο, οἱ μὲν ξύλινα, οἱ δὲ, οἰσύνια, καὶ ταῦτα ἐλευκοῦντο. Sic ancilia ὅπλα apud Dionysium Halic. II. 71. et Plutarchum Num. pag. 125. Glossæ: Ancile, διήπετες ὅπλον. Scholiastes Sophoclis ad Ajac. v. 575. σάκος, οὐδετέρως, ὅπλον, ἀσπίς. Plura dudum observarunt, et, Latinis etiam arma pro scutis dici, docuerunt alii. DUKER.

9. ὅπως ὑπαγάγοιτο τὴν πόλιν] "That he might induce or win over the city to send up its forces to their aid." Compare Xenoph. Anab. II. 4, 3. ἡμᾶς ὑπάγεται μένειν, and Demosth. de Chersones. p. 105. l. 7. Reiske. *θηβαίους νῦν ὑπάγεται*, where Reiske well explains the word, "perducere veluti vitulum ostensâ fronde." Ὑπάγειν, in its simplest sense, seems to be, "to bring up under," as in the expression, ὑπάγειν ὑπὸ δικαστήριον; thence it signifies, "to lead up to any object," or, "to get

"a person to come to some object;" and thus, "to lead on another, getting him constantly to follow close after us." A man holding out a piece of meat to a dog, and making him follow to get it, is an exact image of the word ὑπάγεσθαι. Thus the word requires the general notion of tempting or inducing another to act upon a prospect of some advantage, and generally of an advantage offered deceitfully. It would seem therefore that ἐπάγεσθαι, and not ὑπάγεσθαι, must be the true reading in III. 63, 3, and the note there should be corrected. There is another sense of ὑπάγω, when it signifies, "to withdraw," which I believe is also a primitive meaning of the word; as, like the Latin "subduco," it may signify, "to lead from under," as well as "to lead up under." Hence ὑπάγειν is fitly applied to an army retreating before a superior force, (IV. 126, 6. 127, 1.) as being led in a manner from under its reach,—from that place where it would have been in danger from its power.

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urges an immediate
retreat from Sicily.

ρὰν καὶ πρὸς τὴν παροῦσαν ἐν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ
κατὰ πάντα ἀρρωστίαν. τοῖς τε γὰρ ἐπιχει-
ρήμασιν ἐώρων οὐ κατορθοῦντες καὶ τοὺς στρατιώτας ἀχθο-
2 μένους τῇ μονῇ. νόσῳ τε γὰρ ἐπιέζοντο κατ' ἀμφοτέρα, τῆς
τε ὥρας τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ ταύτης οὔσης, ἐν ᾗ ἀσθενοῦσιν ἄν- 5
θρωποι μάλιστα, καὶ τὸ χωρίον ἅμα, ἐν ᾧ ἐστρατοπεδεύοντο,
ἐλῶδες καὶ χαλεπὸν ἦν· τὰ τε ἄλλα ὅτι ἀνέλπιστα αὐτοῖς
3 ἐφαίνετο. τῷ οὖν Δημοσθένει οὐκ ἐδόκει ἔτι χρῆναι μένειν,
ἀλλ' ἄπερ καὶ διανοηθεὶς ἐς τὰς Ἐπιπολὰς διακινδυνεύσαι,
ἐπειδὴ ἐσφαλτο, ἀπιέναι ἐψηφίζετο καὶ μὴ διατρίβειν. ἕως 10
ἔτι τὸ πέλαγος οἶόν τε περαιουῖσθαι, καὶ τοῦ στρατεύματος

2. γὰρ] om. L.e. 3. κατορθοῦντας A.B.D.E.F.K.e.g. 4. τε] om. Q.V.
5. ἐν ᾗ] καθ' ἣν h. 6. καὶ τὸ χωρίον ἅμα] om. G. 7. ἦν] om. B.G.K.c.
ἀλλὰ ὅτι] om. A. 8. ὅτι] om. V. 8. μέλλειν g. 9. ἀλλὰ καίπερ corr. A.
correctus V. διακινδυνεύσαι A.D.E.F.H.L.T.f.g.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
κινδυνεύσαι V. διακινδυνεύσαι ἂν d. διακινδυνεύσαιν i. vulgo διεκινδυνεύσειν.
10. ἐξίεναι A.C.D.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.d.e.g.h.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell.
ἀπιέναι B.G.K. Bekk. 2. (illud est VII. 3, 1. hoc. VII. 48. extr.) vulgo διεξίεναι.

4. νόσῳ τε γὰρ ἐπιέζοντο] Confer Dio-
dorum XIV. pag. 434. a. WASS.

7. τὰ τε ἄλλα—ἐφαίνετο] The con-
struction seems to be, ἐώρων τοὺς στρα-
τιώτας ἀχθομένους τῇ μονῇ, νόσῳ τε γὰρ
ἐπιέζοντο, τὰ τε ἄλλα ὅτι ἐφαίνετο αὐτοῖς
ἀνέλπιστα. "Tired of staying in Sicily,
"both because they were suffering from
"sickness, and because the prospect in
"all other respects seemed desperate."
Thus the Scholiast understands it. "Ὅτι
ἀνέλπιστα cannot, I imagine, signify the
same thing as ὅτι ἀνελπιστότατα, "quam
"maxime desperata." One manuscript,
V, omits ὅτι, but this seems too much to
remove a difficulty.

9. διακινδυνεύσαι] The words τῷ Δημο-
σθένει ἐδόκει, make all that follows equi-
valent to language uttered by him, and
expressed by the historian in the third
person. The infinitive therefore is right,
depending in fact on ἔφη understood.
Compare IV. 3. 2. ὁ Δημοσθένης ἡξίου
τειχίζεσθαι τὸ χωρίον, ἐπὶ τούτῳ γὰρ
ξυνεκπλεῦσαι, where ἔφη must in like
manner be supplied from ἡξίου, and
where also, as in the present passage,
many MSS., not understanding the con-
struction, have the indicative ξυνέπλευσε.

11. καὶ τοῦ στρατεύματος—κρατεῖν]
The words τοῦ στρατεύματος may be
referred to the Syracusans, the ob-
stacles opposed by the enemy being
contrasted with those presented by
nature: "While the sea could yet be
"crossed, and the forces opposed to
"them could, at least with the aid of
"the fleet lately arrived, as yet be con-
"quered." But it is better to make it
depend upon ναυοὶ, according to that
well-known construction by which the
Greeks put the principal idea in the
genitive, and any subordinate part of
it in some other case depending on
that genitive, and generally, in point
of arrangement, following directly after
it. See III. 105, 2. τῆς Ἀμφιλοχίας ἐν
ταύτῳ τῷ χωρίῳ, and the note there.
This genitive is expressed in English
by some other case, and made inde-
pendent of the words following it, be-
cause its position, which is the point
of most importance, cannot otherwise
be preserved; "and whilst, for what
"regarded their forces, their late rein-
"forcement might still ensure them
"victory;" κρατεῖν then would be
taken absolutely, "to prevail, or enjoy
"a superiority."

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ταῖς γοῦν ἐπελθούσαις ναυσὶ κρατεῖν. καὶ τῇ πόλει ὠφε-
 λιμώτερον ἔφη εἶναι πρὸς τοὺς ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ σφῶν ἐπιτει-
 χίζοντας τὸν πόλεμον ποιεῖσθαι ἢ Συρακοσίους, οὓς οὐκέτι
 ῥάδιον εἶναι χειρώσασθαι· οὐδ' αὖ ἄλλως χρήματα πολλὰ
 5 δαπανῶντας εἰκὸς εἶναι προσκαθῆσθαι. καὶ ὁ μὲν Δημο-
 σθένης τοιαῦτα ἐγίνωσκεν· XLVIII. ὁ δὲ Νικίας ἐνόμιζε
 μέν καὶ αὐτὸς πονηρὰ σφῶν τὰ πράγματα
 εἶναι, τῷ δὲ λόγῳ οὐκ ἐβούλετο αὐτὰ ἀσθενῇ
 ἀποδεικνύναι, οὐδ' ἐμφανῶς σφᾶς ψηφίζομέ-
 νους μετὰ πολλῶν τὴν ἀναχώρησιν τοῖς πολε-
 μίοις καταγγέλτους γίνεσθαι· λαθεῖν γὰρ ἂν,
 ὁπότε βούλονται, τοῦτο ποιοῦντες πολλῶ ἦσσαν. τὸ δέ τι 2
 καὶ τὰ τῶν πολεμίων, ἀφ' ὧν ἐπὶ πλεόν ἢ οἱ ἄλλοι ἦσθάνετο
 αὐτῶν, ἐλπίδος τι ἔτι παρείχε πονηρότερα τῶν σφετέρων
 15 ἔσεσθαι, ἣν καρτερῶσι προσκαθήμενοι· χρημάτων γὰρ
 ἀπορία αὐτοὺς ἐκτρυχώσειν, ἄλλως τε καὶ ἐπὶ πλεόν ἥδη
 ταῖς ὑπαρχούσαις ναυσὶ θαλασσοκρατούντων. καὶ, ἣν γάρ
 τι καὶ ἐν ταῖς Συρακούσαις βουλόμενον τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τὰ
 πράγματα ἐνδοῦναι, ἐπεκηρυκεύετο ὥς αὐτὸν καὶ οὐκ εἶα

1. ταῖς] om. k. ἐπελθούσιν A.D.E.F.H.T.f. ναυσὶ] om. P. 2. ἔφη
 εἶναι A.B.C.D.E.F.G.H.L.O.P.Q.T.V. c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
 ceteri εἶναι ἔφη. 4. ῥάδιον A.F. ῥάον V. ἄλλ' ὥς E. 5. προσκαθῆσθαι C.
 7. πόνηρα A.G.m. 11. ἂν] om. R.d.i. 12. πολλῶν T. τόδ' ἔτι A.B.D.F.Q.R.
 τὸ δ' ἔτι E. τῷ δ' ἔτι T. 13. καὶ τὰ] κατὰ d.i. ἀφ' ὧν] om. h. ἢ οἱ ἄλλοι
 A.B.C.D.E.F.G.L.N.O.P.e.g.b.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omittunt
 articulum. ἢ οἱ ἄλλοι—πλέον] om. T. 14. αὐτῷ L.O. ἐλπίδας τε B.K.R.
 b.c.f.h. ἔτι παρείχε] ἐπιπαρείχε E. 16. αὐτοὺς τε e. ἐκτρυχώσιν A.
 18. τὰ] om. K. τὰ πράγματα om. i. 19. καὶ ἐπεκηρυκεύετο N.V. ὥς] πρὸς d.i.
 οὐκ K.

1. ὠφελιμώτερον] Huc respexit Justinus IV. 5. esse domi *graviora*, et forsitan infeliciora bella, in quæ servare hos urbis apparatus oporteat. WASS.

17. καὶ, ἣν γάρ, κ.τ.λ.] That is, τὸ βουλόμενον—ἐνδοῦναι ἐπεκηρυκεύετο. Compare Herodot. I. 24, 7. καὶ,—τοῖσι ἐσελθεῖν γὰρ ἥδονην,—ἀναχωρῆσαι ἐς μέσσην νέα.

19. ἐπεκηρυκεύετο] Ἐπικηρυκεύεσθαι autem hic per κατάχρησιν dici de nunciis a privatis quibusdam clanculum missis, quod per διαγγέλους significare

est infra cap. 73, 3. recte monet Portus; qua significatione etiam paullo post cap. 49, 1. eo utitur Thucydides. Nam alioqui ἐπικηρυκεύεσθαι dicuntur, qui nomine publico κήρυκας et legatos mittunt. Ammonius: ἐπικηρυκεύεσθαι ἔλεγον τὸ περὶ συμβάσεως καὶ σπονδῶν τὰς πόλεις κήρυκας πρὸς ἀλλήλας διαπέμψασθαι. Adde Suidam in ἐπικηρυκεύεται, et Harpocratonem in ἐπικηρυκεία. Et sic Thucydides et alii ubique his vocabulis utuntur. DUKER.

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3 ἀπανίστασθαι. ἃ ἐπιστάμενος, τῷ μὲν ἔργῳ ἔτι ἐπ' ἀμφο-
 τερα ἔχων καὶ διασκοπῶν ἀνείχε, τῷ δ' ἐμφανεῖ τότε λόγῳ
 οὐκ ἔφη ἀπάξειν τὴν στρατιάν. εὖ γὰρ εἰδέναι ὅτι Ἀθηναῖοι
 σφῶν ταῦτα οὐκ ἀποδέξονται, ὥστε μὴ αὐτῶν ψηφισαμένων
 ἀπελθεῖν. καὶ γὰρ οὐ τοὺς αὐτοὺς ψηφιεῖσθαι τε περὶ σφῶν 5
 [αὐτῶν,] καὶ τὰ πράγματα, ὥσπερ καὶ αὐτοὶ, ὀρῶντας καὶ
 οὐκ ἄλλων ἐπιτιμήσει ἀκούσαντας γνῶσεσθαι, ἀλλ' ἐξ ὧν
 ἂν τις εὖ λέγων διαβάλλοι, ἐκ τούτων αὐτοὺς πείσεσθαι.
 4 τῶν τε παρόντων στρατιωτῶν πολλοὺς καὶ τοὺς πλείους
 ἔφη, οἱ νῦν βοῶσιν ὥς ἐν δεινοῖς ὄντες, ἐκείσε ἀφικομένους 10
 τὰναντία βοήσεσθαι, ὥς ὑπὸ χρημάτων καταπροδόντες οἱ
 στρατηγοὶ ἀπῆλθον. οὔκουν βούλεσθαι αὐτὸς γε, ἐπιστά-
 μενος τὰς Ἀθηναίων φύσεις, ἐπὶ αἰσχυρᾷ τε αἰτία καὶ ἀδίκῳ
 ὑπ' Ἀθηναίων ἀπολέσθαι μᾶλλον ἢ ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων, εἰ
 5 δεῖ, κινδυνεύσας τοῦτο παθεῖν ἰδίᾳ. τά τε Συρακοσίων, ἔφη 15
 ὅμως ἔτι ἥσσω τῶν σφετέρων εἶναι· χρήμασι γὰρ αὐτοὺς

1. ἔργῳ om. G. 2. ἀνείχε T. τότε] τῷ τε g. 3. εὖ] οὐ d. ὅτι ἀθηναῖοι
 B.C.D.F.G.H.K.N.Q.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo (et teste
 Bekk. A.G.) ὅτι οἱ ἀθηναῖοι. 4. σφῶν] om. i. μὴ ἀπ' αὐτῶν e. 6. αὐτῶν] Hoc
 facile caream. BEKK. ὀρῶντας οὐκ k. 7. ἄλλων καὶ ἐπιτιμήσει P. ἀκούσαντες Q.
 ἀκούσαντας K. ἀκούοντας G. (et teste Bekk. B.) R.d.h.i. ἀκούοντος B. 8. εὖ] om. L.
 πείσεσθαι E. 9. πλείους f. 10. ἀφικομένους O. 11. τὰναντία B.h.
 Goell. Bekk. ceteri τὰ ἐναντία. 12. γε] τε L.R. 13. ἐπὶ αἰσχυρᾷ C.E.F.H.L.
 O.Q.V.c.f.g.k. Porpo. vulgo ἐπ' αἰσχυρᾷ. τε] γε G.K. om. f. 16. ὁμοίως R.i.
 ἔτι] om. G.h. καὶ χρήμασι γὰρ A.C.D.F.H.L.O.P.T.V.f.g.k. Haack. Porpo.
 καὶ χρήμασι μὲν γὰρ N.

1. ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρα ἔχων] "Being in-
 "clined both ways," ἔχων being here
 used in the sense of διακείμενος. Com-
 pare Herodot. VI. 49, 3. ἐπὶ σφίσι ἔχον-
 τας δεδωκέναι.

5. περὶ σφῶν [αὐτῶν] I agree with
 Bekker in thinking that αὐτῶν makes a
 confusion in the sense, for σφῶν αὐτῶν
 would signify, not the army in Sicily,
 but the Athenians who were to vote at
 home; and certainly Thucydides does
 not mean to say, "that they would vote
 "about themselves." The sense of the
 whole passage is as follows, "for they
 "who would vote upon their conduct
 "would not be men whose knowledge
 "would be derived, as that of the army
 "was, from having been eyewitnesses
 "of the facts, and not from hearsay;

"but rather men who would form their
 "judgment from the invectives of any
 "eloquent orator." Compare III.
 38, 4.

7. ἐξ ὧν ἂν τις εὖ λέγων διαβάλλοι]
 Confer, quæ III. 38, 4. Cleonem di-
 centem inducit Thucydides. DUKE.

15. τοῦτο παθεῖν ἰδίᾳ] The word ἰδίᾳ
 seems added to shew that Nicias, when
 using the words ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων ἀπο-
 λέσθαι, meant to speak not of his army,
 but of himself as an individual. "He
 "would rather lose his individual life
 "at the hands of the enemy, than at
 "the hands of his own countrymen."
 Is there any allusion to what Nicias had
 said at Athens, when speaking against
 the expedition, VI. 9, 2. ἥσσω ἐτέρων
 περὶ τῷ ἑμαντοῦ σώματι ὀρρωδῶ?

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ξενотροφούντας, καὶ ἐν περιπολίοις ἅμα ἀναλίσκοντας, καὶ ναυτικὸν πολὺ ἔτι ἐνιαυτὸν ἤδη βόσκοντας, τὰ μὲν ἀπορεῖν, τὰ δ' ἔτι ἀμηχανήσειν· δισχίλιά τε γὰρ τάλαντα ἤδη ἀναλωκένας καὶ ἔτι πολλὰ προσοφείλουν, ἣν τε καὶ ὅτιοῦν ἐκλί-
 5 πωσι τῆς νῦν παρασκευῆς τῷ μὴ διδόναι τροφήν, φθηρεῖσθαι αὐτῶν τὰ πράγματα, ἐπικουρικὰ μᾶλλον ἢ δι' ἀνάγκης, ὥσπερ τὰ σφέτερα, ὄντα. τρίβειν οὖν ἔφη χρῆναι προσκα-
 6 θημένους, καὶ μὴ χρήμασιν, †ὥς† πολὺ κρείσσους εἰσὶ, νικηθέντας ἀπιέναι.

10 XLIX. Ὁ μὲν Νικίας τοσαῦτα λέγων ἰσχυρίζετο, αἰσθόμενος τὰ ἐν ταῖς Συρακούσαις ἀκριβῶς, καὶ τὴν τῶν χρημάτων ἀπορίαν, καὶ ὅτι ἦν αὐτόθι †[που]

Demosthenes and Eury-
 medon out of deli-

1. ἅμα ἀναλίσκοντας A.B.C.D.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.Q.T.V.f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἅμα ἄλλα ἀναλίσκοντας. 3. τε] om. A.D.E.F.G. recepi ex B.h. Bekker. ἀναλωκένας A.B.C.D.F.H.K.T.e.f.g.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀνηλωκένας. 4. πολλὰ] om. G. προσοφείλουν T. καὶ ὅτι] om. R.d.f.i. ἐκλείπωσι G.L.O.P.d.e.i.m. 5. κατασκευῆς O. φθαρεῖσθαι d.i. 6. αὐτῷ P.k. 7. χρῆναι] om. c.d.i. 8. ὦν B.L.O.h. 9. ἀπιέναι ἔτι K.f.h. 10. τοσαῦτα B.C.D.E.F.H.L.N. O.P.Q.T.V.d.e.f.g.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ταῦτα. λέγων] om. O. 11. τὰ] om. h. 12. που] om. A.C.E.F.H.L.O.T.V.d.e.g.i.k.

1. ἐν περιπολίοις] See the notes on IV. 67, 1. VI. 45, 2.

2. βόσκοντας] In Cod. Cass. H. adnotatum est: σημείωσαι βόσκοντας. Hoc eo pertinere, puto, quod Grammatici tradunt, βόσκειν proprie de pecoribus dici, quæ et βοσκήματα sunt Græcis. Ita Scholiastes Aristophanis ad Equit. v. 256. et ex eo Suidas in οὗς ἐγώ. Tamen etiam de hominibus usurpatur, sed sæpe cum contemptu quodam et contumelia, ut significet, eos pecoribus similes et abjectissimos esse. Eustathius ad Homerī Odyss. λ'. v. 363. Ἠπεροπήα τ' ἔμεν καὶ ἐπὶ κλοπῶν, οἳα τε πολλοὺς βόσκει γαῖα μέλαινα· Καλῶς, inquit, τὸ βόσκει, ὡς τῶν τοιούτων ἀνδρῶν ἀλογίστως ζώντων κατὰ τινα βοσκήματα. Et Scholiastes Aristoph. l. d. ubi Cleon ad iudices dicit: οὗς ἐγὼ βόσκω, adnotat: πικρῶς ὡς θρέμμασιν αὐτοῖς κέχρηται ἀλόγοις. Nec minus contumeliose in eadem fabula v. 1255. Agoracritum, de se dicentem: ἐν τῇ ἐγορᾷ γὰρ κρινόμενος ἐβοσκόμην, perstringit Comicus. Add. Homer. Odyss.

ρ'. v. 228. et Odyss. σ'. v. 363. Interdum tamen nihil in hac voce contumeliæ est: ut apud Homerum Odyss. ξ'. v. 325. Odyss. τ'. v. 294. et Hymn. in Apollin. v. 59. DUK.

τὰ μὲν ἀπορεῖν, κ. τ. λ.] “Were in “some respects ill provided, and in “others moreover they would be utterly at a loss how to proceed.” The first relates to the actual distress of the Syracusans for money; the second to the interruption of all their military operations, if that distress became much greater than it was already.

8. †ὥς† πολὺ κρείσσους εἰσὶ] The conjunction ὥς can hardly be used with propriety for ἐπεὶ. Poppo and Gøller prefer ὥ, the word χρήμασιν being here virtually a singular noun; and Poppo quotes I. 80, 4. ἀλλὰ τοῖς χρήμασιν; ἀλλὰ πολλῷ ἔτι πλέον τούτου ἐλλείπομεν. Possibly the verb εἰσὶ should be omitted, and then ὥς πολὺ κρείσσους would signify, “as he considered them to be far “superior in that point.”

12. αὐτόθι †[που] τὸ† βουλούμενον]

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cacy waive their own
opinions in deference
to Nicias.

τὸ † βουλόμενον τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις γίνεσθαι τὰ
πράγματα, καὶ ἐπικηρυκευόμενον πρὸς αὐτὸν
ὥστε μὴ ἀπανίστασθαι, καὶ ἅμα ταῖς γοῦν ναυσὶν ἢ πρότερον
2 † θαρσῆσει κρατηθεῖς. † ὁ δὲ Δημοσθένης περὶ μὲν τοῦ προσ-
καθῆσθαι οὐδ' ὅπως οὖν ἐνεδέχετο· εἰ δὲ δεῖ μὴ ἀπάγειν 5
τὴν στρατιὰν ἄνευ Ἀθηναίων ψηφίσματος, ἀλλὰ τρίβειν
αὐτοὺς, ἔφη χρῆναι ἢ ἐς τὴν Θάψον ἀναστάντας τοῦτο ποιεῖν
ἢ ἐς τὴν Κατάνην, ὅθεν τῷ τε πεζῷ ἐπὶ πολλὰ τῆς χώρας
ἐπιόντες θρέφονται πορθοῦντες τὰ τῶν πολεμίων, καὶ ἐκείνους
βλάψουσι, ταῖς τε ναυσὶν ἐν πελάγει καὶ οὐκ ἐν στενοχωρίᾳ, 10
ἢ πρὸς τῶν πολεμίων μᾶλλον ἐστὶ, τοὺς ἀγῶνας ποιήσονται,

1. τὸ] om. K. 3. μὲν A.C.E.F.G.H.L.O.R.V.d.e.f.g.k.m. ἀπανίστασθαι]
δαπανήσασθαι D.T. γοῦν] γ' ἂν D.E.F.H.T.g. γρ. G. et corr. F. γὰρ A. et pr. F.
ναυσὶν θαρρῶν ἢ B.V.h. 4. θαρσῆσας correctus A. ἐθάρσησε B.V.h. περὶ]
πρὸς d.i. προκαθῆσθαι A.E. (teste Bekk. προκαθείσθαι E.) K.P. προκαθίσθαι F.
5. δεῖ] δὴ H. ἐπάγειν B. 7. ἀναστάντ. ἐς τὴν θάψον V. 8. τε] om. L.T.e.
πολλὰ om. G. 9. θρέφονται B.h. Dobræus. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τρέ-
ψονται. τὰ] τὰς A.D.E.F.G.H.L.O.P.T.V.f.g.k.m. 10. βλάψουσι D.g.
11. ἐστὶν ὥσπερ νῦν τοὺς B.G.f.h.

There is, I think, something in these words that is corrupt. The particle is omitted, it is true, by many of the best MSS.; yet I agree with Poppo that it is not easy to account for its insertion; and the article appears to me as suspicious as the particle. For surely Thucydides does not mean to say that "the party that wished well to the Athenians was in Syracuse;" for "the party" here spoken of was a party amongst the Syracusans; and where should that party be but at Syracuse? The sense requires, as in ch. 48, 2, that we should read *τι* rather than *τὸ*, "because there was in Syracuse a certain party favourable to the Athenians." But the difficulty either of giving a satisfactory meaning to the particle *που*, or of accounting for its insertion, induces me to think that there is a greater corruption in the passage than could be removed by that single correction.

[*που* inter quosdam homines, quos Nicias non nominabat. GÖLLER. And both Gölle and Poppo explain τὸ βουλόμενον as "illi quos significaverat velle," referring to the preceding

chapter, ἣν γὰρ *τι* καὶ ἐν ταῖς Συρακούσαις βουλόμενον τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τὰ πράγματα ἐνδοῦναι.]

4. † θαρσῆσει κρατηθεῖς †] These words also seem undoubtedly corrupt, for can it be conceived that they can either mean "possessed by confidence," or, according to Matthiæ's still more extraordinary interpretation, "more confident?" (See Matth. Gr. Gr. §. 337. note.) Dobree, as Reiske and Bauer had done before him, conjectures *κρατυθεῖς*, and corrections still more violent may be seen in the reading followed by three MSS., B.V. and h. The sense seems clear, "and because his ships at any rate inspired him with more confidence than he had felt before," i. e. before the arrival of Demosthenes. But I do not see how this meaning, or any other, can be fairly extracted from the text as it now stands.

5. ὅπως οὖν] Thomas Magister hoc Ἑλληνικόν, non Ἀττικόν, esse pronunciat. Est tamen rursus apud Thucydidem VIII. 90, 2. Item in Isocrate ad Nicoclem non longe a principio, et Luciano Quom. conscrib. sit Histor. pag. 605. DUK.

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ἀλλ' ἐν εὐρυχωρίᾳ, ἐν ᾗ τὰ τε τῆς ἐμπειρίας χρήσιμα σφῶν
 ἔσται, καὶ ἀναχωρήσεις καὶ ἐπίπλους οὐκ ἐκ βραχέος καὶ
 περιγραπτοῦ ὀρμώμενοί τε καὶ καταίροντες ἔξουσι. τό τε 3
 ξύμπαν εἰπεῖν, οὐδενὶ τρόπῳ οἱ ἔφη ἀρέσκειν ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ ἔτι
 5 μένειν, ἀλλ' ὅτι τάχιστα ἤδη καὶ μὴ μέλλειν ἐξανίστασθαι.
 καὶ ὁ Εὐρυμέδων αὐτῷ ταῦτα ξυνηγόρευεν. ἀντιλέγοντος δὲ 4
 τοῦ Νικίου, ὅκνος τις καὶ μέλλησις ἐνεγένετο, καὶ ἅμα ὑπό-
 νοια μή τι καὶ πλεόν εἰδὼς ὁ Νικίας ἰσχυρίζηται. καὶ οἱ μὲν
 Ἀθηναῖοι τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ διεμέλλησάν τε καὶ κατὰ χώραν
 10 ἔμενον.

L. Ὁ δὲ Γύλιππος καὶ ὁ Σικανὸς ἐν τούτῳ παρήσαν ἐς
 τὰς Συρακούσας, ὁ μὲν Σικανὸς ἀμαρτῶν τοῦ Ἀκράγαντος
 Yet after some time, (ἐν Γέλα γὰρ ὄντος αὐτοῦ ἔτι ἡ τοῖς Συρα-
 finding themselves on
 the point of being at- κοσίοις στάσις ἐς φίλια ἐξεπεπτώκει) ὁ δὲ
 15 15 attacked both by land
 and sea, the generals
 all determine to re-
 treat. An eclipse of
 the moon (August 27) Γύλιππος ἄλλην τε στρατιὰν πολλὴν ἔχων
 ἦλθεν ἀπὸ τῆς Σικελίας, καὶ τοὺς ἐκ τῆς Πε-
 λοποννήσου τοῦ ἥρος ἐν ταῖς ὀλκάσις ὀπλίτας

1. χρήσιμα] χρήμασι f. 2. ἔστε T. ἀναχώρησις B. 4. οἱ additum ex B.C.D.E.
 F.H.K.L.N.O.T.V.c.e.f.g.h.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. 5. ἐξίστασθαι A.V.h.
 6. ὁ] om. i. αὐτῷ] αὐτὰ i. ταῦτα Goell. 7. ἐγένετο B.D.F.H.T.V.d.f.g.h.i.
 ὑπόνοια τις N.V. 8. καὶ] om. g. 10. ἔμενον] Exit h. 11. καὶ σικανὸς T.
 12. καὶ ὁ μὲν T. 14. φίλια A.B.D.E.F.H.K.T.d.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. (teste

Bekk. φίλια B.) φίλιαν G. ceteri φιλίαν. 15. γύλιππος πολλὴν ἄλλην R.D.f.i.
 τε] om. B.g. ἔχων πολλὴν B. 16. ἦλθεν] om. G.K. ἀπὸ σικελίας g. ἐκ
 τῆς] om. Q. τῆς om. e. 17. ὀπλίταις E.T. ἀποσταλέντας ὀπλίτας R.d.f.i.

7. μέλλησις ἐνεγένετο] Aristophanes
 Anibus v. 639. καὶ μὴν μὰ τὸν Δί', οὐχὶ
 νυστάζειν ἔτι ὧρα ὅστιν ἡμῖν, οὐδὲ ΜΕΛ-
 ΛΟΝΙΚΙΑΝ. Plutarchus, cunctatorem
 dictum, ait, ob lentas moras in obsi-
 dione Pyli. vid. Suidam. WASS.

11. σικανὸς] Vide Diodorum Sicul.
 XIII. p. 336. b. WASS.

13. ἡ τοῖς Συρακοσίοις στάσις ἐς φί-
 λια] "The party for the Syracusans, for
 "friendship with them." If the text
 be not corrupt, the words can have no
 other meaning; although Poppo pro-
 tests against this, as he calls it, "miram
 "Goelleri interpretationem." The sense
 is evidently, "the party friendly to the
 "Syracusans had been driven out." And so Dobree also understands the
 passage. Yet I know not how to justify

such a construction as ἡ στάσις ἐς φίλια,
 meaning, "the party for friendship with
 "any person."

[Bauer's translation is "Factio quæ
 "Syracusanis favebat ejecta fuerat et
 "in regionem amicam confugerat." Poppo justifies this sense of ἐς φίλια
 by the Latin expressions "in pacatum,
 "in hosticum." But neither do I
 believe that ἐς φίλια can signify "to a
 "friendly country," nor was it to the
 purpose to say whether the Syracusan
 party had retired,—and it was quite
 clear that they would not fly to an
 enemy's country for protection.]

16. ἦλθεν] Potest deesse salva sen-
 tentia. Nam hæc pendere possunt ab
 illo quod est in principio capitis, παρή-
 σαν. DUK.

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alarms the superstition
 2 of Nicias, and the
 army still remains in
 its position.

ἀποσταλέντας, ἀφικομένους ἀπὸ τῆς Λιβύης ἐς
 Σελινούντα. † ἀπενεχθέντων γὰρ ἐς Λιβύην,
 καὶ δόντων Κυρηναίων τριήρεις δύο καὶ τοῦ
 πλοῦ ἡγεμόνας, καὶ ἐν τῷ παράπλῳ Εὐεσπερίταις πολιορ-
 κουμένοις ὑπὸ Λιβύων ξυμμαχήσαντες καὶ νικήσαντες τοὺς 5
 Λίβυς, καὶ αὐτόθεν παραπλεύσαντες ἐς Νέαν πόλιν, Καρ-
 χηδονιακὸν ἐμπόριον, ὅθεν πρὸς Σικελίαν ἐλάχιστον δυοῖν
 ἡμερῶν καὶ νυκτὸς † πλοῦν † ἀπέχει, καὶ ἀπ' αὐτοῦ περαιω-
 3 θέντες, ἀφίκοντο ἐς Σελινούντα. καὶ οἱ μὲν Συρακόσιοι εὐθὺς
 αὐτῶν ἐλθόντων παρεσκευάζοντο ὡς ἐπιθησόμενοι κατ' ἀμφο- 10
 τερα αὖθις τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, καὶ ναυσὶ καὶ πεζῶ· οἱ δὲ τῶν
 Ἀθηναίων στρατηγὸι ὀρῶντες στρατιάν τε ἄλλην προσγε-
 γεννημένην αὐτοῖς, καὶ τὰ ἐαυτῶν ἅμα οὐκ ἐπὶ τὸ βέλτιον
 χωροῦντα ἀλλὰ καθ' ἡμέραν τοῖς πᾶσι χαλεπώτερον ἴσχοντα,
 μάλιστα δὲ τῇ ἀσθενείᾳ τῶν ἀνθρώπων πιεζόμενα, μετεμέ- 15
 λοντό τε πρότερον οὐκ ἀναστάντες, καὶ ὡς αὐτοῖς οὐδὲ ὁ
 Νικίας ἔτι ὁμοίως ἠγαντιοῦτο, ἀλλ' ἢ μὴ φανερώς γε ἀξιώων

2. σελινουντίους H.T. ἀπενεχθέντων C.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.P.T.V.e.g.k.m. Porpo.
 Goell. ἀπαχθέντων D. vulgo et Bekk. ἀπενεχθέντες. 4. πλοῦ γενομένου ἡγεμό-
 νας K. εὐεσπερίταις A.E.F.G.H.m. εὐεσπαρίταις Q. ἐσπερίταις K. 5. λί-
 βυας E.f. 6. νεάπολιν c. καρχηδονικὸν L.O.g. 7. ὅθεν καὶ πρὸς d.i. δύο
 A.C.D.E.F.G.H.P.Q.T.V.d.e.k.m. Porpo. δυεῖν K.c. 8. πλοῖν B. Dobræus.
 Goell. Bekk. ceteri πλοῖς, g. quidem ante illa καὶ νυκτός. 10. κατὰ ἀμφοτέρα V.
 13. ἅμα] μᾶλλον ἅμα G. 14. ἴσχοντα K. 15. μᾶλλον R.f.i. μετέμελον
 τότε f. 16. οἱδὲ νικίας K. 17. ἠγαντιοῦτο ἄλλο εἰ μὴ A.B.C.D.E.F.G.H.L.
 N.O.P.Q.T.V.e.g.k.m. ἄλλο ἠγαντιοῦτο εἰ μὴ i. ἀξίων μὴ ψηφίζεσθαι A.B.C.
 D.E.F.G.H.L.O.P.T.d.e.g.i.k.

2. † ἀπενεχθέντων †] "Præfero equi-
 "dem genitivum absolutum omisso
 "subjecto junctum nominativo parti-
 "cipii, quemadmodum alibi jungitur
 "structura genitivi absoluti et dativi.
 "Vid. Poppon. Prolegom. I. p. 120. Si-
 "millima loca sunt, VIII. 63. 3. 104. 4."
 GÖLLER. See also the note on VI. 7. 2.
 and VIII. 76. 4.

4. Εὐεσπερίταις] The situation of this
 people is described by Herodotus, IV.
 171. 1. They lived a little to the west
 of Barce, and, like the Barcæans, were
 probably a Cyrenæan colony. Their
 later history is given by Pausanias, IV.
 26.

7. ὅθεν — † πλοῦν † ἀπέχει] Porpo
 objects to this reading, (which Dobree
 proposed from conjecture, before the
 publication of Bekker's edition,) that it
 would require ὁ ἀπέχει, and not ὅθεν
 ἀπέχει. But there is a confusion also,
 if we read πλοῦς ἀπέχει, although I do
 not remember another instance of ἀπέ-
 χει being used impersonally, in the
 sense of, "from which place it is the
 "shortest distance."

17. μὴ φανερώς γε ἀξίων ψηφίζεσθαι]
 That is to say, he did not wish a council
 of war to be held, at which the taxi-
 archs and trierarchs would be present,
 and the question would be decided by

SYRACUSE. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

ψηφίζεσθαι, προείπον, ὥς ἡδύναντο ἀδηλότατα, ἔκπλουν ἐκ τοῦ στρατοπέδου πᾶσι, καὶ παρασκευάσασθαι, ὅταν τις σημήνη. καὶ μελλόντων αὐτῶν, ἐπειδὴ ἐτοῖμα ἦν, ἀποπλεῖν,⁴ ἢ σελήνη ἐκλείπει· ἐτύγχανε γὰρ πασσέληνος οὖσα. καὶ οἱ⁵ Ἀθηναῖοι οἳ τε πλείους ἐπισχεῖν ἐκέλευον τοὺς στρατηγούς, ἐνθύμιον ποιούμενοι, καὶ ὁ Νικίας (ἦν γάρ τι καὶ ἄγαν θειασμῷ τε καὶ τῷ τοιούτῳ προσκείμενος) οὐδ' ἂν διαβουλεύσασθαι ἔτι ἔφη, πρὶν, ὥς οἱ μάντεις ἐξηγοῦντο, τρεῖς ἐννέα ἡμέρας μῆναι, ὅπως ἂν πρότερον κινηθείη. καὶ τοῖς μὲν¹⁰ Ἀθηναίοις μελλήσασι διὰ τοῦτο ἢ μονὴ ἐγεγένητο.

LI. Οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι καὶ αὐτοὶ τοῦτο πυθόμενοι, πολλῷ μᾶλλον ἐγηγερμένοι ἦσαν μὴ ἀνιέναι τὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ὥς καὶ αὐτῶν κατεγνωκότων ἤδη μηκέτι κρεισ-
 σόνων εἶναι σφῶν μήτε ταῖς ναυσὶ μήτε τῷ
 πεζῷ (οὐ γὰρ ἂν τὸν ἔκπλουν ἐπιβουλεύσαι)
 καὶ ἅμα οὐ βουλόμενοι αὐτοὺς ἄλλοσέ ποι τῆς
 Σικελίας καθεζομένους χαλεπωτέρους εἶναι

General attack of the
 Syracusans by land
 and by sea, and Eury-
 medon is killed: by
 land they meet with a
 repulse.

(51—54)

3. σημαίνει K. σημαίνη pr.G.k. 4. ἐκλίπη E. πασσέληνος Bekk. 2.
 vulgo πανσέληνος. 6. τι] τοι Q. Poppo. Goell. 8. ὥς A.C.D.E.F.H.L.O.Q.
 T.V.d.e.g.i.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. cum Tusano: ἄς ὥς B. om. G. vulgo ἄς.
 διεξηγοῦντο e. 9. τρεῖς A.G.L.O.k.m. 10. τοὺς F. 11. ἐγηγερμένοι] ἐπηρμένοι
 B.K.c.f. 12. σφῶν τε μήτε B. ταῖς om. A.C.D.E.F.H.L.O.P.Q.T.V.d.e.f.
 g.i.k. 13. τῷ] om. d.f. 14. πη e.

open voting. Compare ch. 48, 1. οὐκ ἐβούλετο—ἐμφανῶς σφᾶς ψηφίζομένους μετὰ πολλῶν τὴν ἀναχώρησιν τοῖς πολεμίοις καταγγέλτους γίνεσθαι. And as the generals on this expedition were invested with absolute power, αὐτοκράτορες, they might act on their own responsibility.

6. ἐνθύμιον ποιούμενοι] Vid. supra ad cap. 18, 2. DUK.

ἦν γάρ τι καὶ ἄγαν] Poppo and Göller read, ἦν γάρ τοι, "for he was altogether too much addicted," &c., as they say that τι καὶ ἄγαν are a contradiction to one another. (Göller on ch. 33, 2.) And according to Hermann, γάρ τοι is "nam omnino." (ad Viger. 299.) But τι καὶ ἄγαν seems to me more consistent with Thucydides' feeling for Nicias. "For he was somewhat overmuch addicted," &c.

8. οἱ μάντεις ἐξηγοῦντο] Ἐξηγείσθαι, ἐξήγησις, et ἐξηγητῆς propria esse vocabula de cerimoniarum, portentorum, et prodigiorum interpretibus, ostendit Hemsterhusius ad Pollucem VIII. 124. Scholiastes Sophocl. Ajac. 319. ἢ ἐξήγησις ἐπὶ θείων· ἐρμηνεία ἐπὶ τῶν τυχόντων. Add. Casaubon. ad Theophrasti Charact. XVII. Quod de ter novenis diebus dicit Thucydides, exponit Plutarchus in Nicia. DUK.

τρεῖς ἐννέα ἡμέρας] Göller wishes to read τρεῖς ἡμέρας, appealing to Diodorus, who speaks of τὰς εἰθισμένας τρεῖς ἡμέρας, and to the fact, that the armament did not after all wait so long as twenty-seven days. But Plutarch expressly says, that while three days was the period of delay usually observed on such occasions, Nicias resolved to wait a whole month, or rather, as Thu-

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προσπολεμῆν, ἀλλ' αὐτοῦ ὥς τάχιστα, καὶ ἐν ᾧ σφίσι
 2 συμφέρει, ἀναγκάσαι αὐτοὺς ναυμαχεῖν. τὰς οὖν ναῦς ἐπλή-
 ρουν, καὶ ἀνεπειρῶντο ἡμέρας ὅσαι αὐτοῖς ἐδόκουν ἱκαναὶ
 εἶναι. ἐπειδὴ δὲ καιρὸς ἦν, τῇ μὲν προτεραίᾳ πρὸς τὰ τεῖχη
 τῶν Ἀθηναίων προσέβαλλον, καὶ ἐπεξελθόντος μέρους τινὸς 5
 οὐ πολλοῦ καὶ τῶν ὀπλιτῶν καὶ τῶν ἱππέων κατὰ τινὰς
 πύλας, ἀπολαμβάνουσιν τε τῶν ὀπλιτῶν τινὰς καὶ τρεψά-
 μενοι καταδιώκουσιν· οὔσης δὲ στενῆς τῆς ἐσόδου, οἱ Ἀθη-
 ναῖοι ἵππους τε ἐβδομήκοντα † ἀπολλύουσι † καὶ τῶν ὀπλιτῶν
 οὐ πολλούς. LII. καὶ ταύτῃ μὲν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἀπεχώρησεν ἡ 10
 στρατιὰ τῶν Συρακοσίων· τῇ δ' ὑστεραίᾳ ταῖς τε ναυσὶν
 ἐκπλέουσιν, οὔσαις ἕξ καὶ ἐβδομήκοντα, καὶ τῷ πεζῷ ἅμα
 πρὸς τὰ τεῖχη ἐχώρουν. οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι ἀντανῆγον ναυσὶν
 2 ἕξ καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα, καὶ προσμίζαντες ἐνανμάχουν. καὶ τὸν
 Εὐρυμέδοντα, ἔχοντα τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας τῶν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ 15
 βουλόμενον περικλήσασθαι τὰς ναῦς τῶν ἐναντίων, καὶ
 ἐπεξαγαγόντα τῷ πλῶ πρὸς τὴν γῆν μᾶλλον, νικήσαντες οἱ
 Συρακοῖοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι τὸ μέσον πρῶτον τῶν Ἀθη-

1. καὶ ἐν ᾧ] κενῷ K. 2. συμφέρει K. 3. ἀνεπαύοντο B.C.D.E.F.G.T.V.m.
 ὅσας B.G. αὐταῖς R. ἱκανὰς G. 4. εἶναι] om. L.O.P.e.k.m. προτερά
 A.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.P.Q.T.V.d.e.g.i.k. 5. προσέβαλλον f. 6. καὶ τῶν
 ἱππέων—ὀπλιτῶν] om. B. τῶν om. C.G.c.d.e.i. κατὰ—ὀπλιτῶν om. O.
 7. ἀπολαμβάνουσιν H.T. στρεψάμενοι K. 8. διώκουσιν C.e. ἐσόδου B.G.K.c.f.
 Porro. Goell. Bekk. vulgo (et teste Bekk. G.) ἐφόδου. 9. ἀπολλύουσι K. Goell.
 Bekk. ἀπολλύουσι Q. vulgo ἀπολλύουσι. τῶν] om. C.e. 11. ὑστερά Q.
 τε] om. L.O.P.g.k. 13. πρὸς τῷ τείχει A.B. πρὸς τεῖχιν K. 14. ὀγδοήκοντα]
 ἐβδομήκοντα g. 16. περικλήσασθαι D.E.F.H.K.T.c.g. Haack. Porro. Goell.
 Bekk. vulgo περικλείσασθαι. 17. ἐπεξαγαγόντα B.E. ἐξαγοντα C.D. (et teste
 Bekk. E. F.G.H.L.O.P.Q.R.T.d.e.g.k.m. ἐξαγαγόντα N.V.i. πλοῖοι A.B.F.V.
 18. τῶν ἀθηναίων πρῶτον B.

cydides states it more accurately, not three days, but the cube or perfect number, that is, twenty-seven days. That the army did not actually wait so long proves nothing; for the subsequent disasters were of a nature too overwhelming to allow of any further compliance with such scruples.

9. † ἀπολλύουσι †] Compare IV. 25. 5. ἑτέραν ναῦν ἀπολλύουσι, where Bekker has not altered the word; but where it should be altered as here to ἀπολλύουσι. For the Attic writers had surely no such

present tense as ἀπολλύω, ἔεις, ἔει; and though it is possible that ἀπολλύουσι might have been an allowed form of the third person plural, although no other person in either number similarly formed were in use, yet this is an improbability not to be established without better authority than that of our present MSS. of Thucydides.

17. ἐπεξαγαγόντα] "Breaking away from the line, not to fly, but to attack the enemy to greater advantage." Compare the note on V. 71, 3.

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ναίων, ἀπολαμβάνουσι καὶ κείνον ἐν τῷ κοίλῳ καὶ μυχῷ τοῦ
 λιμένος, καὶ αὐτὸν τε διαφθείρουσι καὶ τὰς μετ' αὐτοῦ ναῦς
 ἐπισπομένας· ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ τὰς πάσας ναῦς ἤδη τῶν Ἀθη-
 ναίων κατεδίωκόν τε καὶ ἐξέωθουν ἐς τὴν γῆν. LIII. ὁ δὲ
 5 Γύλιππος ὁρῶν τὰς ναῦς τῶν πολεμίων νικωμένας καὶ ἔξω
 τῶν σταυρωμάτων καὶ τοῦ ἑαυτῶν στρατοπέδου καταφερο-
 μένας, βουλόμενος διαφθεῖρειν τοὺς ἐκβαίνοντας καὶ τὰς ναῦς
 ῥᾶον τοῦς Συρακοσίους ἀφέλκειν τῆς γῆς φιλίας οὔσης,
 παρεβοήθει ἐπὶ τὴν χηλὴν μέρος τι ἔχων τῆς στρατιᾶς. καὶ 2
 10 αὐτοὺς οἱ Τυρσηνοὶ (οὗτοι γὰρ ἐφύλασσον τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις
 ταύτῃ) ὁρῶντες ἀτάκτως προσφερομένους, ἐπεκβοηθήσαντες
 καὶ προσπεσόντες τοῖς πρώτοις τρέπουσι, καὶ ἐσβάλλουσιν
 ἐς τὴν λίμνην τὴν Λυσιμέλειαν καλουμένην. ὕστερον δὲ 3
 πλείονος ἤδη τοῦ στρατεύματος παρόντος τῶν Συρακοσίων
 15 καὶ ξυμμάχων, καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπιβοηθήσαντες, καὶ δεί-
 σαντες περὶ ταῖς ναυσὶν, ἐς μάχην τε κατέστησαν πρὸς
 αὐτοὺς καὶ νικήσαντες ἐπέδιωξαν, καὶ ὀπλίτας τε οὐ πολλοὺς

1. κοίλῳ μυχῷ C.e. 2. καὶ μετ' L.O.P.i. 3. ἐπισπομένας T.E.i. δέ] om. L.O.k. τὰς] om.i. ναῦς ἤδη A.D.E.F.G. ἤδη ναῦς Bekk. 2. 4. ἐξέωθουν B.K.P.Q.e. 5. πολεμίων] ἐναντίων Q.d.i. 7. βουλόμενος A.F. 8. ἀφελείν E. 9. παρεβοήθουν F. 10. τοὺς ἀθηναίους K. 11. ταύτῃ] om. A.C.D.E.F.G.H. L.N.O.Q.T.V.d.e.g.i.k.m. Poppo. ἀπεκβοηθήσαντες D.g. ἐκβοήσαντες Q.R. 13. λυσιμέλειαν, μ corr. F. λυσικέλειαν g. 14. πλείονας A.F. 15 καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων O. καὶ δείσαντες] om. C.e. 17. ἀπέδιωξαν D.Q.V.g. οὐ πολλοὺς A.B.C.D.E.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.c.f.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omittunt negationem.

2. διαφθείρουσι] In Dascone sinu confossus Eurymedon. Diodorus Sic. XIII. pag. 337. d. WASS.

9. ἐπὶ τὴν χηλὴν] For the nature of the χηλή in ancient towns, see the note on I. 63, 1. It is the Latin "crepido," and Cicero speaks of this very thing in his Orations against Verres, V. 37. "Piraticus myoparo usque ad forum "Syracusanorum, et ad omnes crepidines urbis accessit." After following the city wall for some way, till it turned off in an inland direction, the χηλή then continued to run along the edge of the harbour, forming a sort of narrow causeway between the sea on one side, and the marshy ground on the other. And the ground being thus narrow, the Syracusans, as soon as they were beaten,

were naturally driven off the causeway into the marshy ground on their right hand, which was called the marsh of Lysimeleia. May it not be concluded from this passage, that the Tyrrhenians or Etruscans were armed and organized like the Greeks; as otherwise would the Athenians have given them a place amongst the regular infantry employed to defend their lines, or would Thucydides have spoken of their encounter with the heavy armed Syracusan infantry without noticing the difference of their arms and manner of fighting?

17. ὀπλίτας τε πολλοὺς ἀπέκτειναν] Lectionem Codd. MSS. οὐ πολλοὺς confirmat illud Diodori XIII. p. 338. b. ἀπόλωτον δὲ τῶν μὲν Συρακοσίων ὀλίγοι. WASS.

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ἀπέκτειναν, καὶ τὰς ναῦς τὰς μὲν πολλὰς διέσωσάν τε καὶ
 ξυνήγαγον κατὰ τὸ στρατόπεδον, δυοῖν δὲ δεούσας εἴκοσιν οἱ
 Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἔλαβον αὐτῶν, καὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας
 πάντας ἀπέκτειναν. καὶ ἐπὶ τὰς λοιπὰς, ἐμπρῆσαι βουλό-
 μενοι, ὀλκάδα παλαιὰν κληματίδων καὶ δαδὸς γεμίσαντες 5
 (ἦν γὰρ ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ὁ ἄνεμος οὖριος) ἀφείσαν τὴν
 4 ναῦν, πῦρ ἐμβαλόντες. καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι δείσαντες περὶ ταῖς
 ναυσὶν ἀντεμνηχανήσαντό τε σβεστήρια κωλύματα, καὶ παύ-
 σαντες τὴν φλόγα καὶ τὸ μὴ προσελθεῖν ἐγγὺς τὴν ὀλκάδα
 τοῦ κινδύνου ἀπηλλάγησαν. LIV. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο Συρακό- 10
 σιοι μὲν τῆς τε ναυμαχίας τροπαῖον ἔστησαν καὶ τῆς ἄνω
 τῆς πρὸς τῷ τείχει ἀπολήψεως τῶν ὀπλιτῶν, ὅθεν καὶ τοὺς
 ἵππους ἔλαβον, Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ ἥς τε οἱ Τυρσηνοὶ τροπῆς
 ἐποιήσαντο τῶν πεζῶν ἐς τὴν λίμνην, καὶ ἥς αὐτοὶ τῷ ἄλλῳ
 στρατοπέδῳ. 15

LV. Γεγενημένης δὲ τῆς νίκης τοῖς Συρακοσίοις λαμπρᾶς
 ἤδη καὶ τοῦ ναυτικοῦ (πρότερον μὲν γὰρ ἐφοβοῦντο τὰς μετὰ
 τοῦ Δημοσθένους ναῦς ἐπελθούσας), οἱ μὲν
 Ἀθηναῖοι ἐν παντὶ δὴ ἀθυμίας ἦσαν, καὶ ὁ
 παράλογος αὐτοῖς μέγας ἦν, πολὺ δὲ μείζων ἔτι τῆς στρα- 20

1. μὲν] om. γρ. B. 2. τὸ στρατόπεδον] τοπεδον E. δὲ δεούσας B. Valla, Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. δὲ οὐσας E.H.R. δὲ οὐσας F. δεούσαις f. vulgo δεούσας. εἴκοσιν οἱ B. et Valla, Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri εἴκ. ἄς οἱ. 3. ἔλαβον] εἶλον. e. 4. βουλόμενοι ἐμπρῆσαι B. 6. ὁ] om. K. 8. τε] om. K. σβετήρια B. 9. τὴν] τήν τε B. τῷ μὴ προσελθεῖν G.m. 10. συρακ. B. Goell. Bekk. ceteri οἱ συρακ. 11. τε] om. Q.c.d. 12. τὰ τείχη Q. ἀπολείψεως A.B.F. 13. οἷς τε οἱ T. 17. ἤδη καὶ τοῦ A.C.D.F.H.L.N.O.T.V. d.e.f.g.i.k. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri omittunt καί. μετὰ] om. K. 18. τοῦ] om. g. 19. δὴ] ἤδη B. 20. αὐτῆς L. στρατίας T.

5. κληματίδων] Hesychius: κλημα-
 τίδες αἱ ἐκ τῶν κλημάτων δέσμαι. Pol-
 lux, VII. 109. καὶ τῶν μὲν κανσίμων
 κληματίδες, καὶ κορμοί. ubi vid. Junger-
 mannum. Duk.

8. παύσαντες—τὸ μὴ προσελθεῖν]
 There is here some confusion; for it
 should either be τὸ προσελθεῖν, without
 the negative, or ποιήσαντες, or some
 similar word, must be tacitly repeated
 after the conjunction καί. The differ-
 ence between this passage and those
 quoted by Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 533.

Obs. 3. consists in the negative expression
 being coupled by a conjunction with one
 that is positive. Παύσαντες τὸν κίνδυνον
 τὸ μὴ προσελθεῖν, would have been a
 common expression, as then the infini-
 tive τὸ μὴ προσελθεῖν would have been
 added merely as an explanation of the
 words παύσαντες τὸν κίνδυνον. But in
 order to make this construction applica-
 ble here, παύσαντες must be repeated be-
 fore the infinitive; “having stopped the
 “flame, and stopped the danger, so as
 “that the ship did not come near them.”

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τείας ὁ μετάμελος. πόλεσι γὰρ ταύταις μόναις ἤδη ὁμοιο-
 τρόποις ἐπελθόντες, δημοκρατουμέναις τε ὥσπερ καὶ αὐτοὶ,
 καὶ †ναῦς καὶ ἵππους καὶ μεγέθη ἐχούσαις,† οὐ δυνάμενοι
 ἐπενεγκεῖν οὔτε ἐκ πολιτείας τι μεταβολῆς τὸ διάφορον
 5 αὐτοῖς, ᾧ προσήγοντο ἂν, οὔτ' ἐκ παρασκευῆς, πολλῶ κρείσ-
 σους [όντες], σφαλλόμενοι δὲ τὰ πλείω, τὰ τε πρὸ αὐτῶν
 ἠπόρουν, καὶ ἐπειδὴ γε καὶ ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐκρατήθησαν, ὁ οὐκ
 ἂν ᾤοντο, πολλῶ δὴ μᾶλλον ἔτι. LVI. οἱ
 δὲ Συρακόσιοι τὸν τε λιμένα εὐθὺς παρέπλεον
 ἀδεῶς, καὶ τὸ στόμα αὐτοῦ διανοοῦντο κλήσειν,
 ὅπως μηκέτι, μηδ' εἰ βούλονται, λάθοιεν αὐ-
 τοὺς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐκπλεύσαντες. οὐ γὰρ περὶ 2

Preparations for the
 final struggle. The Sy-
 racusans prepare to
 10 close up the mouth of
 the harbour, to inter-
 cept the enemy's re-
 treat.

1. μόναις ταύταις D.N.V.g. ὁμοιοτρόποις B.C.D.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.b.c.d.

e.g.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ὁμοιοτρόποις G. ὁμοιοτρόποις A.E. vulgo
 ὁμοιοτρόπως. 3. ναυσὶ καὶ ἵπποις C.D.E.F.G.H.L.O.Q.T.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. μεγέθει
 A.D.E.F.G.H.R.T.d.f.g.i.k. et prima manu N. 5. προσηγάγοντο Q. 6. ὄντες
 addidi ex B. sed nominativo haud scio an praestiterit accusativus. Bekker. ὄντας
 Bekk. 2. Habet et margo N. et V. σφαλλόμενοι g. πρὸς B. 7. γε καὶ
 ταῖς A.B.C.D.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.T.V.c.f.g.i.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri
 om. καί. 8. ἔτι A.B.C.D.F.H.L.N.O.Q.T.V.d.e.g.i.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
 om. E.R. ceteri ἠθύμουν. 10. κλήσειν C. pr. manu, D.F.H.K.T.c.g. Haack.
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk.

1. ὁμοιοτρόποις] Compare VIII. 96, 5.
 οἱ Συρακόσιοι μάλιστα ὁμοιότροποι γενό-
 μενοι, ἄριστα καὶ προσεπολέμησαν.

3. καὶ ναῦς καὶ ἵππους καὶ μεγέθη
 ἐχούσαις] Quidam MSS. ναυσὶ, καὶ
 ἵπποις, καὶ μεγέθει. Hæc scriptura non
 videtur posse stare, nisi simul pro ἐχού-
 σαις legatur ἰσχυοῦσαις. Sane Thucy-
 dides crebro hoc vocabulo utitur cum
 dativo. I. 2, 2. οὔτε μεγέθει πόλεων
 ἰσχυον, οὔτε τῇ ἄλλῃ παρασκευῇ. III.
 46, 2. ἰσχύομεν δὲ πρὸς τοὺς πολεμίους
 τῷδε. Et III. 104, 4. Πολυκράτης, ὁ Σα-
 μίων τύραννος, ἰσχύσας τινὰ χρόνον ναυ-
 τικῶ. Et magis etiam extollitur potentia
 civitatum, si dicantur ναυσὶ, καὶ ἵπποις,
 καὶ μεγέθει ἰσχύειν, quam si aliquanto
 frigidius dicas, eas ναῦς, καὶ ἵππους, καὶ
 μεγέθη ἔχειν. Sed nihil muto, ac tan-
 tum conjecturam in medium profero.
 Duk.

†μεγέθη ἐχούσαις†] I have little
 doubt of the justice of Duker's correc-
 tion, ναυσὶ καὶ ἵπποις καὶ μεγέθει ἰσχυού-
 σαις. The best MSS. all read ναυσὶ

καὶ ἵπποις καὶ μεγέθει, and μεγέθη in
 the plural can hardly be tolerated in
 speaking of the greatness of a city,
 although Longinus uses it to express
 objects that are sublime.

4. τὸ διάφορον] This is a sort of ex-
 planation of the preceding τι, "unable
 "to produce any effect that might tend
 "to produce dissension by holding out
 "the prospect of a change of govern-
 "ment; nor yet able to do any thing
 "by the actual strength of their arma-
 "ment, though they were greatly su-
 "perior." Πολλῶ κρείσσους signifies,
 "though they were greatly superior."
 Comp. II. 65, 12. VI. 31. 86. VII. 42.

[If we take κρείσσους to be the accu-
 sative, as Poppo is inclined to do, we
 must understand προσάγεσθαι, "neither
 "being able by their forces to bring
 "them over, seeing that they were the
 "stronger."]

6. τὰ τε πρὸ αὐτῶν] i. e. "before the
 "late events; before they had sustained
 "their late defeat by sea."

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τοῦ αὐτοὶ σωθῆναι μόνον ἔτι τὴν ἐπιμέλειαν ἐποιοῦντο, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὅπως ἐκείνους κωλύσωσι, νομίζοντες ὅπερ ἦν, ἀπὸ τε τῶν παρόντων πολὺ σφῶν καθυπέρτερα τὰ πράγματα εἶναι, καὶ εἰ δύναιντο κρατῆσαι Ἀθηναίων τε καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν, καλὸν σφίσιν ἐς 5 τοὺς Ἑλληνας τὸ ἀγώνισμα φανεῖσθαι· τοὺς τε γὰρ ἄλλους Ἑλληνας εὐθὺς τοὺς μὲν ἐλευθεροῦσθαι, τοὺς δὲ φόβου ἀπολύεσθαι (οὐ γὰρ ἔτι δυνατὴν ἔσεσθαι τὴν ὑπόλοιπον Ἀθηναίων δύναμιν τὸν ὕστερον ἐπενεχθισόμενον πόλεμον ἐνεγκεῖν,) καὶ αὐτοὶ δόξαντες αὐτῶν αἵτιοι εἶναι ὑπὸ τε τῶν 10 ἄλλων ἀνθρώπων καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν ἔπειτα πολὺ θαυμασθήσεσθαι. καὶ ἦν δὲ ἄξιός ὁ ἀγὼν κατὰ τε ταῦτα καὶ ὅτι οὐχὶ Ἀθηναίων μόνον περιεγίγνοντο, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων πολλῶν ξυμμάχων, καὶ οὐδ' αὐτοὶ αὐτὸν μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ μετὰ τῶν ξυμβοηθ- σάντων σφίσιν, ἡγεμόνες τε γενόμενοι μετὰ Κορινθίων καὶ 15 Λακεδαιμονίων, καὶ τὴν σφετέραν πόλιν ἐμπαρασχόντες προκινδυνεύσαί τε, καὶ τοῦ ναυτικοῦ μέγα μέρος προκό-

1. τοῦ] om. R. αὐτοῦ A.C.D.E.F.G.H.N.T.V.d.g.m. ἡ σωθῆναι A.E.F. ἡ σωθῆναι C.G.V.e.k. μὴ ἡσσηθῆναι L.O.P. et correctus N. ἔτι] om. D.F.T.V.g.
2. κωλύουσιν C. 3. τὰ] om. B.K. 5. ἐς τοὺς Ἑλλ.] ἐς τοὺς ἄλλους Ἑλληνας K.
7. φόβῳ A.B.D.E.F.H.Q.T.V.f.g. 8. δυνατὸν L. ἐπὶ τοῖς Ἀθηναίων
H.N.T.V. 10. αἵτιοι αὐτῶν B. 11. καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν A.B.D.E.F.H.N.T.V.g.i.
Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri om. praepositionem. 13. πολλῶν] om. Q. πό-
λεων E. συμμάχων K. 14. ξυμβοηθισάντων g. 15. γενόμενοι A.B.D.
F.N.Q.T.V.f.g.i.k. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri γινόμενοι. μετὰ] μετὰ
τῶν G.L.O.k.m. καὶ K. 16. παρασχόντες Q. 17. ναυτικοῦ οὐ μέγα Q.
προκάψαντες k. προκάμψαντες P.

2. ὅπως ἐκείνους κωλύσωσι] i. e. κωλύσωσι σωθῆναι. See VI. 88, 5. note.

16. ἐμπαρασχόντες] "Tanquam in manus sociis praeberentes, ut primas in bello partes suo periculo sustineat;" "offering their city in the cause for the common service, to stand the brunt of the danger." The preposition seems to have the meaning which I have endeavoured to express both in the Latin and English versions; "offering in the cause," or, "offering to their allies as if into their hands;" which last seems to be the sense in VI. 12, 2. μηδὲ τοῦτω ἐμπαρασχητε τῷ τῆς πόλεως κινδύνῳ ἰδίᾳ ἐλλαμπρύνεσθαι.

17. τοῦ ναυτικοῦ μέγα μέρος προκάψαντες] This clause is not quite simple

in its construction. The sense appears to be, "and having been in large portion the authors of the successes of the confederates by sea." Προκόπτειν is "to open a way for," like a man cutting his way before him through a forest; hence figuratively, "to occasion or facilitate progress or improvement." So in IV. 60, 2. τῆς ἀρχῆς προκοπόντων ἐκείνοις, "facilitating the progress of their dominion." And instead of a genitive case following, we have in Xenophon the accusative, with the preposition ἐς. (De Magist. Equit. VI. 5.) ταῦτα προκόπτει τι ἐς τὸ μὴ καταφρονεῖσθαι. Thus then τοῦ ναυτικοῦ προκάψαντες (scil. σφισί τε καὶ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις) would seem to mean, "hav-

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ψαντες. ἔθνη γὰρ πλείστα δὴ ἐπὶ μίαν πόλιν ταύτην⁴
 ξυνῆλθε, πλήν γε δὴ τοῦ ξύμπαντος λόγου τοῦ ἐν τῷδε τῷ
 πολέμῳ πρὸς τὴν Ἀθηναίων τε πόλιν καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων.
 LVII. τοσοῖδε γὰρ ἑκάτεροι ἐπὶ Σικελίαν τε καὶ περὶ Σικε-
⁵ λίας, τοῖς μὲν ξυγκτησόμενοι τὴν χώραν ἐλθόντες, τοῖς δὲ
 Names of the different states which took part
 in the contest: first, of
 those who were the al-
 lies of Athens;
 ξυνδιασώσοντες, ἐπὶ Συρακούσας ἐπολέμησαν,
 οὐ κατὰ δίκην τι μᾶλλον οὐδὲ κατὰ ξυγγένειαν
 μετ' ἀλλήλων στάντες, ἀλλ' ὥς ἑκάστοις τῆς
 ξυντυχίας ἢ κατὰ τὸ ξυμφέρον ἢ ἀνάγκη
¹⁰ ἔσχεν. Ἀθηναῖοι μὲν αὐτοὶ Ἴωνες ἐπὶ Δωριέας Συρακο-²
 σίους ἐκόντες ἦλθον, καὶ αὐτοῖς τῇ αὐτῇ φωνῇ καὶ νομίμοις
 ἔτι χρώμενοι Λήμνιοι καὶ Ἰμβριοι καὶ Αἰγινῆται, οἱ τότε

1. δὴ] om. f. 2. ξυνῆλθον P. 4. ἑκάτεροι] om. K. 5. τοὺς μὲν D.F.T.
 συγκτησόμενοι c. ξυγκτησόμενοι d. συνκτῆσάμενοι e. ἐλθόντες] om. G. acces-
 sit ex A.B.C.D.E.H.K.N.Q.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.i. Bekk. Haack. Poppo. Goell. τοὺς e.
 6. ξυνδιασώσαντες A.C.D.F.g. ξυνδιασωθέντες V. 8. ἑκάστοι B. ἑκαστοι i.
 ἑκάστης k. ἑκαστος marg. R. Poppo. ἑκαστός τις τῆς Goell. 9. ξυμφέρον ἢ g,
 ξυμφέρον, omitta particula, d.i. ἀνάγκη Parm. Poppo. Bekk. ἀνάγκη A.C.D.
 F.H.N.T.V.d.g.i.k. ἀνάγκην f. vulgo et Goell. ἀνάγκης. 10. ἔσχεν A.B.C.
 D.E.F.H.N.T.V.f.g.k.m. Parm. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἔσχενον d.i. vulgo ἔσχον.
 11. ἐκόντας Q. αὐτοῖς] om. L.O.P. αὐτῇ] om. G.m.

“ing facilitated the success of the
 “navy,” i. e. by their enterprise and
 spirit in first daring to attack the Athe-
 nians by sea, and afterwards persever-
 ing in their resolution without allowing
 themselves to be discouraged by the
 increase of the enemy’s force.

2. τοῦ ξύμπαντος λόγου] “The whole
 “number,” or, in old English, “the
 “whole tale,” which word, in some of
 its principal meanings, offers a good
 analogy to λόγος. “Never were there
 “known so many states assembled to
 “fight at one and the same city, if we
 “except the sum of the whole confede-
 “racies of Athens and Lacedæmon.”
 τοῦ λόγου τοῦ πρὸς τὴν Ἀθηναίων πόλιν.
 i. e. τοῦ ξυνελθόντος: and for the sense
 of πρὸς, “assembled to rally round the
 “standard of Athens,” compare III. 11,
 5. ἐχόντων τῶν πάντων πρὸς ὃ τι χρῆ
 στήναι, i. e. “a rallying point.”

[Poppo objects to this explanation,
 and translates “das verhältniss welches
 “stallfand zu,” “the relation which
 “existed towards the cities of Athens
 “and Lacedæmon.” Göller agrees

with my former interpretation, which I
 still think preferable to Poppo’s.]

6. ἐπὶ Συρακούσας ἐπολέμησαν] That
 is, “came to Syracuse to war,” just as
 those who are going to defend a place,
 no less than those who attack it, are
 said βοηθεῖν ἐπὶ τὴν πόλιν. Ἐπολέμη-
 σαν is synonymous with ἐς πόλεμον, or
 μετὰ πόλεμον, ἦλθον.

8. ὥς ἑκάστοις τῆς ξυντυχίας—ἔσχεν]
 “As each were severally circum-
 “stanced.” So in Herodot. VII. 188, 3.
 τοῖσι οὕτω εἶχε ὄρμον, “those who were
 “so stationed.” In what follows, the
 construction is varied from the accusa-
 tive with the preposition to the dative;
 “as each were circumstanced, either
 “with regard to their interest, or the
 “compulsion which they experienced.”
 Bekker restored ἀνάγκη on conjecture:
 it is the reading of the Parma manu-
 script.

12. Λήμνιοι καὶ Ἰμβριοι] Lemnos had
 been taken and colonized by Miltiades
 a few years before the battle of Mara-
 thon, (Herodot. VI. 140.) Imbros was,
 I suspect, colonized also by him about

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Αἰγιναν εἶχον, καὶ ἔτι Ἑστιαίης οἱ ἐν Εὐβοίᾳ Ἑστίαίαν οἱ-
 3 κούντες, ἄποικοι ὄντες ξυνεστράτευσαν. τῶν δὲ ἄλλων οἱ
 μὲν ὑπήκοοι, οἱ δ' ἀπὸ ξυμμαχίας αὐτόνομοι, εἰσὶ δὲ καὶ οἱ
 4 μισθοφόροι ξυνεστράτευν. καὶ τῶν μὲν ὑπηκόων καὶ φόρου
 ὑποτελῶν Ἐρετριῆς καὶ Χαλκιδῆς καὶ Στυρῆς καὶ Καρύστιοι 5
 ἀπ' Εὐβοίας ἦσαν, ἀπὸ δὲ νήσων Κεῖοι καὶ Ἄνδριοι καὶ
 Τήνιοι, ἐκ δ' Ἰωνίας Μιλήσιοι καὶ Σάμιοι καὶ Χῖοι· τούτων
 Χῖοι οὐχ ὑποτελεῖς ὄντες φόρου, ναῦς δὲ παρέχοντες, αὐτό-
 νομοι ξυνέσποντο· καὶ τὸ πλεῖστον Ἴωνες ὄντες οὗτοι
 πάντες καὶ ἀπ' Ἀθηναίων, πλὴν Καρυστίων· οὗτοι δ' εἰσὶ 10
 Δρύοπες. ὑπήκοοι δ' ὄντες καὶ ἀνάγκη ὅμως, Ἴωνες †γε†
 5 ἐπὶ Δωριέας, ἠκολούθουν. πρὸς δ' αὐτοῖς Αἰολῆς, Μηθυ-
 μναῖοι μὲν ναυσὶ καὶ οὐ φόρῳ ὑπήκοοι, Τενέδιοι δὲ καὶ Αἴνιοι
 ὑποτελεῖς. οὗτοι δὲ Αἰολῆς Αἰολεῦσι τοῖς κτίσασι Βοιωτοῖς

1. ἐστιαίης F.H. ἐστίαίαν G. ἐστίαίαν L.N.O.P. ἐστίαίαν H.g. ἐστι
 αἰαν (i priore ex η facto) F. ἐστίαν b. 2. ἄποικοι c. 3. δὲ καὶ οἱ A.C.D.F.H.
 T.V.c.e.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. δὲ οἱ E.K. ceteri δὲ οἱ καί. 4. μισθοφόροι Q.
 ξυνεστράτευσαν g. 5. στερεῖς K. 6. κῖοι F.L.O.P.f. et correct. N. sed
 margo κέιοι. καὶ ante ἄνδριοι om. R.V.f.i. post ἄνδριοι om. C.K.c.e. 7. τήνιοι
 B. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τήϊοι. καὶ ἐκ D. ἐκ δ' ἰωνίας μιλήσιοι
 om. G. σάλιοι T. 8. ὄντες οὐδαμῶς N. φόρου οὐχ ὑποτελεῖς ὄντες B.
 9. ξυνέποντο e. ξυνείποντο Q.d.i. ξυνέπονται g. 10. An athenōn? Bekk. 2.
 11. γε] B. Poppo. Goell. vulgo et Bekk. τε. 13. ἐνιοι R. 14. καὶ αἰολεῖσι i.
 κτίσασι A.L.O.b.e.f.k.

the same time; for Herodotus speaks of it in the reign of Cambyses, as being ἔτι τότε ὑπὸ Πελασγῶν οἰκομένην, but when Miltiades was forced by the Persians to leave his sovereignty of the Thracian Chersonesus and escape to Athens (B. C. 493), it is mentioned, that being chased on his way by the Phœnician fleet, he ran into Imbros for refuge. (Herod. VI. 41, 2.) the last place where he would have sought shelter, had it been still occupied by the Pelasgians, whose kinsmen he had so lately driven out of Lemnos. The settlement of Athenian citizens at Ægina took place as late as the Peloponnesian war (Thucyd. II. 27, 1, 2.). and that at Histiaea fourteen years earlier, B. C. 445. (Thucyd. I. 114, 5.)

11. Δρύοπες] Scymnus Chius v. 576. Δρύοπας δὲ τὴν Κάρυστον ὠνομασμένην condidisse, unus, opinor, narrat. In

Long. 54. 30. Lat. 37. 30. Ptolemæus. Wass.

Ἴωνες †γε† ἐπὶ Δωριέας] I have followed Poppo and Göller in reading γε instead of τε, and I have restored the stopping of the older editions, connecting τὸ πλεῖστον Ἴωνες ὄντες with the preceding part of the sentence, and beginning a new clause at ὑπήκοοι δ' ὄντες, as otherwise there is a needless confusion in the statement. Thucydides, after first mentioning the simple fact that these people were Ionians, then adds, "and though they were subjects, "and went on the service under compulsion, still they followed at any rate "as Ionians against Dorians;" that is, it was not unnatural or irksome to them to serve against their natural enemies, although it was not in a quarrel of their own.

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[τοῖς] μετὰ Συρακοσίων κατ' ἀνάγκην ἐμάχοντο, Πλαταιῆς
 δὲ καταντικρὺ Βοιωτοὶ Βοιωτοῖς μόνοι εἰκότως κατ' ἔχθος.
 Ῥόδιοι δὲ καὶ Κυθήριοι Δωριῆς ἀμφότεροι, οἱ μὲν Λακε- 6
 δαιμονίων ἄποικοι Κυθήριοι ἐπὶ Λακεδαιμονίους τοὺς ἅμα
 5 Γυλίππῳ μετὰ Ἀθηναίων ὅπλα ἔφερον, Ῥόδιοι δὲ, Ἀργεῖοι
 γένος, Συρακοσίοις μὲν Δωριεῦσι, Γελῳοῖς δὲ καὶ ἀποίοις
 ἑαυτῶν οὖσι, μετὰ Συρακοσίων στρατευομένοις, ἡναγκάζοντο
 πολεμεῖν. τῶν τε περὶ Πελοπόννησον νησιωτῶν Κεφαλλῆνες 7
 μὲν καὶ Ζακύνθιοι αὐτόνομοι μὲν, κατὰ δὲ τὸ νησιωτικὸν
 10 μᾶλλον κατειργόμενοι, ὅτι θαλάσσης ἐκράτουν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι,
 ξυνείποντο. Κερκυραῖοι δὲ οὐ μόνον Δωριῆς ἀλλὰ καὶ
 Κορίνθιοι σαφῶς ἐπὶ Κορινθίους τε καὶ Συρακοσίους, τῶν
 μὲν ἄποικοι ὄντες, τῶν δὲ ξυγγενεῖς, ἀνάγκη μὲν ἐκ τοῦ
 εὐπρεποῦς, βουλήσει δὲ κατὰ ἔχθος τὸ Κορινθίων οὐχ ἦσσαν
 15 εἶποντο. καὶ οἱ Μεσσήνιοι νῦν καλούμενοι ἐν Ναυπάκτῳ καὶ 8
 ἐκ Πύλου, τότε ὑπ' Ἀθηναίων ἐχομένης, ἐς τὸν πόλεμον
 παρελήφθησαν. καὶ ἔτι Μεγαρέων φυγάδες οὐ πολλοὶ
 Μεγαρεῦσι Σελινουντίοις οὖσι κατὰ ξυμφορὰν ἐμάχοντο.
 τῶν δὲ ἄλλων ἐκούσιος μᾶλλον ἢ στρατεία ἐγίγνετο ἤδη. 9
 20 Ἀργεῖοι μὲν γὰρ οὐ τῆς ξυμμαχίας ἔνεκα μᾶλλον, ἢ τῆς

1. τοῖς μετὰ Poppo. Bekk. 2. τοῖς post βοιωτ. addidit Lindavus. BEKK. μετὰ
 τῶν συρ. L.O. μετὰ—βοιωτοῖς om. K. 2. κατ' ἀντικρὺ F.H.g. βοιωτοῖ] om. c.
 κατὰ τὸ ἔχθος B.Q.R.d.i.f. Bekk. 2. κατ' ἔχθραν P. 3. οἱ μὲν—κυθήριοι] om. E.
 λακεδαιμονίων P. 5. μετὰ τῶν ἀθηναίων G.L.O.k.m. ἐπέφερον B. 6. συρα-
 κοσίοις T. 7. συστρατευόμενοι G. 8. τε] δὲ B. 8. πελοπ. νησ.] πελοποννη-
 σιωτῶν Q. κεφαλλῆνες Q.g. 10. οἱ ἀθηναῖοι A.B.D.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.T.V.f.g.
 i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri om. articulum. 11. δωριῆς] ροδιεῖς K.
 14. τὸ] τῶν G. 15. εἶποντο] om. e. νῦν] μὲν K. ἐν ναυπάκτῳ A.D.E.F.G.
 ἐκ ναυπάκτου B. Bekk. 2. 19. ἀκούσιος e. 20. μὲν γὰρ B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
 δὲ Q. ceteri μὲν.

2. καταντικρὺ Βοιωτοὶ Βοιωτοῖς] ["Κα-
 "ταντικρὺ apud Atticos nusquam aliam
 "nisi loci notionem habet." POPPO.
 If this be so, the words must be un-
 derstood to mean, Bæotians opposed
 to Bæotians.]

14. κατὰ ἔχθος τὸ Κορινθίων] "The
 "hatred of which the Corinthians were
 "the object." Compare I. 60, 2. κατὰ
 φιλίαν αὐτοῦ. "Love of which he was
 "the object."

17. παρελήφθησαν] "Were pressed

"into the service." Παραλαμβάνειν is
 used to express a superior state's forc-
 ibly employing the soldiers of an inferior
 one. Compare I. 111, 4. παραλαβόντες
 Ἀχαιοῦς, and V. 52, 2. Thus also, πα-
 ραλαβεῖν Σκάνδειαν, IV. 54, 4, Νίσαιαν,
 IV. 69, 4, seems to signify a sort of
 formal incorporation of these places
 into the Athenian confederacy or do-
 minion, by which they became liable to
 furnish men or money, when called
 upon by the Athenians to do so.

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Λακεδαιμονίων τε ἔχθρας καὶ τῆς παραυτίκα ἕκαστοι ἰδίας
 ὠφελίας, Δωριῆς ἐπὶ Δωριέας μετὰ Ἀθηναίων Ἰώνων ἡκο-
 λούθουν, Μαντινῆς δὲ καὶ ἄλλοι Ἀρκάδων μισθοφόροι, ἐπὶ
 τοὺς αἰὶ πολεμίους σφίσιν ἀποδεικνυμένους εἰωθότες ἰέναι, καὶ
 τότε τοὺς μετὰ Κορινθίων ἐλθόντας Ἀρκάδας οὐδὲν ἦσσαν 5
 διὰ κέρδος ἡγούμενοι πολεμίους, Κρήτες δὲ καὶ Αἰτωλοὶ
 μισθῷ καὶ οὗτοι πεισθέντες· ξυνέβη δὲ τοῖς Κρησὶ, τὴν
 Γέλαν Ῥοδίοις ξυγκτίσαντας μὴ ξὺν τοῖς ἀποίοις ἀλλ' ἐπὶ
 10 τοὺς ἀποίους ἄκοντας μετὰ μισθοῦ ἐλθεῖν. καὶ Ἀκαρνάνων
 τινὲς ἅμα μὲν κέρδει, τὸ δὲ πλεόν Δημοσθένους φιλία καὶ 10
 11 Ἀθηναίων εὐνοία ξύμμαχοι ὄντες ἐπεκούρησαν. καὶ οἶδε
 μὲν τῷ Ἰονίῳ κύλῳ ὀριζόμενοι· Ἰταλιωτῶν δὲ Θούριοι καὶ
 Μεταπόντιοι, ἐν τοιαύταις ἀνάγκαις τότε στασιωτικῶν καιρῶν
 κατελημμένων, ξυνεστράτευον, καὶ Σικελιωτῶν Νάξιοι καὶ
 Καταναῖοι· βαρβάρων δὲ Ἑγεσταῖοι, οἵπερ ἐπηγάγοντο, καὶ 15
 Σικελῶν τὸ πλεόν, καὶ τῶν ἔξω Σικελίας Τυρσηνῶν τέ τινες
 κατὰ διαφορὰν Συρακοσίων καὶ Ἰάπυγες μισθοφόροι. τοσάδε

2. ὠφελίας accessit ex B.R.V. et margine N. Bekk. Poppo. Goell. ἰώνων]
 om. b.c. 3. ἄλλων L. 4. αἰὶ πολεμίους] λειπομένους B. εἰωθότες ἰέναι
 B. Goell. Bekk. ceteri inverso ordine. 5. μετὰ κορινθίων A.B.C.D.F.G.H.L.N.
 O.T.V. c.e.f.g.i k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo μετὰ τῶν κορινθίων. 7. δέ] om. L.
 9. ἐποίους ἐκόντας B. 12. ἰονίῳ E.K.g. ὀριζόμενοι e. 13. τότε] om. L.
 στασιαστικῶν G.L.O.m. στρατιωτικῶν A.D.E.F.Q.T.g.k. 14. κατελημμένοι
 correctus i. νάξιοι καταναῖοι B. νάξιοι—σικελῶν om. T. 15. αἰγεσταῖοι G.
 ἡγάγοντο R. 16. σικελῶν B.N.V. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo σικελιωτῶν.
 17. καὶ] om. g.

7. ξυνέβη δὲ τοῖς Κρησὶ, τὴν Γέλαν Ῥο-
 δίοις ξυγκτίσαντας] Satis usitatum est,
 ut dativum excipiat accusativus partici-
 pii sequente infinitivo. Thucydides VI.
 55. 4. Ἰππάρχῳ δὲ ξυνέβη, τοῦ πάθους τῇ
 δυστυχίᾳ ὀνομασθέντα καὶ τὴν δόξαν τῆς
 τυραννίδος ἐς τὰ ἔπειτα προσλαβεῖν. Et
 VII. 40. 3. ἔπειτα οὐκ ἐδόκει τοῖς Ἀθη-
 ναίοις αὐτοῦ ὑπὸ σφῶν αὐτῶν διαμέλλον-
 τας κόπῳ ἀλίσκεσθαι. Eadem ratio est
 in illo, quod e Pausania adnotat Sylbur-
 gius: Τοῖς ἐντυγχάνουσι παρεκλείοντο
 ἀνδρας εἶναι ἀγαθοῖς. In quibus omni-
 bus, apertum est, supplendum esse ac-
 cusativum pronominis. DUCKER.

9. ἄκοντας μετὰ μισθοῦ] That is, like the
 apothecary in Romeo and Juliet, "their
 "poverty but not their will consented."

14. κατελημμένων] "As they had been
 "overtaken;" the genitive absolute
 being used instead of the case which
 should agree with the substantive, κα-
 τελημμένοι. See especially the note on
 V. 33. 1. But on reconsidering the
 present passage, I would correct the
 interpretation of it given in the above
 note, and would make καιρῶν depend
 on ἀνάγκαις, not on κατελημμένων.
 "As they had been overtaken in such
 "necessities at that time, necessities, I
 "mean, consisting in the seasons of
 "faction which then prevailed amongst
 "them." Τοιαύταις, "such as to com-
 "pel them to join the Athenians." The
 factions at Thurii had been expressly
 mentioned, ch. 33. 5.

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μὲν μετὰ Ἀθηναίων ἔθνη ἐστράτευον. LVIII. Συρακοσίοις
 secondly, of the allies δὲ ἀντεβοήθησαν Καμαριναῖοι μὲν ὁμοροὶ ὄν-
 of the Syracusans. τες, καὶ Γελῶι οἰκοῦντες μετ' αὐτοὺς, ἔπειτα,
 Ἀκραγαντίνων ἡσυχάζοντων, ἐν τῷ ἐπέκεινα ἰδρυμένοι Σελι-
 5 νούντιοι. καὶ οἷδε μὲν τῆς Σικελίας τὸ πρὸς Λιβύην μέρος 2
 τετραμμένον νεμόμενοι, Ἱμεραῖοι δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ πρὸς τὸν Τυρ-
 σηνικὸν πόντον μορίου, ἐν ᾧ καὶ μόνοι Ἕλληνες οἰκοῦσιν·
 οὗτοι δὲ καὶ ἐξ αὐτοῦ μόνοι ἐβοήθησαν. καὶ Ἑλληνικὰ μὲν 3
 ἔθνη τῶν ἐν Σικελίᾳ τούτῳ, Δωριῆς τε καὶ [οἱ] αὐτόνομοι
 10 πάντες, ξυνεμάχουν, βαρβάρων δὲ Σικελῶν μόνοι, ὅσοι μὴ
 ἀφέστασαν πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους· τῶν δ' ἔξω Σικελίας Ἑλ-
 λήνων Λακεδαιμόνιοι μὲν ἡγεμόνα Σπαρτιάτην παρεχόμενοι,
 Νεοδαμῶδεις δὲ τοὺς ἄλλους καὶ Εἰλωτας (δύναται δὲ τὸ
 Νεοδαμῶδες ἐλεύθερον ἦδη εἶναι,) Κορίνθιοι δὲ καὶ νανσι καὶ
 15 πεζῶ μόνοι παραγενόμενοι, καὶ Λευκάδιοι καὶ Ἀμπρακιῶται
 κατὰ τὸ ξυγγενές, ἐκ δὲ Ἀρκαδίας μισθοφόροι ὑπὸ Κοριν-
 θίων ἀποσταλέντες, καὶ Σικυώνιοι ἀναγκαστοὶ στρατεύοντες,
 καὶ τῶν ἔξω Πελοποννήσου Βοιωτοί. πρὸς δὲ τοὺς ἐπελθόν- 4
 τας τούτους οἱ Σικελιῶται αὐτοὶ πλῆθος πλέον κατὰ πάντα
 20 παρέσχοντο, ἅτε μεγάλας πόλεις οἰκοῦντες· καὶ γὰρ ὀπλίται
 πολλοὶ καὶ νῆες καὶ ἵπποι καὶ ἄλλος ὄμιλος ἄφθονος ξυνε-
 λέγη. καὶ πρὸς ἅπαντας αὐτοὺς, ὡς εἰπεῖν, τοὺς ἄλλους Συρα-

1. μετὰ τῶν ἀθηναίων d.i. ἔθνη] om. L. 2. καμαριναῖοι A.B.C.D.E.
 F.G.H.K.L.N.O.T.V.f.g.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri καὶ καμαριναῖοι.
 3. οἰκοῦντες] οἱ οἰκοῦντες C.G.K.e. μετὰ τοὺς A.F. 4. ἡσυχάζοντων] om. C.e.
 6. Ἱμεραῖοι L.O. τὸν] om. D.g. τυρρηνικὸν G. 8. ἐξ αὐτοῦ μόνοι A.B.C.D.
 E.F.H.L.N.O.Q.T.V.c.e.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἐξ αὐτοῦ μόνοι P.

ἐξ αὐ. μόνοι G. ceteri μόνοι ἐξ αὐτοῦ. 9. ἐν] om. B. τε] δὲ d.i. οἱ αὐτόνομοι]
 αὐτόνομοι οἱ Reiskius. 10. μὴ] om. O. 11. ἐφέστασαν D.g. 13. δὲ] om. C.d.
 νεοδαμῶδεις F. δὲ νεοδαμῶδεις K. 19. οἱ] om. e. 21. καὶ ὁ ἄλλος B. συν-
 λέγη C.D.F.H.K.N.V.d.e.g.i.k. 22. συρακούσιοι B.N.V. et correcti d.g.i.
 συρακουσίους E. συρακοσίους A.F. ceteri συρακουσίους. συρακόσιοι Bekk. Haack.
 Poppo. Goell.

9. καὶ [οἱ] αὐτόνομοι πάντες] The ar-
 ticle here must be wrong, as in the
 words, ἑξακόσιοι [οἱ] τὴν νύκτα πορευό-
 μενοι, IV. 68, 5. I have inclosed it
 therefore in brackets, with Bekker,
 Poppo, and Goller.

17. Σικυώνιοι ἀναγκαστοὶ] The Sicyo-

nians had been subjected to an oligar-
 chical government six years before this
 time, by the interference of the Lacedæ-
 monians. They were therefore no longer
 their own masters, but obliged to go on
 any service on which the Lacedæmo-
 nians ordered them. See V. 81, 2.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

κόσιοι αὐτοὶ πλείω ἐπορίσαντο, διὰ μέγεθος τε πόλεως, καὶ ὅτι ἐν μεγίστῳ κινδύνῳ ἦσαν. LIX. Καὶ αἱ μὲν ἐκατέρων ἐπικουρίαι τοσαῖδε ξυνελέγησαν, καὶ τότε ἤδη πᾶσαι ἀμφοτέροις παρήσαν, καὶ οὐκέτι οὐδὲν οὐδετέροις ἐπῆλθεν.

5

2 Οἷ τε οὖν Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι εἰκότως ἐνόμισαν καλὸν ἀγώνισμα σφίσιν εἶναι ἐπὶ τῇ γεγενημένῃ νίκη τῆς
The Syracusans close up the mouth of the great harbour, by mooring vessels across it. ναυμαχίας ἐλεῖν τε τὸ στρατόπεδον ἅπαν τῶν Ἀθηναίων, τοσοῦτον ὄν, καὶ μηδὲ καθ' ἕτερα αὐτοὺς, μήτε διὰ θαλάσσης μήτε τῷ πεζῷ, 10
 3 διαφυγεῖν. ἔκληον οὖν τὸν τε λιμένα εὐθὺς τὸν μέγαν, ἔχοντα τὸ στόμα ὁκτὼ σταδίων μάλιστα, τριήρεσι πλαγίαις καὶ πλοίοις καὶ ἀκάτοις, ἐπ' ἀγκυρῶν ὀρμίζοντες, καὶ τᾶλλα, ἣν ἔτι ναυμαχεῖν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τολμήσωσι, παρεσκευάζοντο, καὶ ὀλίγον οὐδὲν ἐς οὐδὲν ἐπενόουν. LX. τοῖς δὲ Ἀθηναίοις, 15

1. πλείον d.i. μέγεθος τε B.d.i. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo μέγεθος. 2. καὶ ὅτι—ἦσαν] om. C.K.b.c.e. ὅτι γὰρ ἐν B. 3. τοσαῖδε A.F. ut solent. 5. ἀπῆλ-
 θον T. 6. καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι] om. A.C.D.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.i.k.
 ἐνομίσθησαν e. 7. ἀγῶνα A.C.D.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.Q.T.V.d.e.f.g.i.k.m.
 Haack. Conf. c. 68. extr. 8. δὲ d. δέ τε C.e. 9. τοσοῦτο B. μὴ g.
 ἕτερα B.i. et prima manu N. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἕτερον G. vulgo ἐκάτερα.
 11. ἔκληον D.E.F.K.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. οὖν] om. e. τε] om. i. 12. τὸ]
 om. D.Q.g. τὸ στόμα om. C.e. στάδια e. 14. καὶ] om. G.

6. καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι] If these words are omitted, the conjunction τε immediately before has, as Haack observes, nothing to answer to it. Besides, as Haack observes again, "the allies" include the Corinthians and Gylippus, who were surely of importance enough to be mentioned as taking part with the Syracusans in all their hopes and all their measures. In ἀγώνισμα, a little below, the MSS. vary, many reading ἀγῶνα. Both words occur in the same sense, the former in ch. 56, 2. 86, 2. VIII. 12, 2. 17, 2. the latter in ch. 68, 3. VI. 11, 6. II. 45, 1.

9. καθ' ἕτερα] "In either;" καθ' ἐκάτερα would signify, "in both," or, "in each."

11. ἔκληον—εὐθὺς] "They immediately began to close up the great port."

Dodwell's mistake in supposing that Thucydides meant to say that the port was closed in one day, because he uses the word εὐθὺς, arose from his not distinguishing between the imperfect and the aorist. "They began to close the port immediately;" but it does not appear from Thucydides how long a time it took to complete it. Diodorus says, "three days."

15. ὀλίγον οὐδὲν ἐς οὐδὲν ἐπενόουν] Acacius non ineleganter: nihil adeo parvum aut segne ab ulla parte animo vollebant. Sed malim, in uliam partem. Aristophanes Equit. v. 386. μηδὲν ὀλίγον ποιεῖ, ubi Scholiastes: πάντα μεγάλα κατ' αὐτοῦ ποιεῖ, καὶ μηδὲν εὐτελές. Thucydides VIII. 15, 2. καὶ ὀλίγον ἐπράσσετο οὐδὲν ἐς τὴν βοήθειαν τὴν ἐπὶ τὴν Χίον. DUKER.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

The Athenians resolve to make one great effort to force the passage, and effect their retreat by sea.

τὴν τε ἀπόκλησιν ὁρῶσι καὶ τὴν ἄλλην διάνοιαν αὐτῶν αἰσθομένοις, βουλευτέα ἐδόκει. καὶ 2
 ξυνελθόντες οἱ τε στρατηγοὶ καὶ οἱ ταξίαρχοι
 πρὸς τὴν παρούσαν ἀπορίαν τῶν τε ἄλλων
 5 καὶ ὅτι τὰ ἐπιτήδεια οὔτε αὐτίκα ἔτι εἶχον (προπέμψαντες
 γὰρ ἐς Κατάνην, ὥς ἐκπλευσόμενοι, ἀπείπον μὴ ἐπάγειν)
 οὔτε τὸ λοιπὸν ἔμελλον ἔξειν, εἰ μὴ ναυκρατήσουσιν, ἐβου-
 λεύσαντο τὰ μὲν τείχη τὰ ἄνω ἐκλιπεῖν, πρὸς δὲ αὐταῖς ταῖς
 ναυσὶν ἀπολαβόντες διατειχίσματι ὅσον οἶον τε ἐλάχιστον
 10 τοῖς τε σκεύεσι καὶ τοῖς ἀσθενέσιν ἱκανὸν γενέσθαι, τοῦτο
 μὲν φρουρεῖν, ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ ἄλλου πεζοῦ τὰς ναῦς ἀπάσας,
 ὅσαι ἦσαν καὶ δυναταὶ καὶ ἀπλοώτεραι, πάντα τινὰ ἐσβιβά-
 ζοντες πληρῶσαι, καὶ διανauμαχῆσαντες, ἣν μὲν νικῶσιν, ἐς
 Κατάνην κομίζεσθαι, ἣν δὲ μὴ, ἐμπρήσαντες τὰς ναῦς, πεζῇ
 15 ξυνταξάμενοι ἀποχωρεῖν, ἥ ἂν τάχιστα μέλλωσί τινος χω-
 ρίου ἢ βαρβαρικοῦ ἢ Ἑλληνικοῦ φίλου ἀντιλήψεσθαι. καὶ 3
 οἱ μὲν, ὥς ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς ταῦτα, καὶ ἐποίησαν· ἕκ τε γὰρ τῶν
 ἄνω τειχῶν ὑποκατέβησαν, καὶ τὰς ναῦς ἐπλήρωσαν πάσας,

1. ἀπόκλησιν D.F.H.K.Q.b.c.g. et prima manu C. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἄλλην στρατιὰν διάνοιαν i. 2. αἰσθανομένοις G.O.k.m. 5. ἐς τὰ ἐπιτήδεια T. 6. ἐς τὴν κατάνην G. ἐκπλευσούμενοι g. 7. οὔτε] εἴτε g. ἐβουλεύοντο d. 8. τὰ ἄνω] τῶν ἄνω C.K.N.b.c.d.e.k.i. αὐταῖς ταύταις e. 9. ἀποβαλόντες i. διατειχίσματι B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo διατείχισμά τι. τε post οἶον om. d.e.i.

10. ἀσθενέσιν A.D.E.F.G. ἀσθενούσιν B. ἀσθενοῦσιν Bekk. 2. 11. τοῦ] om. g. ἀπάσας B. Goell. Bekk. ceteri πάσας. 12. ἐνπλοώτεραι correct. N.V. ἐσβιβά-ζοντες A.D.F.H.N.R.T.V.d.g.i.k. 13. ἣν] εἰ i. 16. ἡ ἑλληνικοῦ ἢ βαρβαρικοῦ ἀντιλήψεσθαι K. φίλου R. 17. ταῦτα ἐποίησαν H.T.

3. οἱ ταξίαρχοι] See the note on IV. 4, 1.

8. τὰ—τείχη τὰ ἄνω] That is, the upper extremity of the Athenian lines, where they came most immediately under the cliffs of Epipolæ, and were most distant from the sea shore. Plutarch says that this upper part of the lines was joined on to the temple of Hercules, so that the Syracusans having been obliged till now to omit the offering of sacrifices in that temple, now, when the Athenians evacuated their lines, went out and sacrificed with

great solemnity. (Nicias, c. 24.) It appears then that the temple stood in what was afterwards the quarter called Neapolis, under Epipolæ, but raised on a sort of lower ridge above the valley of the Anapus.

18. ὑποκατέβησαν] “They gradually “descended,” “evacuated their upper “lines not in confusion and hurry, but “gradually and in good order.” Compare Herodot. II. 15, 6. πολλοὺς μὲν τοὺς ὑπολειπομένους—πολλοὺς δὲ τοὺς ὑποκαταβαίνοντας.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

ἀναγκάσαντες ἐσβαίνειν ὅστις καὶ ὀπωσοῦν ἐδόκει ἡλικίας
 4 μετέχων ἐπιτήδειος εἶναι. καὶ ξυνεπληρώθησαν νῆες αἱ πᾶσαι
 δέκα μάλιστα καὶ ἑκατόν· τοξότας τε ἐπ' αὐτὰς πολλοὺς καὶ
 ἀκοντιστὰς τῶν τε Ἀκαρνάνων καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ξένων ἐσεβί-
 βαζον, καὶ τᾶλλα, ὡς οἶόν τ' ἦν ἐξ ἀναγκαίου τε καὶ τοιαύ-
 5 της διανοίας, ἐπορίσαντο. ὁ δὲ Νικίας, ἐπειδὴ τὰ πολλὰ
 ἐτοῖμα ἦν, ὁρῶν [καὶ] τοὺς στρατιώτας τῷ τε παρὰ τὸ
 εἰωθὸς πολὺ ταῖς ναυσὶ κρατηθῆναι ἀθυμοῦντας, καὶ διὰ τὴν
 τῶν ἐπιτηδείων σπάνιν ὡς τάχιστα βουλομένους διακινδυ-
 νεύειν, ξυγκαλέσας ἅπαντας παρεκελεύσατό τε πρῶτον καὶ
 ἔλεξε τοιάδε.

LXI. “ ἌΝΔΡΕΣ στρατιῶται Ἀθηναίων τε καὶ τῶν
 “ ἄλλων ξυμμάχων, ὁ μὲν ἄγὼν ὁ μέλλων ὁμοίως κοινὸς

SPEECH OF
 Nicias.
 (61—64.)

We, soldiers, are men
 of too great experience
 2 to be cast down by a
 few reverses.

“ ἅπασιν ἔσται, περὶ τε σωτηρίας καὶ πατρίδος
 “ ἐκάστοις οὐχ ἦσσον ἢ τοῖς πολεμίοις· ἦν γὰρ
 “ κρατήσωμεν νῦν ταῖς ναυσὶν, ἔστι τῷ τῇ
 “ ὑπάρχουσάν που οἰκείαν πόλιν ἐπιδεῖν. ἀθυ-
 “ μεῖν δὲ οὐ χρή, οὐδὲ πᾶσχειν ὅπερ οἱ ἀπειρό-
 “ τατοι τῶν ἀνθρώπων, οἱ τοῖς πρώτοις ἀγῶσι σφαλέντες
 “ ἔπειτα διὰ παντὸς τὴν ἐλπίδα τοῦ φόβου ὁμοίαν ταῖς ξυμ-

1. ἀναγκάζοντες K. 3. ἐπ'] ἐς G. 4. ἐξεβίαζον c. 5. ὅσα B. καὶ τῆς
 τοιαύτης ἐπορίσαντο i. 7. ὁρῶν τοὺς B. Bekker. Poppo. Goell. ὁρῶν καὶ τοὺς
 A.D.E.F.G. ὁρῶν τε καὶ τοὺς T. 8. κρατηθέντες c. 9. vocis σπάνιν alterum
 v corr. loco litterarum ferme trium F. 10. τε B.D.F.G.H.N.Q.T.V.d.e.g.i.
 Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τότε. 12. στρατιῶται] om. C.G.K.f. τε] om

G.K. 15. ἐκάστῳ^{οἱς} B. 16. τῷ] τοι A. τὸ D.V.g. 17. μου οἰκείαν πάλιν g.

5. ἐξ ἀναγκαίου τε καὶ τοιαύτης δια-
 νοίας] This would be expressed in an
 inverse order in English. “As well as
 “they could upon such a plan, and
 “dictated as it was by extreme neces-
 “sity.” Τοιαύτης refers to the plan as
 described before, and ὡς οἶόν τ' ἦν ἐκ
 τοιαύτης διανοίας would mean, “as well
 “as they could provide for a naval ac-
 “tion conducted on such unusual prin-
 “ciples, when victory was to depend
 “not on skill, but on the efforts of the
 “landsmen on board.” For the ex-
 pression, ἀνάγκαιος διάνοια, see I. 61, 2.
 V. 8, 3. VI. 37, 2.

10. παρεκελεύσατο τότε] Valde friget
 illud τότε, et melior sine dubio est
 scriptura Reg. et Cass. παρεκελεύσατό
 τε. Τὸ temere repetitum videtur a
 fine vocis præcedentis. Thucyd. IV. 94,
 2. παρεκελεύετό τε καὶ ἔλεγε τοιάδε.
 DUKER.

17. πόλιν ἐπιδεῖν] Sic. VI. 69, 3. καὶ τὴν
 ὑπάρχουσαν σφίσι πατρίδα νικήσαντες
 πάλιν ἐπιδεῖν. DUKER.

20. τὴν ἐλπίδα τοῦ φόβου] Confer
 Thucydidem Orat. Phormionis II. 89.
 WASS. Hoc genus loquendi Thucy-
 didis imitatur Lucianus in Tyrannicida
 pag. 700. ἢ τις ἐλπίς τοῦ φόβου, ἢ τι

SYRACUSE. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

- “φοραῖς ἔχουσιν. ἀλλ’ ὅσοι τε Ἀθηναίων πάρεστε, πολλῶν 3
 “ἤδη πολέμων ἔμπειροι ὄντες, καὶ ὅσοι τῶν ξυμμάχων,
 “ξυστρατευόμενοι ἀεὶ, μνήσθητε τῶν ἐν τοῖς πολέμοις παρα-
 “λόγων, καὶ τὸ τῆς τύχης καὶ μεθ’ ἡμῶν ἐλπίσαντες στήναι,
 5 “καὶ ὡς ἀναμαχοῦμενοι ἀξίως τοῦδε τοῦ πλήθους, ὅσον
 “αὐτοὶ ὑμῶν αὐτῶν ἐφορᾶτε, παρασκευάζεσθε. LXII. ἃ δὲ
 “ἄρωγὰ ἐνείδομεν ἐπὶ τῇ τοῦ λιμένος στενότη-
 “τητι πρὸς τὸν μέλλοντα ὄχλον τῶν νεῶν
 “ἔσεσθαι καὶ πρὸς τὴν ἐκείνων ἐπὶ τῶν κατα-
 10 “στρωμάτων παρασκευὴν, οἷς πρότερον ἐβλαπτόμεθα, πάντα
 “καὶ ἡμῖν νῦν ἐκ τῶν παρόντων μετὰ τῶν κυβερνητῶν
 “ἐσκεμμένα ἡτοίμασται. καὶ γὰρ τοξόται πολλοὶ καὶ ἄκον- 2
 “τισταὶ ἐπιβήσονται καὶ ὄχλος, ᾧ ναυμαχίαν μὲν ποιούμενοι
 “ἐν πελάγει, οὐκ ἂν ἐχρώμεθα, διὰ τὸ βλάπτειν αὐτὸ τῆς
 15 “ἐπιστήμης τῇ βαρύτητι τῶν νεῶν, ἐν δὲ τῇ ἐνθάδε ἡναγκα-
 “σμένη ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν πεζομαχίᾳ πρόσφορα ἔσται. εὖρηται 3
 “δ’ ἡμῖν ὅσα χρὴ ἀντιναυπηγῆσαι, καὶ πρὸς τὰς τῶν ἐπωτί-
 “δων αὐτοῖς παχύτητας, ᾧπερ δὴ μάλιστα ἐβλαπτόμεθα,
 “χειρῶν σιδηρῶν ἐπιβολαί, αἱ σχήσουσι τὴν πάλιν ἀνά-

3. συστρατευόμενοι D.F.H.N.Q.T.V. στρατευόμενοι d.i. μένησθε T.
 6. παρεσκευάζεσθε B. 11. ὑμῖν A.B.E.R.f.i. μετὰ τῶν] om. e. 12. καὶ γὰρ—
 ἐπιβήσονται] om. D. γὰρ om. g. 14. ἂν post βλάπτειν om. f. 15. δὲ τῇ] τῇ om.
 G.k.m. ἡναγκασμένους c. 16. πρόσφορος V. 17. χρῆ] μὴ A.C.D.E.F.G.
 T.d.e.g.i.k.m. ἦν margo i. ἀντιναυπηγῆσαι B.G.K.N.V. Goell. Bekk. ναυ-
 πηγῆσαι f. ceteri (inter quos G. teste Bekk.) ἀντιναυπηγείσθαι. 18. αὐτοῖς]
 om. d.i. παχυτάτας D. ὅπερ D.g. δὴ accessit ex B. Bekk. Poppo. Goell.

ὑπόμνημα τῶν συμφορῶν. DUK. “The
 “expectation or anticipation of their
 “fear, takes the colour of their dis-
 “asters.” It is well known that ἐλπίς,
 though generally taken in a good sense,
 signifies very often no more than “ex-
 “pectation,” or, “looking for a thing
 “to come,” whether it be good or bad.

3. μνήσθητε — καὶ — παρασκευάζεσθε] These words answer to one another, the
 participle ἐλπίσαντες being inserted as
 in a parenthesis; for καὶ ἐλπίσαντες is
 equivalent to ἅμα τῇ ἐλπίδι, or ἐλπί-
 σαντες ἅμα.

16. πρόσφορα ἔσται] One MS. reads
 πρόσφορος, as if to avoid the apparent
 solecism. But πρόσφορα refers to every

thing which had been contrived for the
 approaching engagement; τὰ εἰρημένα,
 as in the preceding sentence, πάντα
 ἐσκεμμένα ἡτοίμασται.

17. ὅσα χρὴ ἀντιναυπηγῆσαι] Göller
 reads χρῆν, but the present tense, when
 speaking of a thing so completely un-
 finished, seems quite defensible. For
 although, strictly speaking, the grap-
 ples may have been already fixed on
 the ships when Nicias spoke, (and yet
 even this does not appear certain,) yet
 the use of them was yet to come; and
 therefore it was quite allowable to say,
 “We have thought of every thing
 “which we have to do in our ships, to
 “fit them to encounter the enemy.”

SYRACUSE. A. C. 413, Olymp. 91. 4.

- “ κρουσιν τῆς προσπεσούσης νεὼς, ἣν τὰ ἐπὶ τούτοις οἱ ἐπι-
 4 “ βάται ὑπουργῶσιν. ἐς τοῦτο γὰρ δὴ ἠναγκάσμεθα, ὥστε
 “ πεζομαχεῖν ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν, καὶ τὸ μήτε αὐτοὺς ἀνακρού-
 “ εσθαι, μήτ’ ἐκείνους ἐᾶν, ὠφέλιμον φαίνεται, ἅλλως τε καὶ
 “ τῆς γῆς, πλὴν ὅσον ἂν ὁ πεζὸς ἡμῶν ἐπέχη, πολεμίας 5
 “ οὔσης. LXIII. ὧν χρὴ μεμνημένους διαμάχεσθαι ὅσον
 “ ἂν δύνησθε, καὶ μὴ ἐξωθεῖσθαι ἐς αὐτήν, ἀλλὰ ξυμπεσού-
 “ σης νηὶ νεὼς μὴ πρότερον ἀξιούν ἀπολύ-
 “ εσθαι ἢ τοὺς ἀπὸ τοῦ πολεμίου καταστρώ-
 2 “ ματος ὀπλίτας ἀπαράξητε. καὶ ταῦτα τοῖς 10
 “ ὀπλίταις οὐχ ἦσσαν τῶν ναυτῶν παρακε-
 “ λεύομαι, ὅσῳ τῶν ἄνωθεν μᾶλλον τὸ ἔργον
 “ τοῦτο· ὑπάρχει δ’ ἡμῖν ἔτι νῦν γε τὰ πλείω
 3 “ τῷ πεζῷ ἐπικρατεῖν. τοῖς δὲ ναύταις παραινῶ,
 “ καὶ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ τῷδε καὶ δέομαι, μὴ ἐκπεπλήχθαι τι ταῖς 15
 “ ξυμφοραῖς ἄγαν, τήν τε παρασκευὴν ἀπὸ τῶν καταστρω-
 “ μάτων βελτίω νῦν ἔχοντας καὶ τὰς ναῦς πλείους, ἐκείνην τε
 “ τὴν ἡδονὴν ἐνθυμείσθαι, ὥς ἀξία ἐστὶ διασώσασθαι, οἱ τέως
 “ Ἀθηναῖοι νομιζόμενοι καὶ μὴ ὄντες ὑμῶν, τῆς τε φωνῆς τῇ
 “ ἐπιστήμῃ καὶ τῶν τρόπων τῇ μιμήσει, ἐθαυμάζεσθε κατὰ 20
 “ τὴν Ἑλλάδα, καὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς τῆς ἡμετέρας οὐκ ἔλασσον
 “ κατὰ τὸ ὠφελεῖσθαι, ἔς τε τὸ φοβερόν τοῖς ὑπηκόοις καὶ
 4 “ τὸ μὴ ἀδικεῖσθαι πολὺ πλεῖον μετείχετε. ὥστε κοινωνοὶ

3. ἀνακρούσασθαι E.F. 4. εἰν ὠφέλιμον φαίνεται A. εἰν F. 5. ἐπέχει E.F.
 οὔσης

H.Q.R.f.g.i. 6. ἐσομένης B. 7. δυνήσησθε Q. 8. ἀξιούν B.G.K.d.e.f.i.
 Valla. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀξίον. 9. ἢ B.K.N.V.c.f. Haack.
 Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ἦν A.C.D.F.G.H.T.k. ἦν E. vulgo ἦν μή. 10. ὀπλίτας]
 om. e. 13. ἑμῖν R.T. γε] om. i. τὰ] μιν Q. 16. συμφοραῖς C.D.F.V.e.
 17. βελτίον G. 18. διασώζεσθαι K. αἶτε ὡς V. 19. ἡμῶν e. 20. τῇ μιμήσει]
 om. c. 21. τῆς ἐλλάδος i. 22. ὠφελεῖσθαι] ὠφ. ἐς τε τὸ ὠφελεῖσθαι E. ἐς]
 ὡς i. 23. τὸ ἀδικεῖσθαι A.C.D.E.F.G.H.K.M.R.T.c.d.e.f.g.i. τὸ διακεῖσθαι L.O.
 P.k.m. πλεῖον B.d.i. πλείω C.L.O.P.e. ὡς, omissa τε, D.g. κεκοινωνημένοι d.i.

9. τοὺς ἀπὸ τοῦ—καταστρώματος—
 ἀπαράξητε] That is, τοὺς ἐπὶ τῷ κατα-
 στρώματι—ἀπαράξητε ἀπ’ αὐτοῦ. See
 the note on I. 50, 3.

23. πολὺ πλεῖον μετείχετε] This must
 be considered as an exaggeration,
 grounded upon the fact that the μέτοι-

κοι formed a large proportion of the
 seamen of the Athenian navy, and thus
 became feared by the subject states
 placed within reach of the fleets of
 Athens. And for the same reason they
 were protected at Athens more than
 was generally the case with persons of

SYRACUSE A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

“μόνοι ἐλευθέρως ἡμῖν τῆς ἀρχῆς ὄντες, δικαίως αὐτὴν νῦν
 “μὴ καταπροδίδετε, καταφρονήσαντες δὲ Κορινθίων τε, οὓς
 “πολλάκις νενικήκατε, καὶ Σικελιωτῶν, ὧν οὐδ’ ἀντιστῆναι
 “οὐδεὶς ἕως ἡκμαζε τὸ ναυτικὸν ἡμῖν ἡξίωσεν, ἀμύνασθε
 5 “αὐτοὺς, καὶ δείξατε ὅτι καὶ μετὰ ἀσθενείας καὶ ξυμφορῶν
 “ἡ ὑμετέρα ἐπιστήμη κρείσσων ἐστὶν ἐτέρας εὐτυχούσης
 “ρώμης. LXIV. τοὺς τε Ἀθηναίους ὑμῶν πάλιν αὖ καὶ
 “τάδε ὑπομιμνήσκω, ὅτι οὔτε ναὺς ἐν τοῖς νεωσοίοις ἄλλας
 10 “ὁμοίας ταῖσδε οὔτε ὀπλιτῶν ἡλικίαν ὑπελί-
 “πετε, εἴτε ξυμβήσεται τι ἄλλο ἢ τὸ κρατεῖν
 “ὑμῖν, τοὺς τε ἐνθάδε πολεμίους εὐθὺς ἐπ’
 “ἐκεῖνα πλεουσומένους, καὶ τοὺς ἐκεῖ ὑπο-
 “λοίπους ἡμῶν ἀδυνάτους ἐσομένους τοὺς τε
 “αὐτοῦ καὶ τοὺς ἐπελθόντας ἀμύνασθαι, καὶ
 15 “οἱ μὲν ἂν ὑπὸ Συρακοσίοις εὐθὺς γίγνοισθε, οἷς αὐτοὶ ἴστε
 “οἷα γνώμη ἐπήλθετε, οἱ δ’ ἐκεῖ ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίοις. ὥστε
 “ἐν ἐνὶ τῷδε ὑπὲρ ἀμφοτέρων ἀγῶνι καθεστῶτες καρτερή-
 “σατε, εἴπερ ποτὲ, καὶ ἐνθυμεῖσθε καθ’ ἐκάστους τε καὶ
 “ξύμπαντες, ὅτι οἱ ἐν ταῖς ναυσὶν ὑμῶν νῦν ἐσόμενοι, καὶ
 20 “πεξοὶ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις εἰσὶ καὶ νῆες καὶ ἡ ὑπόλοιπος πόλις

For you, Athenian
 citizens, remember
 that your all is at
 stake this day; your
 all, individually and
 nationally; your own
 liberty and safety; and
 the resources and the
 great name of Athens.

1. δικαίως αὐτὴν d.g.i. Goell. Bekk. ceteri δικαίως ἂν αὐτὴν. 2. μὴ] om.
 A.F. καταπροδίδετε A.B.C.D.F.H.K.M.N.T.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.i.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
 καταπροδοίητε L.O.P. καταπροδίδωτε E. vulgo καταπροδίδετε. 3. πολλάκις
 μὲν νενικήκατε G. 4. ἡκμασε d. ἀμύνασθε d.i. 5. ὅτι μετὰ B. ἀσθενείας
 τῶν ξυμφορῶν e. 6. κρείττων d.f.i. εὐτυχούσης ἐτέρας D.N.Q.V.g. ἐτέρας
 ἐντυχούσης F. 7. ἡμῶν A.C.D.E.F.G.H.K.L.M.N.O.T.V.d.e.f.g.i.k. ἡ ὑμῶν B.
 καὶ] om. V. 8. ὅτε A. 9. ὑπελείπετε N. 11. ἐπέκεινα K.M. 12. πλευ-
 σομένους A. πλευσομένους B.D.F.T.V.f.g.i. 13. ὑμῶν B. 15. γένοισθε
 L.O.P. γίγνησθε R.V.e. 16. οἷα A. 18. τε] om. B. 19. ξύμπαντας
 D.N.V.g. νῦν ὑμῶν c. 20. ἡ] om. A.B.C.D.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.T.V.f.g.k.m.

their class in other parts of Greece, and stood in a more favoured position as compared with the actual citizens. Compare I. 121, 4. 143, 1, 2. and Xenoph. de Repub. Athen. I. 10, seqq. [Poppo and Göller have misunderstood the last words of this note, as if I had meant to say that the condition of the μέτοικοι was more favoured than that of the citizens. I meant to say that their relation towards the actual

citizens was less unfavourable than the relation of μέτοικοι to citizens in other states of Greece.]

1. δικαίως—μὴ καταπροδίδετε] “We “may justly call on you not to betray “it now to its ruin.” Δικαίως is synonymous with ὡς τὸ δίκαιον βούλεται.

6. ἐτέρας—ρώμης, i. e. ἐτέρων] Compare VII. 17, 4. σφετέραν ἀντίταξιν, and V. 26, 5. παρ’ ἀμφοτέροις τοῖς πράγμασι. GÖLLER.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

“καὶ τὸ μέγα ὄνομα τῶν Ἀθηνῶν, περὶ ὧν εἴ τις τι ἕτερος
 “ἐτέρου προφέρει ἢ ἐπιστήμη ἢ εὐψυχία, οὐκ ἂν ἐν ἄλλῳ
 “μᾶλλον καιρῷ ἀποδειξάμενος, αὐτὸς τε αὐτῷ ὠφέλιμος
 “γένοιτο καὶ τοῖς ξύμπασιν σωτήριος.”

LXV. Ὁ μὲν Νικίας τοσαῦτα παρακελευσάμενος εὐθὺς 5
 2 ἐκέλευε πληροῦν τὰς ναῦς. τῷ δὲ Γυλίππῳ καὶ τοῖς Συρακο-
 The Syracusans take σίοις παρῇν μὲν αἰσθάνεσθαι, ὁρῶσι καὶ αὐτὴν
 measures against the τὴν παρασκευὴν, ὅτι ναυμαχήσουσιν οἱ Ἀθη-
 new inventions of the ναῖοι, προηγγέλθη δὲ αὐτοῖς καὶ ἡ ἐπιβολὴ
 Athenians, and exhort
 3 their men to the battle. τῶν σιδηρῶν χειρῶν. καὶ πρὸς τε τᾶλλα ἐξερ- 10
 τύσαντο ὡς ἕκαστα, καὶ πρὸς τοῦτο· τὰς γὰρ πρῶρας καὶ
 τῆς νεῶς ἄνω ἐπὶ πολὺν κατεβύρσωσαν, ὅπως ἂν ἀπολισθάνοι
 4 καὶ μὴ ἔχοι ἀντιλαβὴν ἢ χεῖρ ἐπιβαλλομένη. καὶ ἐπειδὴ
 πάντα ἐτοῖμα ἦν, παρεκελεύσαντο ἐκείνοις οἱ τε στρατηγοὶ
 καὶ Γύλιππος, καὶ ἔλεξαν τοιάδε. 15

LXVI. “ὍΤΙ μὲν καλὰ τὰ προειργασμένα, καὶ ὑπὲρ
 “καλῶν τῶν μελλόντων ὁ ἀγὼν ἔσται, ὃ Συρακόσιοι καὶ
 SPEECH OF “ξύμμαχοι, οἱ τε πολλοὶ δοκεῖτε ἡμῖν εἰδέναι
 GYLIPPUS “(οὐδὲ γὰρ ἂν οὕτως αὐτῶν προθύμως ἀντε-
 AND THE SY- “λάβεσθε), καὶ εἴ τις μὴ ἐπὶ ὅσον δεῖ ῥῆσθαι, 20
 RACUSAN “σημανοῦμεν. Ἀθηναίους γὰρ ἐς τὴν χώραν
 GENERALS. “τὴνδε ἐλθόντας, πρῶτον μὲν ἐπὶ τῆς Σικελίας
 (66—68.) “καταδουλώσει, ἔπειτ’ εἰ κατορθώσειαν, καὶ
 2 Our past victories are “τῆς Πελοποννήσου καὶ τῆς ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος,

νῶν
 1. ἀθηναίων B. ἀθηναίων P. καὶ περὶ O. τι] om. f.i. τῇ E. ἕτερος] ἕροιτα
 P. om. Q. 2. προσφέρει b. 3. ἐποδειξάμενος T. ἐαυτῶν B. 4. γένοιτο]
 εἰθίς i. σωτηρίους F. 5. τοσάδε B. 6. ἐκέλευσε P. d. 7. ὁρῶσι δὲ
 καὶ L. O. P. 9. ἐπιβολὴ A. B. C. D. E. F. H. N. O. R. T. V. c. f. g. k. cum Polluce I.
 120. et Tusano. Haack. Porro. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἐπιβουλή. 10. τᾶλλα]
 πολλὰ C. d. e. i. ἐξηρτήσαντο H. d. ἐξυρτήσαντο F. T. 12. νεῶς τὰ ἄνω O.
 κατεβύρσωσαν B. καὶ ὅπως Q. f. i. ἀπολισθάνοι e. ἀπολισθάνει d. 13. ἔχῃ f.
 ἀντιλαβεῖν ἢ χεῖρ H. T. ἢ χεῖρ ἀντιλαβὴν i. qui mox ἐπιλαβόμενοι. 14. πάντα
 ἐτοῖμα A. D. E. F. G. ἐτοῖμα πάντα B. Bekk. 2. ἐκείνοις] ἐπ’ ἐκείνοις K. M.
 15. καὶ ὁ γύλιππος K. O. f. 16. καλὰ] κατὰ d. i. 17. καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι e.
 19. ἂν] om. L. αὐτῶν οὕτως B. 20. ἐπὶ] om. L. δεῖ] δὲ A. i. ῥῆσῃτε D.
 21. τὴν] om. Q. 22. τῆς] τῇ τῆς e. τῇ corr. G. om. g. 23. ἔπειτα δὲ B.
 24. πελοποννήσου τε καὶ B.

12. τῆς νεῶς ἄνω ἐπὶ πολὺ] That is, “of the ship;” ἄνω, “in the upper
 ἐπὶ πολὺ τῆς νεῶς, “over a great portion “works.” See II. 76, 4.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

“καὶ ἀρχὴν τὴν ἥδη μεγίστην τῶν τε πρὶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ
 “τῶν νῦν κекτημένων, πρῶτοι ἀνθρώπων ὑποστάντες τῷ
 “ναυτικῷ, ὥπερ πάντα κατέσχον, τὰς μὲν νενικήκατε ἥδη
 “ναυμαχίας, τὴν δ’ ἐκ τοῦ εἰκότος νῦν νικήσετε. ἄνδρες γὰρ
 5 “ἐπειδὴν ὧ ἀξιούσι προὔχειν κολουθῶσι, τό γ’ ὑπόλοιπον
 “αὐτῶν τῆς δόξης ἀσθενέστερον αὐτὸ ἑαυτοῦ ἐστὶν ἢ εἰ μὴδ’
 “ὤθήθησαν τὸ πρῶτον, καὶ τῷ παρ’ ἐλπίδα τοῦ αὐχήματος
 “σφαλλόμενοι καὶ παρὰ ἰσχὺν τῆς δυνάμεως ἐνδιδόασιν· ὁ
 “νῦν Ἀθηναίους εἰκὸς πεπονθέναι. LXVII. ἡμῶν δὲ τό τε
 10 “ὑπάρχον πρότερον, ὥπερ καὶ ἀνεπιστήμονες
 “ἔτι ὄντες ἀπετολμήσαμεν, βεβαιότερον νῦν,
 “καὶ τῆς δοκίσεως προσγεγεννημένης αὐτῷ, τὸ
 “κρατίστους εἶναι εἰ τοὺς κρατίστους ἐνική-
 “σαμεν, διπλασία ἐκάστου ἢ ἐλπίς. τὰ δὲ
 15 “πολλὰ πρὸς τὰς ἐπιχειρήσεις ἢ μεγίστη
 “ἐλπίς μεγίστην καὶ τὴν προθυμίαν παρέ-
 “χεται. τά τε τῆς ἀντιμιμήσεως αὐτῶν τῆς παρασκευῆς 2
 “ἡμῶν τῷ μὲν ἡμετέρῳ τρόπῳ ξυνήθη τέ ἐστι, καὶ οὐκ
 “ἀνάρμοστοι πρὸς ἑκάστον† αὐτῶν ἐσόμεθα· οἱ δ’, ἐπειδὴν

1. καὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν O. τῶν ἥδη i. 2. ἀποστάντες P. 3. ἥδη ex B. re-
 ceperunt Bekk. Poppo. Goell. 4. εἰκότως E.F.G.m. 5. κολουθῶσι A.F.O.
 V.f. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀκολουθῶσι B.L.P.c. ἀκολουθοῦσι Q. κολασθῶσι e.g.
 vulgo κολουσθῶσι. γε λοιπὸν B. 9. ἀθηναίους νῦν f. εἰκὸς] ὡς εἰκὸς i.
 ὑμῶν A.B.C.F.H.K.L.M.O.P.R.c.e.f.g.i.k.m. 10. ὅπερ g. 11. βεβαιότε-
 ras f. 12. καὶ] om. A.D.F.H.f.g.m. προσγεγεννημένης A.B.C.D.E.F.H.K.
 L.N.O.Q.V.c.e.g.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. προγεγεννημένης d.k. vulgo προσ-
 γενομένης. 14. τὰ δὲ—ἐλπίς] om. A.C.D.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.Q.V.g.e.k.m.
 16. παρέχετε L.O.k. 17. τά τε] τάδε M. 19. πρὸς ἑκάστον B. Bekk.
 πρὸς ἐκάστην L.O. Poppo. vulgo πρὸς τὴν ἐκάστην. αὐτῷ D.

2. ὑποστάντες—κατέσχον] “With-
 “standing that navy with which they
 “were overbearing every thing.” Com-
 pare IV. 92, 3.

7. τῷ παρ’ ἐλπίδα, κ. τ. λ.] The ex-
 pression τῷ παρ’ ἐλπίδα occurs again,
 IV. 62, 2. and is there used like a sin-
 gle substantive, equivalent to τῷ πα-
 ραλόγῳ. Now if τῷ παρ’ ἐλπίδα τοῦ
 αὐχήματος can be taken together to sig-
 nify, “in the disappointment of their
 “boasting,” the antithesis with παρὰ
 ἰσχὺν τῆς δυνάμεως is more complete,

and the order of the words is better
 preserved. Otherwise τοῦ αὐχήματος
 must depend on σφαλλόμενοι, “By an
 “unlooked-for disappointment failing
 “of their vaunts, they yield beyond
 “the degree of their power,” i. e. more
 than is warranted by what they have
 yet the power to effect.

12. τὸ κρατίστους εἶναι] Compare VII.
 36, 5. τὸ ἀντίπρωρον ξυγκροῦσαι.

19. πρὸς ἑκάστον†] The common
 reading here, πρὸς τὴν ἐκάστην is not
 justified by any of the instances quoted

SYRACUSE. A. C. 413. Olym. 91. 4.

- “ πολλοὶ μὲν ὀπλῖται ἐπὶ τῶν καταστρωμάτων παρὰ τὸ
 “ καθέστηκός ὧσι, πολλοὶ δὲ καὶ ἀκοντισταὶ χερσαῖοι, ὥς
 “ εἰπεῖν, Ἀκαρνᾶνές τε καὶ ἄλλοι ἐπὶ ναῦς ἀναβάντες, οἱ
 “ οὐδ’ ὅπως καθεζομένους χρὴ τὸ βέλος ἀφεῖναι εὐρήσουσι,
 “ πῶς οὐ σφαλοῦσί τε τὰς ναῦς καὶ ἐν σφίσιν αὐτοῖς πάντες, 5
 3 “ οὐκ ἐν τῷ αὐτῶν τρόπῳ κινούμενοι, τaráζονται; ἐπεὶ καὶ
 “ τῷ πλήθει τῶν νεῶν οὐκ ὠφελήσονται, εἴ τις καὶ τόδε
 “ ὑμῶν, ὅτι οὐκ ἴσαις ναυμαχήσει, πεφόβηται· ἐν ὀλίγῳ γὰρ
 “ πολλαὶ ἀργότεραι μὲν ἐς τὸ δρᾶν τι ὧν βούλονται ἔσονται,
 “ ῥᾶστα δὲ ἐς τὸ βλάπτεσθαι ἀφ’ ὧν ἡμῖν παρεσκεύασται. 10
 4 “ τὸ δ’ ἀληθέστατον γινώτε, ἐξ ὧν ἡμεῖς οἴομεθα σαφῶς
 “ πεπύσθαι· ὑπερβαλλόντων γὰρ αὐτοῖς τῶν κακῶν, καὶ
 “ βιαζόμενοι ὑπὸ τῆς παρούσης ἀπορίας, ἐς ἀπόνοιαν καθε-
 “ στήκασιν, οὐ παρασκευῆς πίστει μᾶλλον ἢ τύχης †ἀποκιν-
 “ δυνεύσει† οὕτως ὅπως δύνανται, ἢ ἢ βιασάμενοι ἐκπλεύ- 15

2. δὲ καὶ ἀκοντισταὶ A. B. D. F. H. L. N. O. P. V. f. g. k. m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omitt. καί. 3. ἀναβάντες] om. g. 4. ἀφῆναι g. 5. πάντες] om. c. 6. αὐτῶν E. G. K. N. R. V. i. m. εἰς τῶν B. Verbi τaráζονται τ prius corr. F. BEKK. 8. ἡμῶν D. N. V. g. 9. ἐσόμενοι C. e. 10. ῥᾶστα K. M. e. δὲ] γὰρ K. 11. ἀληθέ-
 στερον Q. σαφῶς G. 12. ὑπερβαλλόντων K. τῶν] om. D. g. 15. ἢ ἢ] ἢ α Q.

by Götter or by Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 264, 5; for though it is correct to say, τὴν ἀντιμίμησιν ἐκάστην, or ἐκάστην τὴν ἀντιμίμησιν, yet the article here belongs not to the adjective, but to the substantive, and cannot be an argument for allowing such an expression as τὴν ἐκάστην. Thus ταύτην τὴν πόλιν, or τὴν πόλιν ταύτην, are correct expressions, but who ever heard of τὴν ταύτην, without any substantive at all?

4. ὅπως καθεζομένους—ἀφεῖναι] “Will not so much as know how to discharge their javelins, stationary as they must be in one place,” i. e. without the room and free power of movement to which they were accustomed on shore. Καθεζομένους signifies, “as they must be sitting still, in a manner, in one spot.”

13. ἐς ἀπόνοιαν καθεστήκασιν, οὐ παρασκευῆς πίστει μᾶλλον, ἢ τύχης ἀποκινδυνεύουσι, οὕτως ὅπως δύνανται] Suspicion, Scholiasten legisse ἀποκινδυνεύουσι. Hoc multo clariorem reddit sententiam; et

oratio apte in hunc modum procedit: ἐς ἀπόνοιαν καθεστήκασιν ἀποκινδυνεύουσι οὕτως, ὅπως, δύνανται, οὐ μᾶλλον πίστει παρασκευῆς, ἢ τύχης eo dementia venerunt, ut non male Acacius, ut, non tam adparatu suo, quam incerta fortune alea, confisi, periculum, quocumque modo possunt, facere velint. DUK.

14. οὐ παρασκευῆς πίστει, κ. τ. λ.] “They are reduced to desperation, not so much relying on their actual force, as risking their fortune in the only way now left to them.” Ἐς ἀπόνοιαν καθεστήκασιν is equivalent to saying, ἀπονενοημένων ἀνθρώπων βουλευμάτων ἐπιχειροῦσιν, “they are reduced to make a desperate effort.” The substantive ἀποκινδυνεύουσι occurs in no other place, so far as I am aware, and thus some may prefer Duker’s conjecture, ἀποκινδυνεύουσι. Yet it is so agreeable to analogy, that I have little doubt of its genuineness; and a double antithesis is thus gained between παρασκευῆς and τύχης, πίστει and ἀποκινδυνεύουσι.

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“σωσιν ἢ κατὰ γῆν μετὰ τοῦτο τὴν ἀποχώρησιν ποιῶνται,
 “ὥς τῶν γε παρόντων οὐκ ἂν πράξαντες χεῖρον. LXVIII.

Fight then to obtain
 at once a most right-
 eous vengeance, and
 5 to ensure to Sicily a
 durable freedom, and
 an eternal glory.

“πρὸς οὖν ἀταξίαν τε τοιαύτην, καὶ τύχην
 “ἀνδρῶν ἑαυτὴν παραδεδωκυῖαν πολεμιοτά-
 “των, ὀργῇ προσμίζωμεν, καὶ νομίσωμεν ἅμα
 “μὲν νομιμώτατον εἶναι πρὸς τοὺς ἐναντίους,
 “οἱ ἂν ὥς ἐπὶ τιμωρίᾳ τοῦ προσπεσόντος
 “δικαιώσωσιν ἀποπλήσαι τῆς γνώμης τὸ θυμούμενον, ἅμα
 “δὲ ἐχθροὺς ἀμύνασθαι ἐγγενησόμενον ἡμῖν, [καὶ] τὸ λεγό-
 10 “μενόν που ἡδιστον εἶναι. ὥς δὲ ἐχθροὶ καὶ ἔχθιστοι, πάν-
 “τες ἴστε, οἱ γε ἐπὶ τὴν ἡμετέραν ἦλθον δουλωσόμενοι, ἐν
 “ᾧ, εἰ κατώρθωσαν, ἀνδράσι μὲν ἂν τὰ ἀλγίστα προσέθε-
 “σαν, παισὶ δὲ καὶ γυναιξὶ τὰ ἀπρεπέστατα, πόλει δὲ τῇ
 “πάσῃ τὴν αἰσχίστην ἐπὶ κλήσιν. ἀνθ' ὧν μὴ μαλακισθῆναί 3
 15 “τινα πρέπει, μηδὲ τὸ ἀκινδύνως ἀπελθεῖν αὐτοὺς κέρδος
 “νομίσαι. τοῦτο μὲν γὰρ καὶ ἐὰν κρατήσωσιν, ὁμοίως δρά-

1. ποιοῦνται E.F.i. 2. τῶν] τε F. οὐκ ἂν] kân V. πράξαντες A. Goell. Dobræus. Bekk. vulgo πράξοντες. 3. πρὸς] πως f. 4. αὐτὴν B. 5. νομίσωμεν C.K. 7. ὥς] ἀπλῶς L.O.P. ἐπὶ τιμωρίᾳ τοῦ προσπεσόντος] om. L.O. 8. δικαίω-
 σιν V. τῆς γνώμης] om. g. 9. ἀμύνεσθαι D.g.i. ἐγγενησόμενον A.D.E.F.G.
 ἐκγενησόμενον B. Bekk. 2. καὶ] om. i. uncis inclusit Poppo. 12. τὰ λγίστα
 Q. Bekker. Goell. προσέθηκαν c. 15. μήτε L.O.k. 16. καὶ] om. K.

2. οὐκ ἂν πράξαντες] I have followed Bekker and Dobree in restoring the aorist here instead of the future, and regret that I have not done so in similar passages in the earlier books. See Dobree, Index in Thucyd. “ἂν cum “futuro.”

5. καὶ νομίσωμεν, κ. τ. λ.] For the construction νομιμώτατον εἶναι οἱ ἂν—δικαιώσωσιν, instead of νομιμώτατον εἶναι τὸ δικαιῶσαι, see II. 44, 2. τὸ δ' εὐτυχές, οἱ ἂν—λάχωσιν, and the note there. The sense, however obscurely expressed, seems to be as follows: “Let us think that it is at once *most* “lawful in dealing with our enemies, “for men to think themselves entitled, “in a case of taking vengeance on an “aggressor, to glut all their heart’s “animosity, and at the same time that, “in gaining thus our full revenge, we “shall gain what even to a proverb is “accounted *most delightful*.” I think

that ἐγγενησόμενον depends on νομίσω-
 μεν, and I should agree with Poppo
 in thinking that the conjunction before
 τὸ λεγόμενόν που would be better omit-
 ted. As the text now stands, we must
 either connect ἐχθροὺς ἀμύνασθαι and
 τὸ λεγόμενόν που ἡδιστον εἶναι, making
 both the subject to ἐγγενησόμενον, “we
 “shall have vengeance, and what all
 “surely allow to be so delightful,”
 i. e. we shall get vengeance, and that
 is what all surely allow to be most
 delightful; or else we must connect
 ἐγγενησόμενον and ἡδιστον εἶναι, refer-
 ring both to the same subject, ἐχθροὺς
 ἀμύνασθαι, and taking the words τὸ
 λεγόμενόν που as standing by them-
 selves, “and let us think that vengeance
 “will be ours, and that it is, even to
 “a proverb, most delightful;” τὸ λε-
 γόμενόν που “according, if I mistake
 “not, to the proverb.”

SYRACUSE. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

“ σουσι· τὸ δὲ, πραξάντων ἐκ τοῦ εἰκότος ἂ βουλόμεθα,
 “ τούσδε τε κολασθῆναι, καὶ τῇ πάσῃ Σικελίᾳ καρπουμένη
 “ καὶ πρὶν ἐλευθερίαν βεβαιοτέραν παραδοῦναι, καλὸς ὁ
 “ ἄγών. καὶ κινδύνων οὗτοι σπανιώτατοι, οἱ ἂν ἐλάχιστα
 “ ἐκ τοῦ σφαλῆναι βλάπτοντες πλείστα διὰ τὸ εὐτυχῆσαι
 “ ὠφελῶσιν.”

LXIX. Καὶ οἱ μὲν τῶν Συρακοσίων στρατηγοὶ καὶ Γύ-
 λιππος, τοιαῦτα καὶ αὐτοὶ τοῖς σφετέροις στρατιώταις παρα-
 κελευσάμενοι, ἀντεπλήρουν τὰς ναῦς εὐθύς,
 ἐπειδὴ καὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἡσθάνοντο. ὁ δὲ 10
 Νικίας ὑπὸ τῶν παρόντων ἐκπεπληγμένος, καὶ
 ὁρῶν οἷος ὁ κίνδυνος καὶ ὥς ἐγγὺς ἦδη ἦν,
 ἐπειδὴ καὶ ὅσον οὐκ ἔμελλον ἀνάγεσθαι, καὶ
 νομίσας, ὅπερ πάσχουσιν ἐν τοῖς μεγάλοις
 ἀγῶσι, πάντα τε ἔργῳ ἔτι σφίσιν ἐνδεᾶ εἶναι 15
 καὶ λόγῳ αὐτοῖς οὐπω ἱκανὰ εἰρῆσθαι, αὐθις τῶν τριηράρχων
 ἕνα ἕκαστον ἀνεκάλει, πατρόθεν τε ἐπονομάζων, καὶ αὐτοὺς

1. τὸ δὲ] τό τε L.O. τότε δε k. πραξάντων ἡμῶν ἐκ B. εἰκότως F. 2. τε] om.
 C.G.K.c. τε καὶ R.d. καὶ ἐν τῇ e. καρπουμένην B. 3. καὶ] om. D.g.
 ἀποδοῦναι c. 6. ὠφελῶσιν B. Porro. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὠφελούσι. 8. στρατι-
 ωταις] om. c.i. παρασκευασάμενοι O. 12. ὁρῶν] om. f. ἦν] om. B.
 15. πάντα τὰ ἔργα i. ἔργα etiam Q.R.V. ἔτι] om. A.D.E.F.H.Q.g.i. ἐνδεᾶ
 ἔτι σφίσιν K. σφίσιν om. G. 16. λόγων i. οὕτω E. τριηραρχῶν E.V.

10. ἐπειδὴ καὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἡσθά-
 νοντο] Recte Scholiastes supplet, πλη-
 ροῦντας τὰς ναῦς. Crebræ sunt hoc
 genus ellipses in Thucydide, III. 55, 3. ἐν
 μέντοι τῷ πολέμῳ οὐδὲν ἐκπρεπέστερον
 ὑπὸ ἡμῶν οὔτε ἐπάθετε, οὔτε ἐμελλήσατε,
 nimir. πάσχειν. V. 80, 2. οὐ μέντοι εὐθύς
 γε ἀπίστη τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ἀλλὰ διανοήθη,
 (nempe ἀποστῆναι αὐτῶν,) ὅτι καὶ τοὺς
 Ἀργεῖους ἰώρα, scil. ἀποστάντας. ut
 Schol. VI. 76, 3. τῇ δὲ αὐτῇ ἰδέα ἐκείνᾳ
 τε ἔσχον, καὶ τὰ ἐνθαδε νῦν πειρῶνται,
 nempe ἔχειν. Observavit supra et alia
 Henr. Stephanus. Duk.

15. σφίσιν—αὐτοῖς] It is remarkable
 that these two words should occur in
 the same sentence as applied to the
 same subject. But the first is used as
 if νομίζοντες had been expressed after
 πάσχουσιν, and considers the words

πάντα τε—εἶναι as the thought ex-
 pressed aloud of those placed ἐν τοῖς
 μεγάλοις ἀγῶσι. Afterwards αὐτοῖς
 follows, as if Thucydides himself were
 stating what their feeling was, without
 putting it in a manner into their own
 mouths.

17. πατρόθεν ἐπονομάζων] Calling
 him by what was equivalent to his sur-
 name, in order to distinguish his family,
 and thus reminding him, by the very
 manner of addressing him, of the family
 honours which he had to maintain.
 For the father's name was the son's
 surname, as in the Norman names,
 “ Fitzgerald,” “ Fitzwilliam,” &c.; and
 it served the more readily to distinguish
 a family, because an elder son generally
 took the name of his grandfather, and
 thus there were two names handed

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ὀνομαστί καὶ φυλὴν, ἀξίων τό τε καθ' ἑαυτὸν, ᾧ ὑπῆρχε
λαμπρότητός τι, μὴ προδιδόναι τινὰ, καὶ τὰς πατρικὰς ἀρετὰς,
ὧν ἐπιφανεῖς ἦσαν οἱ πρόγονοι, μὴ ἀφανίζουσιν, πατρίδος τε
τῆς ἐλευθερωτάτης ὑπομιμνήσκων καὶ τῆς ἐν αὐτῇ ἀνεπιτά-
5 κτου πᾶσιν ἐς τὴν δίαιταν ἐξουσίας, ἄλλα τε λέγων ὅσα ἐν
τῷ τοιούτῳ ἤδη τοῦ καιροῦ ὄντες ἄνθρωποι, οὐ πρὸς τὸ δοκεῖν
τινὶ ἀρχαιολογεῖν φυλαξάμενοι, εἶποιεν ἂν, καὶ ὑπὲρ ἀπάντων
παραπλήσια ἔς τε γυναῖκας καὶ παῖδας καὶ θεοὺς πατρώους

1. τό τε] τε τὸ K. ὧν i. 2. τι] τε A.F. 3. ἀφανίζουσιν G. ἀτιμάζουσιν R.d.i.
4. ἐλευθεριωτάτης E. 5. ἐν τῷ τοιούτῳ] ἐν τούτῳ P. ἑαυτῷ τοιούτῳ C.e.
6. ὄντος C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.R.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.k.m. 7. τινὰ Q.R.f.i. 8. γυναί-
κάς τε καὶ K.

down in the principal line of every family, which in each successive generation were alternately name and surname. Such was the case with the names of Callias and Hipponicus,—Cimon and Miltiades,—Nicias and Niceratus,—Alcibiades and Clinias,—which occur in their respective families in alternate generations. There is a good article on the words *πάτρα, φρατρία*, and *φυλὴ*, in the Appendix to the first volume of Wachsmuth's *Hellenische Alterthumskunde*. 7. It is mentioned as a distinguished honour to the Samian officers who did their duty in the action off Miletus with the Persian fleet in the Ionian revolt, that their names were to be inscribed on a pillar in the market-place, *πατρόθεν*, that is, so as clearly to mark their families. In the monument now in the Louvre, the names of the Athenian citizens, who fell in the course of one year in their country's service, are recorded, but not *πατρόθεν*: and therefore we cannot distinguish the individuals from others of the same proper name, from whom their family name would have distinguished them clearly.

4. τῆς—ἐξουσίας. Compare II. 37.

5. ἄλλα τε λέγων] Καθ' ὑπερβατόν. συντακτικόν δὲ τῷ παραπλήσια, ἵνα ἡ τὸ ἐξῆς ἄλλα τε λέγων, οἷα οἱ ἐν τῷ τοιούτῳ ἤδη τοῦ καιροῦ ὄντες ἄνθρωποι εἶποιεν ἂν, καὶ παραπλήσια. ἡ δὲ διάνοια ἄλλα τε λέγων, ὅσα ἐν τῇ τοιαύτῃ περιστάσει καθεστῶτες ἄνθρωποι λέξαιεν ἂν, καὶ παραπλήσια, ὑπὲρ τε τῶν ἄλλων πάντων, καὶ γυναικῶν καὶ παίδων καὶ θεῶν οὐ

φυλαττόμενοί τι αὐτῶν εἰπεῖν, μὴ δόξωσι τοῖς ἀκροαταῖς ἀρχαιολογεῖν, ἀλλὰ ὠφέλιμα πρὸς τὴν παρούσαν περίστασιν νομίζοντες. SCHOL.

6. οὐ πρὸς τὸ δοκεῖν, κ. τ. λ.] The confusion of language in this sentence is obvious; yet the meaning seems to be perfectly clear. The words, καὶ ὑπὲρ ἀπάντων—προφερόμενα, belong properly to ἄλλα τε λέγων, and the conjunction ἀλλὰ, in ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τῇ παρουσίᾳ, answers to οὐ φυλαξάμενοι. "And adding more "besides, and other arguments, such "as are brought forward on every oc- "casion, about men's wives and chil- "dren, and the gods of their fathers, "not fearing lest any should charge "them with repeating old and stale "topics, but freely uttering all that "men do utter in such moments, be- "lieving it to be useful in the present "emergency." If ἀρχαιολογεῖν may be considered as equivalent to ἀρχαία λέγειν, then the words, καὶ ὑπὲρ ἀπάντων, κ. τ. λ., may perhaps depend on λέγειν, repeated from ἀρχαιολογεῖν. "Not fearing lest any should charge "them with repeating stale arguments, "and such as are brought forward on "all occasions alike," &c. Ὑπὲρ ἀπάντων παραπλήσια προφερόμενα is, "things "that are brought forward in nearly "the same strain to serve on all occa- "sions." This seems to be the exact difference between ὑπὲρ ἀπάντων, and περὶ ἀπάντων, ὑπὲρ signifying not simply "about," but "about and for," i. e. to serve the turn of, to be useful for. See Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 582. Jelf, 630. 2. a.

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προφερόμενα, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τῇ παρούσῃ ἐκπλήξει ὠφέλιμα νομί-
 3 ζοντες ἐπιβοῶνται. καὶ ὁ μὲν οὐχ ἱκανὰ μᾶλλον ἢ ἀναγκαῖα
 νομίσας παρηνῆσθαι, ἀποχωρήσας ἦγε τὸν πεζὸν πρὸς τὴν
 θάλασσαν, καὶ παρέταξεν ὡς ἐπὶ πλεῖστον ἐδύνατο, ὅπως ὅτι
 μεγίστη τοῖς ἐν ταῖς ναυσὶν ὠφελεία ἐς τὸ θαρσεῖν γίγνοιτο. 5
 4 ὁ δὲ Δημοσθένης καὶ Μένανδρος καὶ Εὐθύδημος (οὔτοι γὰρ
 ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγοὶ ἐπέβησαν) ἄραντες
 ἀπὸ τοῦ ἑαυτῶν στρατοπέδου, εὐθὺς ἔπλεον πρὸς τὸ ζεῦγμα
 τοῦ λιμένος καὶ τὸν † παραλειφθέντα † διέκπλουν, βουλόμενοι

1. προσφερόμενα B. 2. ἐπιβοῶντες H. ἐπιβοῶντα D. ἐπιβοῶν^T F. ἦ] καὶ
 A. C. D. E. F. G. H. N. V. g. m. et, qui νομίσας καὶ ἀναγκαῖα, k. 3. τὸν] τὸ G.
 4. παρέτασεν K. ἡδύνατο O. 5. ὠφελία V. Bekk. 6. δὲ] μὲν d.i.
 εὐθύδημος A. C. D. F. N. R. V. b. c. e. f. g. k. m. οὐδήμος d.i. 7. ἀθηναίων οἱ στρατηγοὶ i.
 8. ἑαυτῶν] om. i. 9. παραλειφθέντα A. C. E. F. H. L. O. P. V. e. f. g. et γρ. B. cum
 Dionysio: Haack. Porro. Goell. Bekk. παραληφθέντα D. G. N. d. i. k. καταληφθέντα
 Q. m. ceteri καταλειφθέντα. Malim περιλειφθέντα. BEKKER.

8. πρὸς τὸ ζεῦγμα] Ζεῦγμα τοῦ λιμένος
 Budæus vertit *fauces portus obseptas*.
 Thucydides ita vocat opus Syracusanorum,
 quo fauces magni portus clause-
 rant τριήρεσι πλαγίαις, καὶ πλοίοις, καὶ
 ἀκάτοις, cap. 59, 3. instar pontis navalis,
 quem ζεῦγμα vocant Græci, Arrianus,
 Eunapius, et alii apud Lipsium II. Po-
 liorcticor. ult. DUKER.

9. καὶ τὸν καταλειφθέντα διέκπλουν]
 Τοῦτο τὸ μέρος οὐκ ἔξευκτο, ἀλλ' ἀνεῳγει,
 τοῦ στόματος. τουτέστι παρελέλειπτο,
 ὥστε μὴ ἐξεῦχθαι. SCHOL.

τὸν † παραλειφθέντα † διέκπλουν] This
 must signify, if any thing, what the
 Scholiast explains it to mean, "the
 "part of the harbour's mouth which
 "had been neglected to be closed, and
 "which therefore still afforded an
 "opening." But from the sequel it is
 not quite certain whether there was any
 such opening; and if this were the
 sense, Bekker must be right in pro-
 posing to read, not παραλειφθέντα, but
 περιλειφθέντα. I believe that the true
 reading is καταληφθέντα, which Valla
 seems to have followed, as he translates
 it, "*fauces portus præoccupatas præ-
 clusasque.*" "The passage which
 "the enemy had secured." Διέκπλουν
 is never used by Thucydides, except in

this passage, in any other sense than
 that of "breaking an enemy's line in
 "battle." (Can the true reading be,
 τὸν καταληφθέντα δὴ ἔκπλουν, "the
 "passage which we must remember
 "had been secured?") Does it then
 mean, "that passage through the ene-
 "my's line which the enemy had
 "closed as much as possible against
 "them?"

παραλειφθέντα] Post διέκπλουν qui-
 dam scripti et editi libri atque etiam
 Dionys. Halic. non habent distinctio-
 nem. Recte dici potest βιάζεσθαι τὸν
 διέκπλουν, ut IV. 9, 2. 11, 4. βιάζεσθαι
 τὴν ἀπόβασιν, ib. 36, 1. τὴν ἐφοδον, supra
 hoc lib. cap. 22, 3. τὸν ἔσπλουν, et infra
 cap. 70, 7. τὸν ἔκπλουν. Sed propter
 copulam καὶ nihil mutandum arbitror.
 Et illa, βουλόμενοι βιάσασθαι εἰς τὸ ἔξω,
 possunt per se subsistere. Nec opus fu-
 isset addi εἰς τὸ ἔξω, si βιάσασθαι cum
 διέκπλουν conjungendum esset: nam in
 hoc illud continetur, et qui τὸν διέκ-
 πλουν βιάζεται, idem etiam εἰς τὸ ἔξω
 βιάζεται. Et alioqui βιάζεσθαι cum
 præpositione εἰς obvium est. Lucianus
 in *Judicio Vocal.* in princ. ἀπὸ τῆς καθ'
 αὐτὰ τάξεως εἰς ἀλλοτρίαν βιάζεσθαι.
 Adde, quæ Raphelius adnotavit ad Luc.
 XVI. 16. DUKER.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

βιάσασθαι ἐς τὸ ἔξω. LXX. †προεξαναγόμενοι† δὲ οἱ

GREAT AND DECISIVE BATTLE IN THE HARBOUR OF SYRACUSE.

5 Obstinacy of the contest, and zeal of the officers and men on both sides.

Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ναυσὶ παραπλησίαις τὸν ἀριθμὸν καὶ πρότερον, κατὰ τε τὸν ἑκπλουν μέρει αὐτῶν ἐφύλασσον καὶ κατὰ τὸν ἄλλον κύκλῳ λιμένα, ὅπως πανταχόθεν ἅμα προσπίπτοιεν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, καὶ ὁ πεζὸς αὐτοῖς ἅμα †παρεβοηθεῖ† ἦπερ καὶ αἱ νῆες κατίσχοιεν. ἦρχον δὲ τοῦ ναυτικοῦ τοῖς Συρακοσίοις Σικανὸς μὲν καὶ Ἀγάθαρχος, κέρας ἐκάτερος τοῦ παντὸς ἔχων, Πυθὴν 10 δὲ καὶ οἱ Κορίνθιοι τὸ μέσον. ἐπειδὴ δ' οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι προσέ- 2 μισγον τῷ ζεύγματι, τῇ μὲν πρώτῃ ρύμῃ ἐπιπλέοντες ἐκρά-

1. ἐς] πρὸς N.V. τὰ g. προεξαναγόμενοι Dionysius et Goell. vulgo et Bekk. προεξαγαγόμενοι. 4. αὐτὸν D.g. 5. ἅμα] om. K. 7. αὐτοῖς ἅμα A.D.E.F.G. ἅμα αὐτοῖς B. Bekk. 2. παραβοηθοῖ L.O.P.c. Bekk. παραβοηθεῖ C.E.K.i. παρεβοήθει Dionysius. ceteri (F. deleta post θ littera una aut diphthongo ει) παραβοηθῇ. 8. σιλανὸς e. 9. ἐκατέροις Q. 10. οἱ ante Ἀθην. om. B. καὶ οἱ N.Q. οἱ ἄλλοι A.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.R.d.e.k. cum Dionysio. ἄλλοι οἱ D.g. καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι V.

1. προεξαναγόμενοι] The true reading here has been undoubtedly preserved by the MSS. of Dionysius. Προεξάγειν, as Krüger observes, (ad Dionys. p. 138.) is used with respect to leading out a land force, VII. 37, 2. VIII. 25, 3; but προεξάγεσθαι does not signify what is here required, “being the first to put off from shore.” In the same way ἐπαγωγή is the common reading in VII. 4, 4. 34, 6. in both of which places I have restored ἐπαναγωγή.

4. ἐφύλασσον] This word applies only to the ships stationed at the mouth of the harbour; for those which were stationed round the shore were to act on the offensive, not on the defensive. We must supply therefore ἐτάσσοντο, or some similar word.

[Poppo says that it is not necessary to supply ἐτάσσοντο, because ἐφύλασσον signifies “excubias agebant, sive specu-” labantur motus classis hostilis, donec “ad ostium versus provecta esset; tum “demum undique incurrerunt.” And Gölter defends the old reading παραβοηθοῖ or παραβοηθῇ, saying that “naves “non in medio portu sed ad litus cir-” cumcirca et impressionis undique fa-” ciendæ causa collocaverunt, et ideo,

“ut si pressi ab hostibus ad terram “illas appellerent, ubicunque id fecis-” sent a peditibus succurrentibus defen-” derentur.”]

7. †παρεβοηθεῖ†] Here also the MSS. of Dionysius have alone preserved the true reading. It is absurd to say that they stationed their ships all round the harbour, in order that their land forces might aid them, when nothing had been said about the land forces; and the object in dispersing their fleet round the harbour had been just said to be, “in “order that they might attack the A-” thenians on every side at once.” The confusion arose from the repetition of the word ἅμα: the copyists imagining that the two words answered to each other, as if it had been ὅπως ἅμα μὲν προσπίπτοιεν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, ἅμα δὲ καὶ ὁ πεζὸς αὐτοῖς παραβοηθοῖ. Whereas the first ἅμα has no reference whatever to the second, but must be taken closely with πανταχόθεν, “from every quarter “at once:” and the second ἅμα refers to προεξαναγόμενοι ναυσὶ, the historian proceeding to describe the movements of the land forces, after having mentioned those of the fleet.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 413. Olympe. 91. 4.

τουν τῶν τεταγμένων νεῶν πρὸς αὐτῷ, καὶ ἐπειρῶντο λύειν
 τὰς κλήσεις· μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο, πανταχόθεν σφίσι τῶν Συρα-
 κοσίων καὶ ξυμμάχων ἐπιφερομένων, οὐ πρὸς τῷ ζεύγματι
 ἔτι μόνον ἢ ναυμαχία ἀλλὰ καὶ κατὰ τὸν λιμένα ἐγίγνετο,
 3 καὶ ἦν καρτερὰ καὶ οἷα οὐχ ἑτέρα τῶν προτέρων. πολλὴ μὲν 5
 γὰρ ἑκατέροις προθυμία ἀπὸ τῶν ναυτῶν ἐς τὸ ἐπιπλεῖν,
 ὁπότε κελευσθεῖν, ἐγίγνετο, πολλὴ δὲ ἡ ἀντιτέχνησις τῶν
 κυβερνητῶν καὶ ἀγωνισμὸς πρὸς ἀλλήλους· οἳ τε ἐπιβάται
 ἐθεράπευον, ὅτε προσπέσοι ναὺς νηῖ, μὴ λείπεσθαι τὰ ἀπὸ
 τοῦ καταστροφάματος τῆς ἄλλης τέχνης· πᾶς τέ τις, ἐν ᾧ 10
 προστετέακτο, αὐτὸς ἕκαστος ἠπείγετο πρῶτος φαίνεσθαι.
 4 ξυμπεσουσῶν δὲ ἐν ὀλίγῳ πολλῶν νεῶν (πλεῖσται γὰρ δὴ
 αὐταὶ ἐν ἐλαχίστῳ ἐναυμάχησαν· βραχὺ γὰρ ἀπέλιπον ξυ-
 αμφότεραι διακόσiai γενέσθαι) αἱ μὲν ἐμβολαὶ διὰ τὸ μὴ
 εἶναι τὰς ἀνακρούσεις καὶ διέκπλους ὀλίγαι ἐγίγνοντο, αἱ δὲ 15
 προσβολαὶ, ὥς τύχοι ναὺς νηῖ προσπεσοῦσα ἢ διὰ τὸ φεύ-

1. τεταγμένων] τε τακτῶν i. 2. κλείσεις L.O.V.e.i.k.m. cum Dionysio. τῶν
 συρακ. σφίσι D.N.Q.V.g. 3. καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων d.e.i. et Dionysius. οὐ
 μόνον πρὸς τῷ ζεύγματι ἢ Dionysius. 4. μόνον ἦν ἢ B. ἀλλὰ κατὰ L.O.P.k.
 5. προτέρων A.B.D.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.Q.V.g.i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo πρό-
 τερον. μὲν] om. D.Q. 6. γὰρ] om. c.i. πλεῖν e. 7. ἐγένετο L.O.
 ἢ] καὶ Q. om. P.V. 8. καὶ ὁ ἀγωνισμὸς P. 9. ὁπότε B.N.R.V. 11. προσ-
 τετάκτο F. πρῶτον O. 13. ἀπέλειπον C.G.P.k.m. 14. ἐκβολαὶ A.B.D.F.
 G.H.L.N.O.V.g.i.k.m. cum Dionysio. ἐσβολαὶ d. 15. καὶ] om. D.g. δι-
 ἐκπλου B. ἐγένοντο V.f. ἐγίγνετο B. 16. τύχοι] ἔτυχον B. ξυμπεσοῦσα
 L.O. συμπεσοῦσα P. φυγεῖν A.D.E.F.H.N.Q.R.g. cum Dionysio.

2. πανταχόθεν σφίσι—ἐπιφερομένων] The use of σφίσι here is a confusion; as if the Athenians continued to be the subject of the whole sentence, and the words had run, ἐπειδὴ καὶ πανταχόθεν σφίσι τοὺς Συρακοσίους ἑώρων ἐπιφερομένους, οὐ πρὸς τῷ ζεύγματι μόνον ἐναυμάχουν, κ. τ. λ.

5. πολλὴ—ἐγίγνετο] "Each side found great zeal on the part of their 'seamen,' i. e. found their seamen very zealous. See Poppo Prolegom. I. p. 201.

7. πολλὴ δὲ—ἀλλήλους] Thom. Magister in ἀγών. Ἀντιτέχνησις ex hoc loco habet Pollux VII. 7. Ἀντιτεχνῶν φθόνος Dionys. Halic. III. Antiquit.

72. De voce ἀγωνισμὸς Pollux IX. 42. WASS.

9. τὰ ἀπὸ τοῦ καταστροφάματος] "The 'service on deck.'"

15. αἱ δὲ προσβολαὶ] Ἐμβολή is the attack made by a ship with her beak, in the regular and scientific manner. Προσβολή is more general, and expresses a ship's running on board of another ship, whether by accident or design, whether with her beak, or broadside to broadside.

16. ἢ διὰ τὸ φεύγειν ἢ ἄλλῃ ἐπιπλέουσα] Compare, for the varied construction, VI. 17, 3. ἢ ἐκ τοῦ λέγων πείθειν, ἢ στασιάζων, and Poppo, Prolegom. I. p. 276.

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γειν ἢ ἄλλη ἐπιπλέουσα, πυκνότεραι ἦσαν. καὶ ὅσον μὲν 5
 χρόνον προσφέροιτο ναῦς, οἱ ἀπὸ τῶν καταστρωμάτων τοῖς
 ἀκοντίοις καὶ τοξεύμασι καὶ λίθοις ἀφθόνως ἐπ' αὐτὴν
 ἐχρῶντο· ἐπειδὴ δὲ προσμίξειαν, οἱ ἐπιβάται εἰς χεῖρας ἰόντες
 5 ἐπειρῶντο ταῖς ἀλλήλων ναυσὶν ἐπιβαίνειν. ξυνετύγχανέ 6
 τε πολλαχοῦ διὰ τὴν στενοχωρίαν τὰ μὲν ἄλλοις ἐμβεβλη-
 κέναι, τὰ δὲ αὐτοὺς ἐμβεβλήσθαι, δύο τε περὶ μίαν καὶ ἔστιν
 ἢ καὶ πλείους ναῦς κατ' ἀνάγκην ξυνηρητῆσθαι, καὶ τοῖς
 κυβερνήταις τῶν μὲν φυλακὴν τῶν δ' ἐπιβουλήν, μὴ καθ' ἐν
 10 ἑκάστον κατὰ πολλὰ δὲ πανταχόθεν, περιεστάναι, καὶ τὸν
 κτύπον μέγαν ἀπὸ πολλῶν [τῶν] νεῶν ξυμπιπτουσῶν ἑκ-
 πληξίν τε ἅμα καὶ ἀποστέρησιν τῆς ἀκοῆς ὧν οἱ κελευσταὶ
 φθέγγονται παρέχειν. πολλὴ γὰρ δὴ ἡ παρακέλευσις καὶ 7
 βοή ἀφ' ἐκατέρων τοῖς κελευσταῖς κατὰ τε τὴν τέχνην καὶ
 15 πρὸς τὴν αὐτίκα φιλονεικίαν ἐγίγνετο, τοῖς μὲν Ἀθηναίοις
 βιάζεσθαι τε τὸν ἑκπλουν ἐπιβοῶντες, καὶ περὶ τῆς ἐς τὴν
 πατρίδα σωτηρίας νῦν, εἴ ποτε καὶ αὖθις, προθύμως ἀντι-
 λαβεῖσθαι, τοῖς δὲ Συρακοσίοις, καὶ ξυμμάχοις, καλὸν εἶναι

2. τοῖς] om. K. 5. ναυσὶν ἀλλήλων K. συνετύγχανε C.D.F.H.K.N.V.c.k.
 6. ἀλλήλοις Q. ἐμβεβληκέναι P.d.i. 7. τε] δὲ L.O.k. 8. ἢ] οὐ K. οἱ Q.
 9. μὴ] καὶ F.H.L.O.P.Q.k. 10. πανταχόθεν] πολλαχόθεν d. 11. μέγαν] om.
 Dionysius. μέγαν λίαν K. τῶν] om. A.B.C.D.E.F.H.K.N.R.V.d.e.f.g.i. et
 Dionysius. uncis inclusit Bekk. συμπιπτουσῶν d.i. 13. ἐφθέγγοντο Diony-
 sius. φθέγγονται i. δῆ] om. Q. Articulum ex B. recepit Goell. 14. βοή]
 ἀκοῇ L.O.P.k. κατὰ τε B. cum Dionysio: Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri κατὰ.
 15. αὐτίκα] om. Q. 16. τὴν] om. P. 17. εἴπερ ποτε P. ἀντιλαμβάνεσθαι
 g. cum Dionysio. 18. καὶ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις i.

6. ἐμβεβληκέναι] Supra II. 91, 4. ἡ
 Ἀττικὴ ναὺς τῇ διωκοῦσῃ Λευκαδίᾳ ἐμ-
 βάλλει μέσῃ. Et passiva forma VII. 34,
 5. ἀντίπρωροι ἐμβαλλόμεναι, καὶ ἀναρρα-
 γεῖσαι τὰς παρεξαιρεσίας ὑπὸ τῶν Κοριν-
 θίων νεῶν, adversis proris ictæ. DUK.

9. μὴ καθ' ἐν ἑκάστον, κ. τ. λ.] “Not
 “having first to attack, and then to
 “repel the attack of an enemy; but
 “being at once attacking and attacked,
 “and that not with one adversary, but
 “with several.”

6. ἐπιβοῶντες] Pro ἐπιβοῶσι. Multa

sunt hujusmodi in Thucydide. III. 36, 1.
 ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς οὐ τοὺς παρόντας μόνον
 ἀποκτείνειν—ἐπικαλοῦντες. VI. 24, 3. ἔρωσ
 ἐνέπεσε τοῖς πᾶσιν ὁμοίως ἐκπλεῦσαι—
 τοῖς δ' ἐν ἡλικίᾳ τῆς τε ἀπουσίας πόθῳ
 ὄψεως καὶ θεωρίας—καὶ εὐέλπιδες ὄντες
 σωθήσεσθαι. Add. quæ dicta sunt ad
 VII. 42, 2. DUKER. The nominative is
 accommodated to the sense, παρακέλευ-
 σις τοῖς κελευσταῖς ἐγίγνετο being equi-
 valent to παρεκελεύοντο οἱ κελευσταί.
 See IV. 108, 4. V. 70. VI. 24, 3, and
 Poppo, Prolegom. I. p. 110. and seqq.

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κωλύσαί τε αὐτοὺς διαφυγεῖν, καὶ τὴν οἰκείαν ἐκάστους πατρίδα
 8 νικήσαντας ἐπαυξῆσαι. καὶ οἱ στρατηγοὶ προσέτι ἐκατέρων,
 εἴ τινά που ὀρῶεν μὴ κατ' ἀνάγκην πρύμναν κρούμενον,
 ἀνακαλοῦντες ὀνομαστί τὸν τριήραρχον ἡρώτων, οἱ μὲν Ἀθη-
 ναῖοι, εἰ τὴν πολεμιοτάτην γῆν οἰκειότεραν ἤδη τῆς οὐ δι' 5
 ὀλίγου πόνου κεκτημένης θαλάσσης ἡγούμενοι ὑποχωροῦσιν,
 οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι, εἰ οὓς σαφῶς ἴσασι προθυμούμενους
 Ἀθηναίους παντὶ τρόπῳ διαφυγεῖν, τούτους αὐτοὶ φεύγοντας
 φεύγουσιν. LXXI. ὃ τε ἐκ τῆς γῆς πεζὸς ἀμφοτέρων,
 ἰσορρόπου τῆς ναυμαχίας καθεστηκυίας, πολὺν τὸν ἀγῶνα καὶ 10
 2 Feelings of the land forces while witnessing the progress of the battle. It ends in the total defeat of the A-
 thenians. ξύστασιν τῆς γνώμης εἶχε, φιλονεικῶν μὲν ὁ
 αὐτόθεν περὶ τοῦ πλείονος ἤδη καλοῦ, δεδιότες
 δὲ οἱ ἐπελθόντες μὴ τῶν παρόντων ἔτι χείρω
 πράξωσι. πάντων γὰρ δὴ ἀνακειμένων τοῖς
 Ἀθηναίοις ἐς τὰς ναῦς, ὃ τε φόβος ἦν ὑπὲρ τοῦ μέλλοντος 15
 οὐδενὶ εἰκόως, καὶ †διὰ τὸ ἀνώμαλον καὶ τὴν ἔποψιν τῆς

1. ἐκάστου D.F.H.f.g.i.k. corr. F. et Dionys. ἐκάστους^{ου} G. 2. νικήσαντας^{ες} G.
 3. κατ' δι' B. 5. οὐ] om. L. 6. πόνου Accessit ex B. et Scholiis et Dionysii
 cod. Dudith. Conf. II. 36, 3. et 62, 3. BEKK. Receipt etiam Goell. ὑπο-
 χωροῦσιν B. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἀποχωροῦσιν. sed N. τὸ ᾱ ex rasura
 habet. 7. εἰ] om. B. 8. ταῦτοις αὐτοῖς I. 9. φεύγουσιν] ἔχουσιν e.f.
 ἀμφότερον B. 11. ξύστασιν F. ξύστασιν Dukerus. φιλονεικῶν I.
 δ] om. G.c. 12. ἤδη B. 14. ἅμα κειμένων I. 16. δι' αὐτὸ correctus N.
 qui et ἡναγκάζοντο ἔχειν ex rasura habet. δι' αὐτὸ V.

9. ὃ τε ἐκ τῆς γῆς πεζὸς] The whole of this chapter has been copied by Dion Cassius nearly word for word, and applied to his own account of the naval victory gained by M. Agrippa, over the fleet of Sex. Pompeius in Sicily, in the year of Rome 718. It was a strange taste to embellish a history with borrowed descriptions, which of course could only suit in their general outline the actions to which they were thus transferred. But this indifference to fidelity of detail, and this habit of dressing up an historical picture as some artists dress up their sketches from nature, has produced effects of no light importance in corrupting first history itself, and then the taste of the readers of history.

10. ἀγῶνα καὶ ξύστασιν τῆς γνώμης] So Dion Cassius in the passage just alluded to, (XLIX. 9.) ἰσορρόπῳ καὶ αὐτοὶ ξυστάσει τῆς γνώμης συνέσχοντο. Compare also Philostratus, Life of Apollon. Tyan. V. 35. ἀγῶνα τῆς γνώμης τὸ πρόσωπον ἐπέδηλον. Ξύστασις is "a conflict." Compare Herodot. VI. 117, 2. VII. 167, 1.

16. †διὰ τὸ ἀνώμαλον, κ. τ. λ.] I have seen as yet no satisfactory interpretation or correction of this passage. Bekker's conjecture, δι' αὐτὸ, is now confirmed by one MS. (V.), and the corrected reading of one or two others. But αὐτὸ would then refer to the preceding clause, and what can be the sense of saying, that "because their fear for the issue was unparalleled,

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ναυμαχίας ἐκ τῆς γῆς ἡναγκάζοντο ἔχειν.† δι' ὀλίγου γὰρ 3
οὔσης τῆς θέας καὶ οὐ πάντων ἅμα ἐς τὸ αὐτὸ σκοπούντων,
εἰ μὲν τινες ἰδοιέν πῃ τοὺς σφετέρους ἐπικρατοῦντας, ἀνεθάρ-
σησάν τε ἂν καὶ πρὸς ἀνάκλησιν θεῶν, μὴ στερεῖσθαι σφᾶς
5 τῆς σωτηρίας, ἐτρέποντο· οἱ δ' ἐπὶ τὸ ἡσσώμενον βλέψαντες
ὀλοφυρμῷ τε ἅμα μετὰ βοῆς ἐχρῶντο, καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν δρω-
μένων τῆς ὄψεως καὶ τὴν γνώμην μᾶλλον τῶν ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ
ἐδουλοῦντο. ἄλλοι δὲ καὶ πρὸς ἀντίπαλόν τι τῆς ναυμαχίας 4

1. ναυμαχίας ἦν ἐκ c.f. 2. καὶ ἀπάντων B. cum Dionysio. 3. ποι g.
4. ἂν] om. B. 5. ἐτρέποντο e. 6. τε] om. K. 7. τῆς γνώμης G.
8. ἐδουλοῦτο C.

"therefore they were obliged to have
"also an unequal view of the action
"from the shore?" Or if δι' αὐτὸ be
referred to πάντων γὰρ δὴ ἀνακειμένων,
κ. τ. λ., still why should the greatness
of the stake affect the inequality of the
view? And ἀνώμαλον must relate to
the inequality of the view, which Thu-
cydides goes on to describe in detail,
some seeing a part of the action in
which their friends were victorious,
others, one in which they were worsted.
Dobree conjectures, καὶ διότι ἀνώμαλον
καί, —but this does not agree with the
conjunction in ὃ τε φόβος, and the same
reason forbids the omission of ἡναγκά-
ζοντο, or the change of the indicative
into the infinitive ἀναγκάζεσθαι. I am
inclined to prefer the notion of Jacobs,
Benedict, Bauer, and others, that ἀνώ-
μαλον must be twice repeated, διὰ τὸ
ἀνώμαλον τῆς ναυμαχίας, ἀνώμαλον εἶχον
καὶ τὴν ἔποψιν αὐτῆς. Possibly the se-
cond ἀνώμαλον may have been omitted
by the copyists, as in the famous pas-
sage, VIII. 45, 2. the true reading,
ἀπολείπωσιν ὑπολείποντες, has been pre-
served only in one single MS., all the
rest omitting either one word or the
other. Yet even this does not afford
a perfectly satisfactory sense, though I
think it far better than any other which
has been hitherto proposed.

[In the account given by Diodorus,
XX. 51, of the great sea fight off Cy-
prus between Demetrius Poliorcetes and
Ptolemy Soter, we find the following
passage: "Ὅλως δὲ ποικίλαι καὶ παράλο-
γοι συνίσταντο μάχαι, πολλάκις τῶν μὲν

ἡττόνων ἐπικρατούντων διὰ τὴν τῶν σκα-
φῶν ὑπεροχὴν, τῶν δὲ κρείττονων θλιβο-
μένων διὰ τὸ περὶ τὴν στάσιν ἐλάττωμα
καὶ τὴν ἀνωμαλίαν τῶν συμβαινόντων ἐν
τοῖς τοιοῦτοις κινδύνοις. This seems
to confirm the opinion of those who
think that one or more words have
dropped out of the present text of
Thucydides. If we suppose that the
text ran thus,

καὶ διὰ τὸ ἀνώμαλον
τῶν συμβαινόντων περὶ τὴν μάχην
ἀνώμαλον
καὶ τὴν ἔποψιν τῆς ναυμαχίας ἐκ τῆς
γῆς κ. τ. λ.

the recurrence of the same word at
the end of two successive lines may
have deceived the copyist, and caused
him, in this as in other cases, to omit
inadvertently a whole line.]

1. δι' ὀλίγου γὰρ οὔσης τῆς θέας] Σύνεγ-
γυς γὰρ οὔσης τοῖς περὶ τῆς ναυμαχίας,
εἰς τὸ πάντας ὀράσθαι, καὶ ἄλλων ἄλλο
ἔργον αὐτῆς θεωρούντων, οἱ μὲν νικῶντας
ὀρῶντες τοὺς οἰκείους ἀνεθάρσυνον τε διὰ
τοῦτο καὶ ἔχαιρον, οἱ δὲ θεώμενοι ἡττω-
μένους κατ' ἄλλο μέρος ἐταράττοντο· καὶ
ὀρῶντες τὰ γιννόμενα ἀθυμότεροί τε οἱ
ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς καὶ ταπεινότεροι τῶν ἡττω-
μένων ἐν ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐγίνοντο. SCHOL.

3. ἀνεθάρσησάν τε ἂν] Ἦγουν ἀνέστη-
σαν τὸ φρόνημα. SCHOL.

8. ἄλλοι δὲ καὶ πρὸς ἀντίπαλόν τι]
Ἄλλοι δὲ (φησί) τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς ἰδόντες
ἰσόρροπόν που ναυμαχίαν, διὰ τὸ πάνυ
ἀδιάκριτον εἶναι πότεροι νικῶσι, συνεξο-
μοιοῦντες τὰ σώματα τῇ περὶ τῶν γιννο-
μένων προσδοκίᾳ, ἀπένευον τῷ σώματι
τῇδε κἀκέισε. SCHOL.

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ἀπιδόντες, διὰ τὸ ἀκρίτως ξυνεχὲς τῆς ἀμίλλης, καὶ τοῖς
 σώμασιν αὐτοῖς ἴσα τῇ δόξῃ περιδεῶς ξυναπονεύοντες, ἐν
 τοῖς χαλεπώτατα διηγόν· αἰεὶ γὰρ παρ' ὀλίγον ἢ διέφευγον ἢ
 5 ἀπώλλυντο. ἦν τε ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ στρατεύματι τῶν Ἀθηναίων,
 ἕως ἀγχώμαλα ἐναυμάχουν, πάντα ὁμοῦ ἀκοῦσαι, ὀλοφυρμὸς, 5
 βοή, νικῶντες, κρατούμενοι, ἅλλα ὅσα ἐν μεγάλῳ κινδύνῳ
 μέγα στρατόπεδον πολυειδῇ ἀναγκάζοιτο φθέγγεσθαι· παρα-
 πλήσια δὲ καὶ οἱ ἐπὶ τῶν νεῶν αὐτοῖς ἔπασχον· πρὶν γε δὴ
 οἱ Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι, ἐπὶ πολὺ ἀντισχούσης τῆς
 ναυμαχίας, ἔτρεψάν τε τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, καὶ ἐπικείμενοι λαμ- 10
 πρῶς, πολλῇ κραυγῇ καὶ διακελευσμῷ χρώμενοι, κατεδίωκον
 6 ἐς τὴν γῆν. τότε δὲ ὁ μὲν ναυτικὸς στρατὸς, ἄλλος ἄλλῃ,
 ὅσοι μὴ μετέωροι ἐάλωσαν, κατενεχθέντες ἐξέπεσον ἐς τὸ
 στρατόπεδον· ὁ δὲ πεζὸς οὐκέτι διαφόρως, ἀλλ' ἀπὸ μιᾶς
 ὁρμῆς οἰμωγῇ τε καὶ στόνῳ πάντες δυσανασχετοῦντες τὰ 15
 γιγνόμενα, οἱ μὲν ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς παρεβοήθουν, οἱ δὲ πρὸς τὸ
 λοιπὸν τοῦ τείχους ἐς φυλακὴν, ἄλλοι δὲ καὶ οἱ πλείστοι
 7 ἤδη περὶ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς καὶ ὅπῃ σωθήσονται διεσκόπουν. ἦν
 τε ἐν τῷ παραυτίκα οὐδεμιᾶς δὴ τῶν ξυμπασῶν ἐλάσσων
 ἐκπληξίς. παραπλήσιά τε πεπόνθεσαν καὶ ἔδρασαν αὐτοὶ ἐν 20

I. ἀκρότως i. ἀποκρότως margo i. συνεχὲς V. 3. χαλεπωτάτοις c.f.i. γὰρ] om. f. ἤδη ἔφευγον i. 4. τε γὰρ ἐν P. αὐτῷ] om. A.D.E.F.H.L.N.O.P. Q.V.g.i. 11. κραυγῇ] βοή g. 12. δέ] δὴ F. cum Dionysio: om. k. qui mox μὲν ὁ. 13. ἐάλωκεσαν K. ἐάλωκησαν g. 15. ὁρμῆς d.i. 17. καὶ οἱ A.B.C. D.F.G.H.L.N.O.Q.V.c.e.g.i.k.m. cum Dionysio: Haack. Porro. Goell. Bekk. οἱ καὶ f. vulgo omittunt καί. 19. ξυμπασῶν] ξυμφερῶν B. 20. πεπόνθεσαν A.D.E.F.H.Q.m. Porro. Goell. Bekk. πεπόνθησαν g.k. ceteri ἐπεπόνθεσαν.

I. διὰ τὸ ἀκρίτως ξυνεχὲς τῆς ἀμίλλης] Γενομένης δηλονότι ἀκρίτως τῆς ἀμίλλης. SCHOL.

καὶ τοῖς σώμασιν, κ. τ. λ.] Compare again Dion Cassius, καὶ τι καὶ τοῖς σώμασιν, ὥς καὶ ἰδεῖν καὶ νοῆσαι δυναμένοις σφίσιν, ἐνεδείκνυντο. "Their very bodies, in the extremity of their fear, "moving in sympathy with their "thoughts." In ἐν τοῖς—διηγόν, διαγοῦσι must be supplied, "fared "amongst those who fared worst of "all." See VII. 29, 4, and the note there.

3. παρ' ὀλίγον—ἀπώλλυντο] "They "were always within a hair's breadth "of escaping, when they were destroy- "ed, or of being destroyed, when they "escaped." See the note on IV. 106, 3.

5. ὀλοφυρμὸς, βοή] See the note on VII. 36, 5.

20. παραπλήσιά τε ἐπεπόνθεσαν καὶ ἔδρασαν αὐτοὶ] Eodem modo particula καὶ post παραπλήσιος utitur Thucydides V. 112, 1. ὡς ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς παραπλήσια, καὶ ἀντέλεγον, ἀπεκρίναντο τάδε. Post ὁμοίως VII. 28, 4. αἱ μὲν γὰρ δαπάναι οὐχ ὁμοίως καὶ πρὶν, ἀλλὰ πολλῷ μείζους

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Πύλῳ· διαφθαρεῖσιν γὰρ τῶν νεῶν τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις
προσαπώλλυντο αὐτοῖς καὶ οἱ ἐν τῇ νήσῳ ἄνδρες διαβεβη-
κότες, καὶ τότε τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἀνέλπιστον ἦν τὸ κατὰ γῆν
σωθήσεσθαι, ἣν μή τι παράλογον γίγνηται.

5 LXXII. Γενομένης δὲ ἰσχυρᾶς τῆς ναυμαχίας, καὶ πολ-
λῶν νεῶν ἀμφοτέροις καὶ ἀνθρώπων ἀπολομένων, οἱ Συρα-
Demosthenes proposes κόσιαι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἐπικρατήσαντες τὰ τε
that they should still ναυάγια καὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς ἀνείλυντο, καὶ ἀπο-
attempt to retreat by sea, but the seamen πλεύσαντες πρὸς τὴν πόλιν τροπαῖον ἔστησαν.
refuse to risk another
10 battle. οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι, ὑπὸ μεγέθους τῶν παρόντων 2
κακῶν, νεκρῶν μὲν πέρι ἣ ναυαγίων οὐδὲ ἐπενόουν αἰτῆσαι
ἀναίρεσιν, τῆς δὲ νυκτὸς ἐβούλοντο εὐθὺς ἀναχωρεῖν. Δημο- 3
σθένης δὲ Νικίᾳ προσελθὼν γνώμην ἐποιεῖτο, πληρώσαντας
ἔτι τὰς λοιπὰς τῶν νεῶν βιάσασθαι, ἣν δύνωνται, ἅμα ἔω
15 τὸν ἔκπλουν, λέγων ὅτι πλείους ἔτι αἱ λοιπαὶ εἰσι νῆες χρή-
σιμαι σφίσιν ἢ τοῖς πολεμίοις· ἦσαν γὰρ τοῖς μὲν Ἀθηναίοις
περίλοιποι ὥς ἐξήκοντα, τοῖς δ' ἐναντίοις ἐλάσσους ἢ πεντή-
κοντα. καὶ ξυγχωροῦντος Νικίου τῇ γνώμῃ, καὶ βουλομένων 4
πληροῦν αὐτῶν, οἱ ναῦται οὐκ ἤθελον ἐσβαίνειν διὰ τὸ κατα-
20 πεπληῆχθαι τῇ ἡσση καὶ μὴ ἂν ἔτι οἷεσθαι κρατῆσαι. καὶ οἱ
μὲν ὥς κατὰ γῆν ἀναχωρήσοντες ἤδη ξύμπαντες τὴν γνώμην
εἶχον. LXXIII. Ἑρμοκράτης δὲ ὁ Συρακόσιος ὑπονοήσας

1. τοῖς] om. B. 2. αὐτοῖς A.B.D.E.F.H.N.V.g.m. cum Dionysio: Haack.
vulgo et Bekker. αὐταῖς. 4. ἦν—γίγνηται] om. N.V. παρὰ λόγον Dionysius.
γίγνοιτο d.i. 6. ἀνδρῶν Dionysius. 7. σύμμαχοι K. ἐπικρατοῦντες Dio-
nysius. τὰ] om. D.g. 11. ἐνόουν L.O.P.k. 12. ἐβούλοντο B. Bekk. 2.
vulgo ἐβουλεύοντο. 15. χρήσιμοι L.Q.V.e. 16. μὲν] om. c. 17. τοῖς δ'—
πεντήκοντα] om. D. οὐκ ἐλάσσους g. 19. αὐτῶν B.C.D.E.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.
d.e.f.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. αὐτὸν A.F.G.k. vulgo αὐτάς. 20. τῇ] τε
τῇ B. ἂν] om. g. κρατήσιν d.g.i. 21. ἀναχωρήσαντες C.G.R.f.m.

καθέστασαν. Et post ἴσα III. 14, 1. ἴσα
καὶ ἰκέται ἐσμέν. ubi Scholiastes adno-
tat, ὅμοιοι καὶ ἴσοι ἰκέταις, ὥσπερ ἰκέται.
Plura habet Budæus Commentar. Ling.
Gr. p. 919. DUKER.

2. προσαπώλλυντο αὐτοῖς καὶ οἱ—ἄν-
δρες] “They lost also their men with
“them.” See the note on III. 98, 1.

And therefore αὐταῖς must be wrong,
as it would make the ships the principal
subject of the sentence, “the ships lost
“their men;” which can hardly be said
with propriety. Οἱ ἐν τῇ νήσῳ—διαβε-
βηκότες is equivalent to οἱ ἐν τῇ νήσῳ
ὄντες διαβεβηκότες ἐς αὐτήν. See III.
106, 1. and IV. 14, 1.

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αὐτῶν τὴν διάνοιαν, καὶ νομίσας δεινὸν εἶναι, εἰ τοσαύτη

Stratagem of Hermocrates to delay the retreat of the Athenians by land.

στρατιὰ κατὰ γῆν ὑποχωρήσασα καὶ καθεζο-
μένη ποι τῆς Σικελίας βουλήσεται αὖθις σφίσι
τὸν πόλεμον ποιεῖσθαι, ἐσηγείται ἐλθὼν τοῖς
ἐν τέλει οὖσιν, ὥς οὐ χρεὼν ἀποχωρῆσαι τῆς νυκτὸς αὐτοὺς 5
περιδεῖν, λέγων ταῦτα † ἃ καὶ αὐτῷ ἐδόκει, † ἀλλὰ ἐξε-
λθόντας ἤδη πάντας Συρακοσίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους τὰς τε
ὁδοὺς ἀποικοδομῆσαι καὶ τὰ στενόπορα τῶν χωρίων προ-
2 φθάσαντας φυλάσσειν. οἱ δὲ ξυνεγίγνωσκον μὲν καὶ αὐτοὶ
οὐχ ἦσσαν ταῦτα ἐκείνου, καὶ ἐδόκει ποιητέα εἶναι, τοὺς δὲ 10
ἀνθρώπους ἄρτι ἀσμένους ἀπὸ ναυμαχίας τε μεγάλης ἀναπε-
πauμένους, καὶ ἅμα ἐορτῆς οὔσης (ἔτυχε γὰρ αὐτοῖς Ἡρακλεῖ
ταύτην τὴν ἡμέραν θυσία οὔσα), οὐ δοκεῖν ἂν ῥαδίως ἐθε-
λῆσαι ὑπακοῦσαι· ὑπὸ γὰρ τοῦ περιχαροῦς τῆς νίκης πρὸς
πόσιν τετράφθαι τοὺς πολλοὺς ἐν τῇ ἐορτῇ, καὶ πάντα μάλ- 15
λον ἐλπίζειν ἂν σφῶν πείθεσθαι αὐτοὺς ἢ ὅπλα λαβόντας ἐν
3 τῷ παρόντι ἐξελθεῖν. ὥς δὲ τοῖς ἄρχουσι ταῦτα λογιζομένοις
ἐφαίνετο ἄπορα, καὶ οὐκέτι ἔπειθεν αὐτοὺς ὁ Ἑρμοκράτης,

2. ὑποχωρήσασα A.B.D.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.V.g.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀποχωρήσασα. 3. πη L.N.O.V.e. που d. 4. ἐσηγείται A.B.D.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.d.f.g.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐφηγείται. 6. ἃ καὶ] καὶ ἃ E.R.d.i. καὶ ἃ καὶ A.D.F.H.g.m. et corr. G. αὐτῷ] om. i. ἐδόκει εἶναι R. 7. πάντας] om. N.V. post συρακ. ponit Q. τοῖς] αὐτοὺς G. 8. στενότερα A. et γρ. B. προφθάσαντες A.D.E.F.G. διαλαβόντας B. Bekker. 10. ἦττον A.B. 11. πεπauμένοις B. 12. ἐτύγχανε O. αὐτοῖς] om. B. ἡρακλεῖ A.D.E.F. H.L.O.P.Q.V.d.e.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. et γρ. B. vulgo ἡρακλεῖα. 13. ἐθελῆσαι] om. G. 14. ἰπέρ d. 17. ὥς—ἄρχουσι] om. V. 18. οὐκέτι A.B.D. F.G.H.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.d.e.f.g.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo οὐκ.

6. † ἃ καὶ αὐτῷ ἐδόκει†] These words are somewhat suspicious. Dobree conjectures, ἃ καὶ Γυλίππῳ. Bauer proposes, ἃ καὶ αὐτοῖς, i. e. τοῖς ἐν τέλει οὔσι. Perhaps the meaning is, that Hermocrates spoke of the Athenians' intended retreat by night, as a notion of his own; not speaking upon information, but merely on his own conjecture; and that Thucydides intends to notice, as a proof of his sagacity, his thus divining, without any information, what the Athenians were really purposing to execute. Compare I. 22, 2.

where ὥς ἐμοὶ ἐδόκει is opposed to ἀκριβεῖα—ἐπεξελθών. Opinion or belief, as opposed to direct knowledge.

8. προφθάσαντας] This participle must not be closely joined with φυλάσσειν, as in that sense προφθάσαι φυλάξαντες would be the more common construction, but must be taken separately, χρεὼν τὰ στενόπορα—φυλάσσειν, προφθάσαντας. Compare VIII. 51, 1. αὐτὸς προφθάσας ἐξάγγελος γίγνεται. I see no reason for following one MS. with Bekker, in reading διαλαβόντας for προφθάσαντας.

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αὐτὸς ἐπὶ τούτοις τάδε μηχανᾶται. δεδιὼς μὴ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι καθ' ἡσυχίαν προφθάσωσιν ἐν τῇ νυκτὶ διελθόντες τὰ χαλεπώτατα τῶν χωρίων, πέμπει τῶν ἐταίρων τινὰς τῶν ἑαυτοῦ μετὰ ἱππέων πρὸς τὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατόπεδον, ἥνικα 5 ξυνεσκόταζεν· οἱ προσελάσαντες ἐξ ὅσου τις ἔμελλεν ἀκούσασθαι, καὶ ἀνακαλεσάμενοί τινας ὥς ὄντες τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐπιτήδαιοι (ἦσαν γάρ τινες τῷ Νικίᾳ διάγγελοι τῶν ἔνδοθεν), ἐκέλευον φράζειν Νικίᾳ μὴ ἀπάγειν τῆς νυκτὸς τὸ στρατευμα, ὥς Συρακοσίων τὰς ὁδοὺς φυλασσόντων, ἀλλὰ καθ' 10 ἡσυχίαν τῆς ἡμέρας παρασκευασάμενον ἀποχωρεῖν. καὶ οἱ 4 μὲν εἰπόντες ἀπῆλθον, καὶ οἱ ἀκούσαντες διήγγειλαν τοῖς στρατηγοῖς τῶν Ἀθηναίων. LXXIV. οἱ δὲ πρὸς τὸ ἄγγελμα ἐπέσχον τὴν νύκτα, νομίσαντες οὐκ ἀπάτην εἶναι. καὶ ἐπειδὴ καὶ ὥς οὐκ εὐθὺς ὥρμησαν, ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς καὶ τὴν ἐπιούσαν ἡμέραν περιμεῖναι, ὅπως ξυσκευάσαιντο ὥς ἐκ τῶν δυνατῶν οἱ στρατιῶται ὅτι χρησιμώτατα, καὶ τὰ μὲν ἄλλα πάντα καταλιπεῖν, †ἀναλαβόντες† δὲ αὐτὰ ὅσα περὶ τὸ σῶμα ἐς δίαιταν ὑπῆρχεν ἐπιτήδεια ἀφορμαῖσθαι. 20 Συρακόσιοι δὲ καὶ Γύλιππος τῷ μὲν πεζῷ προεξελθόντες τὰς 2 τε ὁδοὺς τὰς κατὰ τὴν χώραν, ἥ εἰκὸς ἦν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους

The Athenians delay their retreat till the third day from the day of the battle. The enemy break up the roads in front of them, and prepare to intercept them.

3. ἐτέρων A.K.L. 4. μετὰ τῶν ἱππέων D.N.g. τὸ ἀθηναίων Q. 5. συνεσκόταζεν K. προσελάσαντες A.B.C.D.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.d.e.g.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri προσπελάσαντες. 6. τινες g. 8. φράζειν τῷ νικίᾳ i. 10. παρασκευασάμενοι L.O.P. ἀποσκευασάμενοι e. 13. τὴν νύκτα] om. i. 14. ἀπάτην] ἅπασιν E. καὶ ante ὥς om. Q.i. ὥς om. D.d. 16. συσκευάσαιντο B.C.E.G.m. συσκευάσαντο F. ξυσκευάσωνται D. συσκευάσωνται N.V.d.g. γρ. G. 18. ἀναλαβόντες A.C.D.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.V.d.e.g.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ed. 2. Bekk. vulgo ἀναλαβόντας. 20. προεξελθόντες C.D.E.F.G.R.b.c.d.e.f.g.k.m. προσελθόντες i. 21. τὰς κατὰ] ταύτας κατὰ K.

7. ἦσαν γάρ τινες τῷ Νικίᾳ διάγγελοι] Laudat Ammonius in ἄγγελοι. Ἐξάγγελος, inquit, ὁ τὰ ἔνδοθεν τοῖς ἔξω, διαγγέλλων, ὃν Θουκυδίδης διάγγελον λέγει. DUKER.

13. οὐκ ἀπάτην εἶναι] "That the information was given in sincerity." Οὐκ ἀπάτην must be closely taken together as one notion, expressing positive sincerity or honesty; otherwise, if

the negative were taken with the verb, it should be, μὴ εἶναι ἀπάτην.

18. ἀναλαβόντες] The nominative is adapted to the sense of ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς, which is equivalent to ἐν νῷ εἶχον, or διανοήθησαν. See V. 41, 2. οὐκ ἐώντων, —ἀλλ'—ἔτοιμοι εἶναι, and V. 50, 1. ἀναβάντες δὲ—ἀπομόσαι. Immediately below, αὐτὰ is "sola." "Merely their personal necessities." See II. 65. ad fin.

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ιέναι, ἀπεφράγγνυσαν, καὶ τῶν ρείθρων καὶ τῶν ποταμῶν τὰς διαβάσεις ἐφύλασσον, καὶ ἐς ὑποδοχὴν τοῦ στρατεύματος, ὡς κωλύσונτες, ἣ ἐδόκει, ἐτάσσοντο· ταῖς δὲ ναυσὶ προσπλεύσαντες τὰς ναῦς τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀγιαλοῦ ἀφείλκον. ἐνέπρησαν δέ τινας ὀλίγας, ὥσπερ διανοήθησαν, αὐτοὶ οἱ 5 Ἀθηναῖοι, τὰς δ' ἄλλας καθ' ἡσυχίαν, οὐδενὸς κωλύοντος, ὡς ἐκάστην ποι ἐκπεπτωκυῖαν ἀναδησάμενοι ἐκόμιζον ἐς τὴν πόλιν.

LXXV. Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο, ἐπειδὴ ἐδόκει τῷ Νικίᾳ καὶ τῷ Δημοσθένει ἱκανῶς παρεσκευάσθαι, καὶ ἡ ἀνάστασις ἤδη τοῦ 10 στρατεύματος τρίτῃ ἡμέρᾳ ἀπὸ τῆς ναυμαχίας ἐγίγνετο. δεινὸν οὖν ἦν οὐ καθ' ἓν μόνον τῶν πραγμάτων, ὅτι τὰς τε ναῦς ἀπολωλέκότες πάσας ἀπεχώρουν, καὶ ἀντὶ μεγάλης ἐλπίδος καὶ αὐτοὶ καὶ ἡ πόλις κινδυνεύοντες· ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐν τῇ ἀπολείψει τοῦ στρατο- 15 πέδου ξυνέβαινε τῇ τε ὄψει ἐκάστῳ ἀλγεινὰ καὶ τῇ γνώμῃ αἰσθέσθαι. τῶν τε γὰρ νεκρῶν ἀτάφων ὄντων, ὅποτε τις ἴδοι τινὰ τῶν ἐπιτηδείων κείμενον, ἐς λύπην μετὰ φόβου καθίστατο· καὶ οἱ ζῶντες καταλειπόμενοι, τραυματαῖα τε καὶ ἀσθενεῖς, πολὺ τῶν τεθνεώτων τοῖς ζῶσι λυπηρότεροι ἦσαν 20 καὶ τῶν ἀπολωλότων ἀθλιώτεροι. πρὸς γὰρ ἀντιβολίαν καὶ ὀλοφυρμὸν τραπόμενοι ἐς ἀπορίαν καθίστασαν, ἄγειν τε σφᾶς ἀξιοῦντες, καὶ ἓνα ἕκαστον ἐπιβοώμενοι, εἴ τινα πού τις ἴδοι ἢ ἐταίρων ἢ οἰκείων, τῶν τε ξυσκήνων ἤδη ἀπιόντων ἐκκρεμαννύμενοι, καὶ ἐπακολουθοῦντες ἐς ὅσον δύναιτο, εἴ 25

1. ιέναι ἀν ἀπεφρ. G. καὶ τῶν ποταμῶν A.D.E.F.G. καὶ ποταμῶν B. Goell. Bekk. 2. 3. ἐτάσσοντο c. προσπελάσαντες L. 5. ἐνέπρησαν c. ὀλίγους H. 7. πῃ f. ἐσπεπτωκυῖαν P. 9. ἐδόκει post παρεσκευάσθαι posit d. παρεσκευάσθαι etiam G.f. παρεσκευάσθαι A.B.C.D.E.F.H.K.N.V.c.e.g.i.k. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo παρεσκευάσασθαι. καὶ δημοσθένει B. 12. οὖν] om. Q.c. 13. πάσας ἀπολωλέκότες N.V. 14. ἀνεχώρουν E.O. αὐτοὶ ἢ g. 15. ἀπολείψει f. 16. συνέβαινε D.V.g. ἐκάστη g. ἀλγηνὰ V. 17. αἰσθεσθαι B.E. et Bekker. αἰσθέσθαι A.G. Vid. Porpon. Thucyd. I. p. 134. 18. καθίσταται R.f. 20. πολλοὶ i. 22. καθιστάσιν Suidas v. ἀντιβολία et paullo ante τραπόμενοι. 23. ἓνα] om. Q. 24. ἰδοίῃ ἐτέρων g. 25. ἐς accessit ex B. Bekk. Porpo. Goell.

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τῷ δὲ προλίποι ἢ ῥώμῃ καὶ τὸ σῶμα, οὐκ ἄνευ ὀλίγων ἐπι-
 θειασμῶν καὶ οἰμωγῆς ὑπολειπόμενοι· ὥστε δάκρυσι πᾶν τὸ
 στράτευμα πλησθὲν καὶ ἀπορία τοιαύτη μὴ ῥαδίως ἀφορ-
 μᾶσθαι, καίπερ ἐκ πολεμίας τε, καὶ μείζω ἢ κατὰ δάκρυα τὰ
 5 μὲν πεπονθότας ἤδη, τὰ δὲ περὶ τῶν ἐν ἀφανεῖ δεδιότας μὴ
 πάθωσι. κατήφειά τέ τις ἅμα καὶ κατάμεμψις σφῶν αὐτῶν 5
 πολλὴ ἦν. οὐδὲν γὰρ ἄλλο ἢ πόλει ἐκπεπολιορκημένη ἐώκε-
 σαν ὑποφευγούσῃ, καὶ ταύτῃ οὐ σμικρᾷ· μυριάδες γὰρ τοῦ
 ξύμπαντος ὄχλου οὐκ ἐλάσσους τεσσάρων ἅμα ἐπορεύοντο.
 10 καὶ τούτων οἳ τε ἄλλοι πάντες ἔφερον ὃ τί τις ἐδύνατο ἔκα-
 στος χρήσιμον, καὶ οἱ ὀπλῖται καὶ οἱ ἱππῆς παρὰ τὸ εἰωθὸς
 αὐτοὶ τὰ σφέτερα αὐτῶν σιτία ὑπὸ τοῖς ὅπλοις, οἱ μὲν ἀπορία
 ἀκολουθῶν, οἱ δὲ ἀπιστία· ἀπηντομολήκεσαν γὰρ πάλαι τε,
 καὶ οἱ πλείστοι παραχρήμα. ἔφερον δὲ οὐδὲ ταῦτα ἱκανά·
 15 σῖτος γὰρ οὐκέτι ἦν ἐν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ. καὶ μὴν ἢ ἄλλη 6
 αἰκία †καὶ ἢ† ἰσομοιρία τῶν κακῶν, ἔχουσά τινα ὅμως, τὸ
 μετὰ πολλῶν, κούφισιν, οὐδ' ὥς ῥαδία ἐν τῷ παρόντι ἐδοξά-
 ζετο, ἄλλως τε καὶ ἀπὸ οἷας λαμπρότητος καὶ αὐχήματος τοῦ

1. προλίποι B.g. Bekk. 2. προλείπει G.L.O.Q.d.i.k. vulgo προλείποι. 2. οἰμω-
 γῶν Q. ὑπολειπόμενοι B. Bekk. 2: vulgo ἀπολειπόμενοι. 4. τὰ δάκρυα R.
 5. πεπονθότες e. μὴ B. Dobræus Goell. Bekk. vulgo μὴ τι. 7. ἐκπολιορ-
 κημένη E. ἐκπολιορκουμένη g.i. καὶ ὑποφευγούσῃ ἐώκεσαν g. 8. μικρᾷ c.
 Goell. 10. ἔφερον πάντες B. Bekk. 2. ἕκαστος B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo
 κατὰ τό. 12. αὐτοὶ B.K. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri αὐτοὶ τε. τὰ A.B.D.
 E.F.H.L.N.O.V.g.i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo καὶ τὰ. ὑπὸ τοῖς ὅπλοις] om.
 C.G.R.c. 13. ἀπηντομολήκεισαν C.K.R.c.i. 14. καὶ] om. L. 15. ἦν ἐν
 A.B.C.D.N.V.g.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἦν ἂν f. vulgo ἐν sine verbo. καὶ μὴν
 καὶ g. 16. καὶ ἢ ἰσομοιρία A.B.C.D.G.N.c.e.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo
 omittunt articulum. 17. ῥαδία A. 18. καὶ ante ἀπὸ om. G. οἷας]
 οἰκείας L.O.k.m. pr. G.

1. οὐκ ἄνευ ὀλίγων] The negative must be twice repeated, as if it were οὐκ ἄνευ οὐκ ὀλίγων, just as “non modo” in Latin is used instead of “non modo non.”

[Nos, quum ὀλίγων simpliciter deleri posse non videatur, quin vocabulum πολλῶν significans pro eo reponendum sit, vix dubitamus. POPPO.]

7. πόλει ἐκπεπολιορκημένη] “A city “starved out.” Compare the account of the flight of the Jews when Jerusalem was besieged by the Babylonians, 2 Kings xxv. 4.

16. †καὶ ἢ† ἰσομοιρία] Dobree reads ἰσομοιρία, in the dative case. “Their disgrace though it had notwithstanding some alleviation in their sufferings being equally shared, the alleviation namely expressed in the common saying, ‘that they were endured in company,’” &c. If the text be correct, ἰσομοιρία τῶν κακῶν must be understood to express rather, *the great extent of the calamity from which none were exempt*, than the equality of its distribution.

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7 πρώτου ες οἷαν τελευτὴν καὶ ταπεινότητα ἀφίκετο. μέγιστον γὰρ δὴ τὸ διάφορον τοῦτο Ἑλληνικῷ στρατεύματι ἐγένετο, οἷς, ἀντὶ μὲν τοῦ ἄλλους δουλωσομένους ἦκειν, αὐτοὺς τοῦτο μᾶλλον δεδιότας μὴ πάθωσι ξυνέβη ἀπιέναι, ἀντὶ δ' εὐχῆς τε καὶ παιάνων, μεθ' ὧν ἐξέπλεον, πάλιν τούτων τοῖς ἐναντίοις 5 ἐπιφημίσμασιν ἀφορμᾶσθαι, πεζοὺς τε ἀντὶ ναυβατῶν πορευομένους καὶ ὀπλιτικῷ προσέχοντας μᾶλλον ἢ ναυτικῷ. ὁμως δὲ ὑπὸ μεγέθους τοῦ ἐπικρεμαμένου ἔτι κινδύνου πάντα ταῦτα αὐτοῖς οἷστὰ ἐφαίνετο.

LXXVI. Ὅρων δὲ ὁ Νικίας τὸ στράτευμα ἀθυμοῦν καὶ 10 ἐν μεγάλῃ μεταβολῇ ὄν, ἐπιπαριῶν ὡς ἐκ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων ἐθάρσυνέ τε καὶ παρεμυθεῖτο, βοῇ τε χρώμενος ἔτι μᾶλλον ἐκάστοις, καθ' οὓς γίγνοιτο, ὑπὸ προθυμίας, καὶ βουλόμενος ὡς ἐπὶ πλείστον γεγωνίσκων ὠφελεῖν. LXXVII. “Ἔτι καὶ ἐκ τῶν παρόντων, ὧ Ἀθη- 15

“ναῖοι καὶ ξύμμαχοι, ἐλπίδα χρὴ ἔχειν· ἤδη τινὲς καὶ ἐκ

SPEECH OF NICIAS, encouraging his soldiers, and holding out to them even yet hopes 2 of safety, if they behaved with firmness and activity on their retreat. “δεινότερων ἢ τοιῶνδε ἐσώθησαν· μηδὲ κατα- “μέμψασθαι ὑμᾶς ἄγαν αὐτοὺς, μήτε ταῖς “ξυμφοραῖς μήτε ταῖς παρὰ τὴν ἀξίαν νῦν “κακοπαθείαις. κἀγὼ τοι, οὐδενὸς ὑμῶν οὔτε 20 “ῥώμῃ προφέρων (ἀλλ' ὁρᾶτε δὴ ὡς διάκειμαι “ὑπὸ τῆς νόσου) οὔτ' εὐτυχίᾳ δοκῶν που

1. οἷαν τε τελευτὴν D.E.F.H. ἀφίκετο Q. 2. ἑλληνικῷ] Vulgo τῷ ἑλληνικῷ. Conf. V. 60, 3. Articulum del. Goeller. Dobraeus. Bekk. 3. δουλωσομένους K. αἰτοῖς] om. I. 4. ξυνέβη ἀπιέναι] ξυναπιέναι C.K.c.e. 5. παιάνων A.D.E.F. H.N.I. πόλιν G. 6. πεζῇ e. τε B. Porro. Goell. Bekk. ceteri δέ. ναυατῶν D.Q.V.g. βατῶν B. πολυνομένους k. 7. προσέχοντας B. Bekker. Porro. Goell. vulgo προσχόντας. ὁμως δὲ—ἐφαίνετο] Suidas in διστά, ubi omittit πάντα ταῦτα. Wass. 8. ἐπὶ τοῖς μεγέθους V. ἐκκρεμαμένου g. ταῦτα] om. K. et Suidas v. διστά, cui πάντα quousque deest. 9. διστά αἰτοῖς K. 14. προμαθείας e. 15. ἔτι ὅτι Q d. τι, junctum verbo ὠφελεῖν, B. Bekk. 2. 17. ἢ τῶν τοιῶνδε g. καταμήμψασθαι A.D.E.F.G. καταμήμψεσθαι B. Bekk. 2. καταμήμψασθε c. ἡμᾶς D.

6. ἐπιφημίσμασιν] Hesychius, fortassis ad hunc locum respiciens, exponit οἰωνίσμασιν. DUKER.

13. ἔτι μᾶλλον, i. e. “still more than “he had done before.” Compare c. 60, 5. 69, 2.

14. γεγωνίσκων] Vide, præter Etymol. M. etiam Mærin. Wass. Suidas, et Eustathius in Homer. Iliad. μ'. p. 909.

γεγωνίσκειν, τὸ φλέγγεσθαι ἐξάκουστον. Æschylo in Prometh. v. 628. γεγωνίσκειν est aperte proferre: Τί δῆτα μέλλεις μὴ οὐ γεγωνίσκειν τὸ πᾶν; DUK.

18. ταῖς ξυμφοραῖς—ταῖς νῦν κακοπαθείαις] The first refers to their defeats in battle; the second to the circumstances of misery and apprehension under which they were now retreating.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

“ ὕστερός του εἶναι κατὰ τε τὸν ἴδιον βίον καὶ ἐς τᾶλλα, νῦν
 “ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ κινδύνῳ τοῖς φανλοτάτοις αἰωροῦμαι· καίτοι
 “ πολλὰ μὲν ἐς θεοὺς νόμιμα δεδιήτημαι, πολλὰ δὲ ἐς ἀν-
 “ θρώπους δίκαια καὶ ἀνεπίφθονα. ἀνθ’ ὧν ἡ μὲν ἐλπίς ὁμως 3
 5 “ θρασεῖα τοῦ μέλλοντος, αἱ δὲ ξυμφοραὶ οὐ κατ’ ἀξίαν δὴ
 “ φοβοῦσι. τάχα δ’ ἂν καὶ λωφήσειαν· ἱκανὰ γὰρ τοῖς τε
 “ πολεμίοις εὐτύχηται, καὶ εἴ τῳ θεῶν ἐπίφθονοι ἐστρατεύ-
 “ σαμεν, ἀποχρώντως ἤδη τετιμωρήμεθα. ἦλθον γάρ που 4
 “ καὶ ἄλλοι τινὲς ἤδη ἐφ’ ἐτέρους, καὶ ἀνθρώπεια δράσαντες
 10 “ ἀνεκτὰ ἔπαθον. καὶ ἡμᾶς εἰκὸς νῦν τά τε ἀπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ ἐλ-
 “ πίζειν ἡπιώτερα ἔξειν· οἴκτου γάρ ἀπ’ αὐτῶν ἀξιώτεροι ἤδη
 “ ἐσμὲν ἢ φθόνου· καὶ ὁρῶντες ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς, οἷοι ὀπλῖται
 “ ἅμα καὶ ὅσοι ξυντεταγμένοι χωρεῖτε, μὴ καταπέπληχθε
 “ ἄγαν, λογίζεσθε δὲ ὅτι αὐτοὶ τε πόλις εὐθύς ἐστε, ὅποι ἂν
 15 “ καθέζησθε, καὶ ἄλλη οὐδεμία ὑμᾶς τῶν ἐν Σικελίᾳ οὔτ’ ἂν
 “ ἐπιόντας δέξαιτο ῥαδίως οὔτ’ ἂν ἰδρυθέντας που ἐξαναστή-
 “ σειε. τὴν δὲ πορείαν, ὥστ’ ἀσφαλῆ καὶ εὐτακτον εἶναι, 5
 “ αὐτοὶ φυλάξατε, μὴ ἄλλο τι ἡγησάμενος ἕκαστος ἢ ἐν ᾧ

1. κατὰ τε B. Bekk. 2. καὶ i. vulgo τε deest. τᾶλλα B. τᾶλλα N.V. vulgo τὰ ἴλλα. 2. φανλοτέροις Q. εἰωροῦμαι E.F.H.f.g. εἰωροῦμαι K.Q.R. 3. ἐς τοὺς θεοὺς K. ἐν ἀνθρώποις g. ὡς ἀνθρώπους Q. 4. καὶ] om. Q. 5. θρασεῖα B.G.K.L. Bekk. Poppo. Goell. vulgo (et teste Bekk. G.) θαρσεῖα. ai] οὐ e. δὴ ἦδη B. 6. φοβοῦσαι f.i. δὲ ἂν V. et plures alii. Et ita Poppo. τε] om. e.i. 7. εὐτυχεῖται e. et correct. C. 11. ἦξειν N.V. 12. οἷοι] οἱ A.E.F.G.H.K.L. N.O.Q.R.V.f.g.i.k. 13. καταπέπληχθε F.H.L.N.O.a. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. καταπεπληχθαι B.K.c.f. καταπεπλήσθε D. vulgo (et teste Bekk. A.F.) καταπεπλήχθε. 14. ἐστε εὐθύς f. ὅπου g. ὅπη ἂν καθ. N.V. 15. καθέζησθε A.B.C.D.E.F.G.H.K.N.P.Q.V.b.c.e.f.g.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. καθίζησθε L.M.O. vulgo καθέξοισθε. 16. ῥαδίως] om. c. οὔτ’ B.C.E.F.H. K.L.M.N.O.V.a.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo οὐδ’. ἰδρυθέντας E. ἐξαναστήσειεν V. 17. πορίαν E.V.

3. δεδιήτημαι] The Scholiast well compares the use of the word πεπολίτευμαι. Διαιτᾶσθαι expresses a man's private life, as πολιτεύεσθαι does his public life; and it is used as a transitive verb, because its sense is equivalent to ἐν τῇ καθ’ ἡμέραν διαίτᾳ πράσσειν. Thus Demosth. Coron. p. 226. penult. Reiske, ἂν δ’ ἐφ’ ᾧ καὶ πεποίηκα καὶ πεπολίτευμαι βαδίζω, κ.τ.λ.

13. καταπεπλήχθε] Melior videtur

scriptura Codd. in quibus est καταπέπληχθε· quam etiam aliquantum confirmat sequens λογίζεσθε. Καταπέπληχθε quomodo προπερισπωμένως scribi possit, non intelligo: sed tamen, καταπεπλήχθαι inde ortum, credo, quum, qui in suis exemplaribus καταπεπλήχθε inveniebant, potiore accentus, quam ultimæ literæ, rationem habendam, putarent. DUKER.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

“ ἂν ἀναγκασθῇ χωρίῳ μάχεσθαι, τοῦτο καὶ πατρίδα καὶ
 6 “ τείχος κρατήσας ἔξειν. σπουδῇ δὲ ὁμοίως καὶ νύκτα καὶ
 “ ἡμέραν ἔσται τῆς ὁδοῦ. τὰ γὰρ ἐπιτήδεια βραχέα ἔχομεν·
 “ καὶ ἣν ἀντιλαβώμεθά του φιλίου χωρίου τῶν Σικελῶν
 “ (οὔτοι γὰρ ἡμῖν διὰ τὸ Συρακοσίων δέος ἔτι βέβαιοι εἰσί), 5
 “ ἥδη νομίζετε ἐν τῷ ἐχυρῷ εἶναι. προπέπεμπται δ' ὡς αὐτοὺς,
 7 “ καὶ ἀπαντᾶν εἰρημένον καὶ σιτία ἄλλα κομίζειν. τὸ δὲ
 “ ξύμπαν, γνῶτε, ὧ ἄνδρες στρατιῶται, ἀναγκαῖόν τε ὃν ὑμῖν
 “ ἀνδράσιν ἀγαθοῖς γίγνεσθαι, ὥς μὴ ὄντος χωρίου ἐγγὺς
 “ ὅποι ἂν μαλακισθέντες σωθείητε, καὶ ἣν νῦν διαφύγητε 10
 “ τοὺς πολεμίους, οἳ τε ἄλλοι τευξόμενοι ὧν ἐπιθυμεῖτέ που
 “ ἐπιδεῖν, καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὴν μεγάλην δύναμιν τῆς πόλεως,
 “ καίπερ πεπτωκυῖαν, ἐπανορθώσοντες· ἄνδρες γὰρ πόλις,
 “ καὶ οὐ τείχη οὐδὲ νῆες ἀνδρῶν κεναί”

LXXVIII. Ὁ μὲν Νικίας τοιαύδε παρακελευόμενος ἅμα 15
 ἐπῆρει τὸ στράτευμα, καὶ εἴ πη ὁρῶν διεσπασμένον καὶ μὴ ἐν

SICILY.

Order of the retreat.
 The Syracusans pursue

2 and harass the enemy,
 and occupy a strong
 position in front of
 them.

τάξει χωροῦν, ξυνάγων καὶ καθιστὰς, καὶ ὁ
 Δημοσθένης οὐδὲν ἦσσον τοῖς καθ' ἑαυτὸν τοι-
 αῦτά τε καὶ παραπλήσια λέγων. τὸ δὲ ἐχώρει
 ἐν πλαισίῳ τεταγμένον, πρῶτον μὲν ἡγούμενον 20
 τὸ Νικίου, ἐφεπόμενον δὲ τὸ Δημοσθένους·
 τοὺς δὲ σκευοφόρους καὶ τὸν πλεῖστον ὄχλον ἐντὸς εἶχον οἱ

1. ἂν B. Goell. Bekk. vulgo deest. τοῦτο καὶ B. C. D. E. F. H. K. P. V. e. f. g. k. Haack.
 Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri τοῦτο δέ. 2. κρατήσας] om. G. 4. ἣν] εἰ μὲν g.
 ἀντιλαβώμεθά του Portus. Heilmann. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. libri ἀντιλα-
 βώμεθα του. 5. συρακοσίον i. 6. ὁχυρῷ A. C. D. E. F. G. H. K. L. M. N. P. V. b. c.
 e. f. g. i. k. m. εἶναι] om. P. προπέπεμπται B. K. c. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk.

προπέμπεται M. P. b. vulgo προπέπετε. 7. δέ] τε B. 10. ὅποι B. διασω-
 θείητε B. ἣν] εἰ k. 11. ὧν] ὡς O. P. 13. καὶ περιπεπτωκυῖαν Q. ἐπα-
 νορθώσαντες A. D. F. H. K. g. 15. μὲν] δέ L. i. ταῦτε K. 16. εἴποι N. V.
 διεσπασμένον Q. 20. πλαισίῳ] διπλασίῳ A. C. D. E. F. G. H. L. O. P. Q. d. e. f. g. k. m.
 τεταγμένον] om. V. πρῶτον μὲν ἡγούμενον accesserunt ex B. V. et marginibus
 A. N. Bekker. Goell. 21. τὸ νικίου B. D. E. F. N. V. f. g. k. m. Porpo. Goell.
 Bekk. τὸ τοῦ νικίου L. vulgo τοῦ νικίου. ἐφεσπόμενον L. O. P. k. ἐπόμενον B.
 τὸ] τὸ τοῦ K. τοῦ C. 22. ἐντὸς] om. D. N. f. g.

7. εἰρημένον] “ Directions having been
 “ given to them both to meet us, and
 “ bring a supply of provisions.”

18. τοῖς καθ' ἑαυτὸν] Not “ those un-

“ der him,” but, “ those who were in
 “ his part of the army; those who were
 “ near or about him.”

SICILY. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

ὀπλῖται. καὶ ἐπειδὴ τε ἐγένοντο ἐπὶ τῇ διαβάσει τοῦ Ἀνάπου 3
 ποταμοῦ, εὗρον ἐπ' αὐτῷ παρατεταγμένους τῶν Συρακοσίων
 καὶ ξυμμάχων, καὶ τρεψάμενοι αὐτοὺς καὶ κρατήσαντες τοῦ
 πόρου ἐχώρουν ἐς τὸ πρόσθεν· οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι παριππεύ-
 5 οντές τε προσέκειντο, καὶ ἐσακοντίζοντες οἱ ψилоί. καὶ ταύτῃ 4
 μὲν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ προελθόντες σταδίους ὥς τεσσαράκοντα, ἠλτί-
 σαντο πρὸς λόφῳ τινὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι· τῇ δ' ὑστεραία πρῶτῃ
 ἐπορεύοντο, καὶ προῆλθον ὥς εἴκοσι σταδίους, καὶ κατέβησαν
 ἐς χωρίον ἄπεδόν τι, καὶ αὐτοῦ ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντο, βουλό-
 10 μενοι ἔκ τε τῶν οἰκιῶν λαβεῖν τι ἐδώδιμον (ὥκείτο γὰρ ὁ
 χῶρος) καὶ ὕδωρ μετὰ σφῶν αὐτῶν φέρεσθαι αὐτόθεν· ἐν
 γὰρ τῷ πρόσθεν ἐπὶ πολλὰ στάδια, ἥ ἔμελλον ἶναι, οὐκ
 ἄφθονον ἦν. οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι ἐν τούτῳ προελθόντες τὴν 5
 δίοδον τὴν ἐν τῷ πρόσθεν ἀπετείχιζον· ἦν δὲ λόφος καρτερός
 15 καὶ ἐκατέρωθεν αὐτοῦ χαράδρα κρημνώδης, ἐκαλεῖτο δὲ
 Ἀκραῖον λέπας. τῇ δ' ὑστεραία οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι προῆεσαν, καὶ οἱ 6
 τῶν Συρακοσίων καὶ ξυμμάχων αὐτοὺς ἱππῆς καὶ ἀκοντισταί,
 ὄντες πολλοὶ ἐκάτεροι, ἐκώλυνον, καὶ ἐσηκόντιζόν τε καὶ παρ-
 ἱππευον. καὶ χρόνον μὲν πολὺν ἐμάχοντο οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἔπειτα
 20 ἀνεχώρησαν πάλιν ἐς τὸ αὐτὸ στρατόπεδον· καὶ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια
 οὐκέτι ὁμοίως εἶχον. οὐ γὰρ ἔτι ἀποχωρεῖν οἶόν τ' ἦν ὑπὸ

1. ἐπὶ] ἐν B.c. 2. τεταγμένους K. 3. καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων B.i. 4. ἔμπροσθεν
 G.L.O.P.m. 5. τε] om. L.O.k. 6. προσελθόντες A.B.C.D.E.F.H.L.N.O.Q.V.
 d.e.f.g.i.k. et pr. G. 7. πρῶ Bekk. 8. προῆλθον i. 9. εὔπεδον V. 10. οἰ-
 κείων A.B.E.F.i. 12. ἔμπροσθεν Q. ἥ] om. B. 13. προσελθόντες H.i. 14. ἔμ-
 προσθεν f.i. ἐπετείχιζον K. δὲ ὁ λόφος f. 16. ἀσκραῖον A. et correct. N. et V.
 17. καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων e. αὐτῶν Q. i. om. L.O. 18. ἐκάτεροι A.D.E.F.G. ἐκατέ-
 ρωθεν B.i. Bekk. 2. 20. αὐτὸ] om. O. 21. ὁμοίως εἶχον οὐκέτι f. οὐ] καὶ k.
 ὑπὸ A.B.C.D.E.F.H.K.N.V. c.d.e.g.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀπό.

16. Ἀκραῖον λέπας] The particular hill which bore this name cannot of course be ascertained; but the map will shew that spots of this sort are common as you ascend the valley of the Anapus. It must be remembered that the object of the Athenians was to penetrate far enough into the interior to reach the country of the Sikelians. This they attempted in the first instance to effect, by ascending one of the valleys which

fall into that of the Anapus; but being unable to force their passage in this direction, they fell back upon the coast, intending to follow the coast-road through the low country near the sea, till they should arrive at another valley, when they would again turn inland, and make a second attempt to penetrate to the country of their friends the Sikelians.

SICILY. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

τῶν ἱππέων.

The Athenians attempt
to force it, but in vain.
They are continually
harassed, and their re-
treat impeded by the
Syracusans.

LXXIX. *πρωτὶ δὲ ἄραντες ἐπορεύοντο αὐθις,*
καὶ ἐβιάσαντο πρὸς τὸν λόφον ἐλθεῖν τὸν ἀπο-
τετειχισμένον, καὶ εὗρον πρὸ ἑαυτῶν ὑπὲρ τοῦ
ἀποτειχίσματος τὴν πεζὴν στρατιὰν παρατε-
ταγμένην οὐκ ἐπ' ὀλίγων ἀσπίδων· στενὸν γὰρ 5
ἦν τὸ χωρίον. καὶ προσβαλόντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐτειχομάχουν,
καὶ βαλλόμενοι ὑπὸ πολλῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ λόφου ἐπάντους ὄντος,
(δικνοῦντο γὰρ ῥᾶον οἱ ἄνωθεν) καὶ οὐ δυνάμενοι βιάσασθαι,
3 ἀνεχώρουν πάλιν καὶ ἀνεπαύοντο. ἔτυχον δὲ καὶ βρονταί
τινες ἅμα γενόμεναι καὶ ὕδωρ, οἷα τοῦ ἔτους πρὸς μετόπωρον 10
ἤδη ὄντος φιλεῖ γίγνεσθαι· ἀφ' ὧν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι μᾶλλον ἔτι
ἠθύμουν, καὶ ἐνόμιζον ἐπὶ τῷ σφετέρῳ ὀλέθρῳ καὶ ταῦτα
4 πάντα γίγνεσθαι. ἀναπαυομένων δὲ αὐτῶν, ὁ Γύλιππος καὶ
οἱ Συρακόσιοι πέμπουσι μέρος τι τῆς στρατιᾶς ἀποτειχι-
οῦντας αὐτὸν ἐκ τοῦ ὀπισθεν αὐτοῖς, ἣ προεληλύθεσαν· ἀντι- 15
5 πέμψαντες δὲ κάκεῖνοι σφῶν αὐτῶν τινὰς διεκώλυσαν. καὶ
μετὰ ταῦτα πάσῃ τῇ στρατιᾷ ἀναχωρήσαντες πρὸς τὸ πεδῖον
μᾶλλον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἠὐλίσαντο. τῇ δ' ὑστεραίᾳ προῦχώρουν,
καὶ οἱ Συρακόσιοι προσέβαλλόν τε πανταχῇ αὐτοῖς κύκλῳ
καὶ πολλοὺς κατετραυμάτιζον, καὶ εἰ μὲν ἐπίοιεν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, 20
ὑπεχώρουν, εἰ δ' ἀναχωροῖεν, ἐπέκειντο, καὶ μάλιστα τοῖς
ὑστάτοις προσπίπτοντες, εἴ πως κατὰ βραχὺ τρεψάμενοι
6 πᾶν τὸ στράτευμα φοβήσειαν. καὶ ἐπὶ πολὺ μὲν τοιούτῳ
τρόπῳ ἀντείχον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἔπειτα, προελθόντες πέντε ἢ ἕξ
σταδίους, ἀνεπαύοντο ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ· ἀνεχώρησαν δὲ καὶ οἱ 25
Συρακόσιοι ἀπ' αὐτῶν ἐς τὸ ἑαυτῶν στρατόπεδον.

1. αὐθις] om. d. 2. πρὸς] ἐς c. τὸν ante ἀποτετ. om. K. 3. ἠέρον E.
et infra c. 80, 5. 5. οὐκ] om. O. ἀπ' g. 6. προσλαβόντες d. 7. ἀπὸ]
ὑπὸ D. g. 9. ἀνεχώρουν B. πάλιν] πάντ c. δέ] γὰρ B. τινὲς καὶ
βρονταί i. 10. πρὸς τὸ G. ἐς τὸ Q. μετόπωρον E. 11. ὄντες E.
μᾶλλον γὰρ ἔτι B. 13. αὐτῶν καὶ ὁ B. 14. τι] om. d. i. ἀποτειχωῦντες
A. D. E. F. H. N. V. g. 15. αὐτὸν accessit ex B. Bekk. Porro. Goell. προελ-
λήθησαν k. προσελήλυθεσαν Q. 16. δὲ καὶ B. 17. ταῦτα A. D. E. F. G.
τοῖτο B. Bekk. 2. τη] om. Q. 19. προσεβαλόν D. G. Q. i. k. m. κύκλον i.
21. Verbi ὑπεχώρουν litteras ὑπ., corr. F. 22. τρεψόμενοι B. 23. ἐς πολὺ P.

SICILY. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

LXXX. Τῆς δὲ νυκτὸς τῷ Νικίᾳ καὶ Δημοσθένει ἐδόκει,

ἐπειδὴ κακῶς σφίσι τὸ στράτευμα εἶχε, τῶν τε ἐπιτηδείων

The Athenians alter the direction of their retreat, and try to gain a march on their pursuers by night. They lose time by an accidental panic, yet reach the sea coast, cross the river Cacyraris, and arrive on the banks of the Erineus.

πάντων ἀπορία ἤδη, καὶ κατατετραυματισμένοι

ἦσαν πολλοὶ ἐν πολλαῖς προσβολαῖς τῶν

πολεμίων γεγενημέναις, πυρὰ καύσαντες ὥς

πλεῖστα ἀπάγειν τὴν στρατιάν, μηκέτι τὴν αὐ-

τὴν ὁδὸν ἣ διενόηθησαν, ἀλλὰ τούναντίον ἣ

οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἐτήρουν, πρὸς τὴν θάλασσαν.

ἦν δὲ ἡ ξύμπασα ὁδὸς αὕτη οὐκ ἐπὶ Κατάνης 2

τῷ στρατεύματι, ἀλλὰ κατὰ τὸ ἕτερον μέρος

τῆς Σικελίας, τὸ πρὸς Καμάριναν καὶ Γέλαν καὶ τὰς ταύτη

πόλεις καὶ Ἑλληνίδας καὶ βαρβάρους. καύσαντες οὖν πυρὰ 3

πολλὰ ἐχώρουν ἐν τῇ νυκτί. καὶ αὐτοῖς, οἷον φιλεῖ καὶ πᾶσι

στρατοπέδοις, μάλιστα δὲ τοῖς μεγίστοις, φόβοι καὶ δείματα

15 ἐγγίγνεσθαι, ἄλλως τε καὶ ἐν νυκτί τε καὶ διὰ πολεμίας καὶ

ἀπὸ πολεμίων οὐ πολὺ ἀπεχόντων ἰοῦσιν, ἐμπίπτει ταραχή·

καὶ τὸ μὲν Νικίου στράτευμα, ὥσπερ ἡγεῖτο, ξυνέμένε τε καὶ

προὔλαβε πολλῶ, τὸ δὲ Δημοσθένους, τὸ ἥμισυ μάλιστα καὶ

πλέον, ἀπεσπᾶσθη τε καὶ ἀτακτότερον ἐχώρει. ἅμα δὲ τῇ 4

20 ἔω ἀφικνουῦνται ὁμῶς πρὸς τὴν θάλασσαν, καὶ ἐσβάντες ἐς

τὴν ὁδὸν τὴν Ἑλωρινὴν καλουμένην ἐπορεύοντα, ὅπως, ἐπειδὴ

γένοντο ἐπὶ τῷ ποταμῷ τῷ Κακυπάρει, παρὰ τὸν ποταμὸν

1. καὶ τῷ δημοσθένει Q.f. 2. καλῶς g. τῶν ἐπιτηδείων B. Bekk. Goell. 3. πάντων] πάντων τ' i. ἀπορία B. ἀπορία Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀπορία. 4. προσβολαῖς] om. C.K. 5. καύσαντας A.B.D.F.N.V.f.g. 6. τὴν ὁδὸν αὐτὴν Q. 7. ἣ A.F.K.g. 10. ἐκάτερον R. μέρος] om. B. ante τὸ ἕτερον ponit Q. 11. ταύτη] ταύτας P. 13. αὐτοὶ C.e. 14. δείγματα F.K.i. 15. καὶ νυκτί καὶ g. 18. προὔλαβε D.F.g. καὶ πλέον B. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo καὶ τὸ πλέον. 19. ἐπεσπᾶσθη Q. ἀντεσπᾶσθη K. 21. ἐλωρινὴν H.K.O.V.g. Haack. Porpo. vulgo et Bekk. ἐλωρινήν. 22. ἐπὶ B. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo παρά. κακυπάρει E. κακοπάρει L. κακωπάρει Q. κοκυπάρει C.e.

2. ἐπειδὴ κακῶς, κ. τ. λ.] “ Now that “ they found their army in a miserable “ state, both from the want of provi- “ sions which had begun to be felt, “ and because so many men had been “ disabled by wounds,” &c. “Οτι seems to be required before the verb κατατε- τραυματισμένοι ἦσαν. But Porpo com-

pares V. 61, 4. βουλόμενοι ἄλλως τε προσγενέσθαι σφίσι, καὶ ὁμηροί—ἦσαν αὐτόθι.

13. οἷον φιλεῖ—ἐγγίγνεσθαι] See at IV. 125, 1. and V. 6, 3.

18. προὔλαβε πολλῶ, i. e. τῆς ὁδοῦ] See on IV. 33, 2. And so Livy XXXVI. 19. aliquantum viæ præceperat.

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ἴοιεν ἄνω διὰ μεσογείας· ἤλπιζον γὰρ καὶ τοὺς Σικελοὺς
5 ταύτῃ, οὓς μετέπεμψαν, ἀπαντήσεσθαι. ἐπειδὴ δ' ἐγένοντο
ἐπὶ τῷ ποταμῷ, εἶρον καὶ ἐνταῦθα φυλακὴν τινα τῶν
Συρακοσίων, ἀποτεχίζουσάν τε καὶ ἀποσταυροῦσαν τὸν
πόρον. καὶ βιασάμενοι αὐτὴν διέβησάν τε τὸν ποταμὸν, καὶ 5
ἐχώρουν αὐθις πρὸς ἄλλον ποταμὸν τὸν Ἑρινεόν· ταύτῃ γὰρ
οἱ ἡγεμόνες ἐκέλευον.

LXXXI. Ἐν τούτῳ δ' οἱ Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι,
ὥς ἦ τε ἡμέρα ἐγένετο καὶ ἔγνωσαν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἀπελη-
λυθότας, ἐν αἰτία τε οἱ πολλοὶ τὸν Γύλιππον 10
εἶχον ἐκόντα ἀφεῖναι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, καὶ κατὰ
τάχος διώκοντες, ἦ οὐ χαλεπῶς ἡσθάνοντο
κεχωρηκότας, καταλαμβάνουσι περὶ ἀρίστου
2 ὥραν. καὶ ὥς προσέμιξαν τοῖς μετὰ τοῦ Δημο-
σθένους, ὑστέροις τε οὖσι καὶ σχολαίτερον καὶ ἀτακτότερον 15
χωροῦσιν, ὥς τῆς νυκτὸς τότε ξυνεταράχθησαν, εὐθὺς προσ-
πεσόντες ἐμάχοντο· καὶ οἱ ἱππῆς τῶν Συρακοσίων ἐκυκλοῦντό
3 τε ῥᾶον αὐτοὺς δίχα δὴ ὄντας, καὶ ξυνῆγον ἐς ταυτό. τὸ δὲ
Νικίου στράτευμα ἀπείχεν ἐν τῷ πρόσθεν καὶ πεντήκοντα
σταδίου· θᾶσσόν τε γὰρ ὁ Νικίας ἦγε, νομίζων οὐ τὸ ὑπο- 20

1. διὰ τῆς μεσογείας B. 2. μετέπεμψαν A.D.E.F.G. μετεπέμψαντο B. Bekker. ἐπειδὴ B.D.E.F.N.R.V.i. Poppo. Goell. ed. 2. Bekk. 2. vulgo ἐπεί. 3. ἐν e. ἡῖρον E. 4. τε accessit ex B. Bekk. Poppo. Goell. 5. αὐτοὺς i. διαβίβασαν g. διέβασαν i. τε] om. E.Q. καὶ ἐχ.—ποταμὸν om. pr. G. 6. ταύτῃ—ἐκέ-
λευον] om. E. 9. ἦ] om. K.k. 11. καὶ] om. i. 14. ὥς] ὡς περ A.C.D.E.
F.G.H.R.V. d.e.g.i.k. 15. καὶ ἀτακτότερον] om. O. 16. τότε] τε B. 17. ἐν-
κυκλοῦντο k. 18. τε] om. B. τότε K.N. δὴ] om. Q.d.k. ἤδη B. 19. ἔμ-
προσθεν Q.R.i. καὶ πεντήκοντα A.C.D.F.H.N.Q.V. e.g.k.m. Poppo. Bekk.
πρόσθεν πεντήκοντα Goell. ceteri ἑκατὸν καὶ πεντήκοντα. 20. θᾶσσόν τι Dobrivus.
τῷ g.

6. ταύτῃ—ἐκέλευον] That is, finding that the enemy had already arrived at the Cacyparis, and that their own advance up the valley would probably be stopped by the enemy's resistance, they marched on to another valley, that of the Erineus; their guides informing them that by ascending this also they could get to the interior, and here, as they hoped, might anticipate the enemy.

16. τῆς νυκτὸς τότε] "Having got
"into confusion in the night, at the

"time mentioned above." See the note on VII. 31, 3.

19. καὶ πεντήκοντα σταδίου] "As
"much as fifty stadia." It does not appear that any manuscript omits the conjunction καὶ, which is to be interpreted by "even," that is to say, "as
"much as," "not less than."

20. θᾶσσόν τε γὰρ ὁ Νικίας ἦγε,—ὁ δὲ
Δημοσθένης ἐτύγχανε τε—ἐν πόνῳ—ῶν,
—καὶ—οὐ—προὔχῳ] Such seems to
be the connection of the different parts

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μένειν ἐν τῷ τοιούτῳ ἐκόντας εἶναι καὶ μάχεσθαι σωτηρίαν,
 ἀλλὰ τὸ ὥς τάχιστα ὑποχωρεῖν, τοσαῦτα μαχομένους ὅσα
 ἀναγκάζονται· ὁ δὲ Δημοσθένης ἐτύγχανέ τε τὰ πλείω ἐν
 πόνῳ ξυνεχεστέρω ὢν διὰ τὸ ὑστέρω ἀναχωροῦντι αὐτῷ
 5 πρῶτῳ ἐπικεῖσθαι τοὺς πολεμίους, καὶ τότε γνοὺς τοὺς
 Συρακοσίους διώκοντας οὐ προῦχώρει μᾶλλον ἢ ἐς μάχην
 ξυνετάσσετο, ἕως ἐνδιατρίβων κυκλοῦταί τε ὑπ' αὐτῶν, καὶ
 ἐν πολλῷ θορύβῳ αὐτὸς τε καὶ οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ Ἀθηναῖοι ἦσαν·
 ἀνειληθέντες γὰρ ἔς τι χωρίον, ᾧ κύκλῳ μὲν τειχίον περιῆν,
 10 ὁδὸς δὲ ἔνθεν τε καὶ ἔνθεν, ἐλάας δὲ οὐκ ὀλίγας εἶχεν, ἐβάλλ-
 λοντο περισταδόν. τοιαύταις δὲ προσβολαῖς καὶ οὐ ξυσταδὸν 4
 μάχαις οἱ Συρακόσιοι εἰκότως ἐχρῶντο· τὸ γὰρ ἀποκινδυ-
 νεύειν πρὸς ἀνθρώπους ἀπονεινομένους οὐ πρὸς ἐκείνων
 μᾶλλον ἦν ἔτι ἢ πρὸς τῶν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ ἅμα φειδῶ τέ τις
 15 ἐγίγνετο ἐπ' εὐπραγία ἥδη σαφεῖ μὴ προαναλωθῆναί τω, καὶ

1. σωτήριον^{αν} B. σωτηρίας i. 2. τῷ i. τοσαῦτα] τὸ σῶμα g. supra versum.
 3. ἀναγκάζονται K. τε] om. H. 4. πόνῳ B.K.e. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri
 πόνῳ τε. αὐτῷ ἀναχωροῦντι G. 5. πρῶτῳ accessit ex B.D.F.H.L.N.O.P.
 g.i.k.m. Bekk. Haack. Poppo. Goell. 7. ξυνετάττετο C.L.O.k. τε] om. N.V.
 8. ἐν accessit ex B. Poppo. Goell. ἐνήσαν e. 9. ἀναληφθέντες d. γάρ] om. N.
 ἔς τι] ἔτι, in margine ἐπὶ, d.i. 10. τε] om. C.K.Q.i. ἐλάας A.B.D.E.F.H.K.N.
 f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἐλαίας. ἐβάλλοντο B. Poppo. Goell.
 Bekk. ceteri ἐβάλλοντό τε. 11. δέ] μὲν L.O. προσβολαῖς οἱ συρρ. καὶ οὐ
 ξυστ. μάχ. V. οὐ] οἱ A.E. οὐ corr. F. 14. πρὸς τὸ τῶν A.E.F.H.R.f.g.
 τῶν] om. L. 15. ἐγίγνετο B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. om. O.g. ceteri ἐγίγνετο.
 τῷ E.F.H.K.

of this sentence. "For not only did
 "Nicias march more rapidly, but De-
 "mosthenes was at once more inces-
 "santly engaged with the enemy, and
 "also was himself more disposed to
 "fight, than to continue his retreat."
 The conjunction δὲ answers to τε in
 θάσσόν τε γάρ. See Hermann on Viger,
 note 317.

9. ἀνειληθέντες] Lobeck on Phryni-
 chus, p. 29. proposes to read *συνειλη-
 θέντες*: as *ἀνειλῆσαι*, he says, signifies
 rather, "to unfold," or "open." But
 we read in Arrian, (Exped. Alexand.
 IV. 5, 13.) οἱ δὲ τοὺς διαβαίνοντας
*ἀντιμέτωποι ταχθέντες ἀνείλουν ἐς τὸν
 ποτάμῳ*, where *ἀνείλιν* is exactly the
 French "refouler." And so it is here,
 "being driven back in confusion."

10. ὁδὸς δὲ ἔνθεν τε καὶ ἔνθεν] The de-
 scription of the place is not very clear.
 Does ὁδὸς ἔνθεν τε καὶ ἔνθεν mean, that
 a road ran along the enclosure on each
 side, so as to allow the Syracusans to
 annoy the Athenians from opposite
 quarters? And are the olive trees
 mentioned as having tempted the Athe-
 nians to take shelter in this place, or
 rather as embarrassing the formation
 of their line, and confusing their move-
 ments?

15. μὴ προαναλωθῆναι] "Lest any one
 "should lose his life before he could
 "enjoy the fruits of the victory." Com-
 pare I. 141, 5.

[Tu, ut Schol. videtur fecisse, τῷ
 juncge cum verbis φειδῶ τις ἐγίγνετο.
 Poppo.]

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ἐνόμιζον καὶ ὥς ταύτῃ τῇ ιδέᾳ καταδασμάμενοι λήψεσθαι αὐτούς. LXXXII. ἐπειδὴ γοῦν δι' ἡμέρας βάλλοντες παν-

at last compel the whole division to lay down its arms.

ταχύθεν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους καὶ ξυμμάχους ἑώρων ἤδη τεταλαιπωρημένους τοῖς τε τραύμασι καὶ τῇ ἄλλῃ κακώσει, κήρυγμα ποιοῦνται Γύλιππος καὶ Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι, πρῶτον μὲν τῶν νησιωτῶν εἴ τις βούλεται ἐπ' ἐλευθερίᾳ ὥς σφᾶς ἀπιέναι· καὶ ἀπεχώρησάν τινες πόλεις οὐ πολλάί. ἔπειτα δ' ὕστερον καὶ πρὸς τοὺς ἄλλους ἅπαντας τοὺς μετὰ Δημοσθένους ὁμολογία γίνεται, ὥστε ὅπλα τε παραδοῦναι καὶ μὴ ἀποθανεῖν μηδένα μήτε βιαίως μήτε δεσμοῖς μήτε τῆς ἀναγκαιοτάτης ἐνδείᾳ διαίτης. καὶ παρέδοσαν οἱ πάντες σφᾶς αὐτοὺς ἑξακισχίλιοι, καὶ τὸ ἀργύριον, ὃ εἶχον, ἅπαν κατέθεσαν, ἐσβαλόντες ἐς ἀσπίδας ὑπτίας, καὶ ἐνέπλησαν ἀσπίδας τέσσαρας. καὶ τούτους μὲν εὐθὺς ἀπεκόμιζον ἐς τὴν πόλιν· Νικίας δὲ καὶ οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ ἀφικνοῦνται ταύτῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἐπὶ τὸν ποταμὸν τὸν Ἑρινεὸν, καὶ διαβάς πρὸς μετέωρόν τι καθίσε τὴν στρατιάν.

1. ὥς καὶ N.V. e.i. καταδασμάμενοι g. 3. τοὺς] om. Q. 5. ποιοῦνται καὶ γύλιππος e. καὶ οἱ sup. N.V. 7. ἐπιέναι K. 9. ἅπαντας] om. L.O.P.k. μετὰ supra G. μετὰ τοῦ δημοσθένους R.i. 10. μὴ] om. L.O. 11. δεσμῶ Q. τοῖς ἀναγκαιοτάτοις H. 15. ἀπεκόμιζον A.B.C.D.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.Q.V. e.d.e.f.g. i.k. Hauck. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀπεκόμισαν. αὐτὸν A.D.E. ταύτῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἀφικνοῦνται B. Bekk. 2. Goell. ed. 2. 16. ταύτῃ pro αὐτῇ Poppo. vulgo αὐτῇ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ. 17. τι] om. d.e. καθίσε Poppo. Goell. Bekk. καθεῖσε A.C.D.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.P.Q.V. d.e.g.k.m. ἐκαθεῖσε B. καθῆσαι f. καθεῖσαι T. vulgo ἐκάθισε.

16. ταύτῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ] This is a certain correction, adopted by Bekker in his last edition, and by Poppo, and now also by Gölher. I cannot see how αὐτῇ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ can have any meaning at all. The connection of the story is as follows: At daybreak both divisions of the Athenian army reached the coast road, and followed it till they came to the river Cacyparis. They forced the passage of the river, and continued their march towards the Erineus. But here they were finally separated; for the division of Demosthenes was overtaken by the enemy a little before noon, when Nicias was already fifty stadia in advance of it, and after fighting throughout the day surrendered at discretion towards evening.

Demosthenes then never reached the Erineus, but was cut off on his march towards it from the Cacyparis; as appears from ch. 80, 5; διέβησαν τὸν ποταμὸν, (the Cacyparis) καὶ χώρου πρὸς τὸν Ἑρινεόν. "They crossed the Cacyparis," (in the aorist tense, denoting that the action was completed,) "and began to proceed," or, "were proceeding," (ἐχώρου, in the imperfect tense,) "towards the Erineus." But Nicias actually reached the Erineus, ἀφικνοῦνται, whilst Demosthenes was engaged with the enemy fifty or sixty stadia in his rear, crossed it, and then halted his soldiers, who had been marching during the greater part of the day, and during a part also of the night preceding it.

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LXXXIII. Οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ καταλαβόντες

αὐτὸν ἔλεγον ὅτι οἱ μετὰ Δημοσθένους παραδεδώκοιεν σφᾶς

αὐτοὺς, κελεύοντες κάκεῖνον τὸ αὐτὸ δρᾶν· ὁ δ' ἀπιστῶν σπένδεται ἱππέα πέμψαι σκεψόμενον.

5 On the following day the Syracusans overtake the division of Nicias. He offers to capitulate on terms which they refuse to grant. They attack and harass him throughout the day.

ὥς δ' οἰχόμενος ἀπήγγειλε πάλιν παραδεδω-

10 κότας, ἐπικηρυκεύεται Γυλίππῳ καὶ Συρακο- σίοις εἶναι ἐτοῖμος ὑπὲρ Ἀθηναίων ξυμβῆναι,

ὅσα ἀνάλωσαν χρήματα Συρακόσιοι ἐς τὸν πόλεμον, ταῦτα ἀποδοῦναι, ὥστε τὴν μετ' αὐτοῦ στρατιὰν

15 ἀφείναι αὐτοὺς· μέχρι οὗ δ' ἂν τὰ χρήματα ἀποδοθῇ, ἄνδρας δώσειν Ἀθηναίων ὁμήρους, ἓνα κατὰ τάλαντον. οἱ δὲ Συρα- κόσιοι καὶ Γύλιππος οὐ προσεδέχοντο τοὺς λόγους, ἀλλὰ

προσπεσόντες καὶ περιστάντες πανταχόθεν ἔβαλλον καὶ τού- τους μέχρι ὀψέ. εἶχον δὲ καὶ οὗτοι πονήρως σίτου τε καὶ

20 τῶν ἐπιτηδείων ἀπορία. ὅμως δὲ τῆς νυκτὸς φυλάξαντες τὸ ἡσυχάζον ἔμελλον πορεύεσθαι. καὶ ἀναλαμβάνουσί τε τὰ ὅπλα, καὶ οἱ Συρακόσιοι αἰσθάνονται καὶ ἐπαιώνισαν. γνόν- 5

τες δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ὅτι οὐ λανθάνουσι, κατέθεντο πάλιν, πλὴν τριακοσίων μάλιστα ἀνδρῶν· οὗτοι δὲ διὰ τῶν φυλά-

25 κων βιασάμενοι ἐχώρουν τῆς νυκτὸς ἧ ἐδύναντο. LXXXIV. Νικίας δὲ, ἐπειδὴ ἡμέρα ἐγένετο, ἤγε τὴν στρα- τιάν· οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι προσέ- κειντο τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον πανταχόθεν βάλλοντές

τε καὶ κατακοντίζοντες. καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἠπέι- 2

25 γοντο πρὸς τὸν Ἀσσίναρον ποταμὸν, ἅμα μὲν βιαζόμενοι ὑπὸ τῆς πανταχόθεν προσβολῆς

2. μετὰ τοῦ δημοσθένους f.i. παρεδεδώκασι g. 3. ἐγκελεύοντες L. ἐκελεύοντό τε O. 5. ἀπήγγελλε D. 7. ὑπὲρ] παρ' E. ὑπὸ R. συμβῆναι K. 9. ὥς τὴν k. 10. οὗ δ'] δ' οὗ B. ἄνδρα T. 12. καὶ ὁ γύλιππος O.Q.i. 13. ἔβαλλον K.f. 14. μέχρις ὀψέ C.V. 15. τῶν ἐπιτηδείων A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.c.d. e.f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri τῶν ἄλλων ἐπιτηδείων. 16. πορεύεσθαι A.B.L.N.O.V.g.i. Goell. Bekk. πορεύ[σ]εσθαι Poppo. ceteri πορεύσεσθαι. 17. ἐπαιώνισαν L.O.Q.e. ἐπαιώνησαν d. 19. πλὴν] τὴν D. 20. βιασάμενοι] βιαζόμενοι G. κομισάμενοι K. 22. προσέκειντο κατὰ τὸν P. 24. ἀκοντίζοντες d.g. 25. ἀσσιναρὸν K. ἀστιναρὸν i.

15. τῆς νυκτὸς τὸ ἡσυχάζον, i. e. τὴν Matth. Gr. Gr. §. 570, and Thuc. I. ἡσυχίαν] See Poppo, Prolegom. I. p. 100. 36, i. 90, 2. III. 10, i. VI. 24, 2. VII. 68, i.

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ἰππέων τε πολλῶν καὶ τοῦ ἄλλου ὄχλου, οἴομενοι ῥαόν τι
 σφίσιν ἔσεσθαι, ἣν διαβῶσι τὸν ποταμὸν, ἅμα δὲ ὑπὸ τῆς
 3 ταλαιπωρίας καὶ τοῦ πιεῖν ἐπιθυμία. ὥς δὲ γίγνονται ἐπ'
 αὐτῷ, ἐσπίπτουσιν οὐδενὶ κόσμῳ ἔτι, ἀλλὰ πᾶς τέ τις διαβῆναι
 αὐτὸς πρῶτος βουλόμενος, καὶ οἱ πολέμιοι ἐπικείμενοι χαλε- 5
 πὴν ἤδη τὴν διάβασιν ἐποιοῦν. ἄθροοι γὰρ ἀναγκαζόμενοι
 χωρεῖν ἐπέπιπτόν τε ἀλλήλοις καὶ κατεπάτουν, περί τε τοῖς
 δορατίοις καὶ σκεύεσιν οἱ μὲν εὐθὺς διεφθείροντο, οἱ δὲ ἐμ-
 4 παλασσόμενοι κατέρρεον. ἐς τὰ ἐπὶ θάτερα τέ τοῦ ποταμοῦ
 παραστάντες οἱ Συρακόσιοι (ἦν δὲ κρημνῶδες) ἔβαλλον ἄνω- 10
 θεν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, πίνοντάς τε τοὺς πολλοὺς ἀσμένους,
 καὶ ἐν κοίλῳ ὄντι τῷ ποταμῷ ἐν σφίσιν αὐτοῖς ταρασσο-
 5 μένους. οἳ τε Πελοποννήσιοι ἐπικαταβάντες, τοὺς ἐν τῷ

1. τε καὶ πολλῶν c. οἴομενοι δὲ ῥαόν g. ῥαόν σφίσιν T. 2. ὑπὸ] om. Q. 3. δ'
 ἐγένοντο g. δ' ἐγίνοντο T.e. 5. αὐτὸς accessit ex A.B.C.D.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.
 T.V.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Porro. Goell. Bekk. 7. περί τε] om. D. τε] om. g.
 8. σκεύεσι καὶ οἱ g. ἐπαλασσόμενοι g. ἐμπλασσόμενοι i. ἐπ' ἀλλασσόμενοι D.
 ἐπαλλασσόμενοι V. 9. τὰ] τὸ L.O. 10. περιστάντες f. οἱ συρ.] om. g.
 ἔβαλον f. 11. πίνοντάς K. τοὺς] om. B.D.H.N.V.g.i. ἀσμένως B.Q.
 12. τῷ] om. O. ἐν σφίσιν—ποταμῷ] om. T. αὐτοῖς τε ταρασσομένους d.
 13. καταβάντες d.i. τῷ] om. K.L.O.k.

7. περί τοῖς δορατίοις διεφθείροντο] "They died on the javelins," that is, as Dr. Bloomfield observes, *πειρόμενοι* περί τοῖς δορατίοις. It is evident that the words *εὐθὺς διεφθείροντο* refer to περί τοῖς δορατίοις, and οἱ—κατέρρεον to σκεύεσιν. They lost their footing, and fell over the various articles of the baggage which were dropped and scattered in the confusion, and being unable to recover themselves, they sank on the ground exhausted. *Κατέρρεον* would signify, "were floated down the 'stream,'" if we suppose that the Assinarus had been swelled by recent rain; (see ch. 79, 3.) otherwise a Sicilian stream in the month of September would scarcely have water enough to carry away any thing. *Καταρρεῖν*, in the sense of "sinking to the ground," occurs in Dionys. Halicarn. Antiqq. Rom. III. 19. and Sophocl. Antig. 1010. Göller refers to the description of the fire of Rome in Dion Cassius LXII. 16. ἀλλήλοις τε ἐμπλάζοντο καὶ περί τοῖς σκεύεσιν ἐσφάλλοντο. The word ἐμπα-

λασσόμενοι occurs in Herodotus, VII. 85, 3.

9. ἐς τὰ ἐπὶ θάτερα τέ] As τὰ ἐπὶ θάτερα is regarded as one single word, the position of the conjunction τε may be excused. The Syracusans sent some men to line the opposite bank of the river in front of the Athenians, and to prevent their forcing their way, and so continuing their retreat.

13. οἳ τε Πελοποννήσιοι] The Syracusan heavy armed infantry seems to have been of a very inferior description, and never to have encountered the Athenians with effect except when supported by their cavalry. Accordingly, as the Boeotians had turned the fortune of the battle in the night attack on Epipolæ, after the Syracusans had failed in all their attempts to resist the Athenians; so now the disciplined troops of Peloponnesus under Gylippus alone ventured to close with the enemy, while the Syracusans confined themselves to harassing them from a distance with their missiles.

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ποταμῷ μάλιστα ἔσφαζον. καὶ τὸ ὕδωρ εὐθὺς διέφθαρτο, ἀλλ' οὐδὲν ἦσσον ἐπίνετό τε ὁμοῦ τῷ πηλῷ, ἡματωμένον, καὶ περιμάχητον ἦν τοῖς πολλοῖς. LXXXV. τέλος δὲ
 are compelled to lay νεκρῶν τε πολλῶν ἐπ' ἀλλήλοις ἤδη κειμένων
 down their arms. ἐν τῷ ποταμῷ, καὶ διεφθαρμένου τοῦ στρατεύ-
 5 Complete destruction ματος τοῦ μὲν κατὰ τὸν ποταμὸν, τοῦ δὲ, καὶ
 of the Athenian army. εἴ τι διαφύγοι, ὑπὸ τῶν ἱππέων, Νικίας Γυλίππῳ ἑαυτὸν
 παραδίδωσι, πιστεύσας μᾶλλον αὐτῷ ἢ τοῖς Συρακοσίοις·
 καὶ ἑαυτῷ μὲν χρῆσθαι ἐκέλευεν ἐκείνόν τε καὶ Λακεδαιμο-
 10 νίους ὃ τι βούλονται, τοὺς δὲ ἄλλους στρατιώτας παύσασθαι
 φονεύοντας. καὶ ὁ Γύλιππος μετὰ τοῦτο ζῳγρεῖν ἤδη ἐκέλευε·
 καὶ τοὺς τε λοιποὺς, ὅσους μὴ ἀπεκρύψαντο (πολλοὶ δὲ οὗτοι
 ἐγένοντο,) ξυνεκόμισαν ζῶντας, καὶ ἐπὶ τοὺς τριακοσίους, οἱ
 τὴν φυλακὴν διεξῆλθον τῆς νυκτὸς, πέμψαντες τοὺς διωξο-
 15 μένους ξυνέλαβον. τὸ μὲν οὖν ἀθροισθὲν τοῦ στρατεύματος
 εἰς τὸ κοινὸν οὐ πολὺ ἐγένετο, τὸ δὲ διακλαπὲν πολὺ, καὶ
 διεπλήσθη πᾶσα Σικελία αὐτῶν, ἅτε οὐκ ἀπὸ ξυμβάσεως,
 ὥσπερ τῶν μετὰ Δημοσθένους, ληφθέντων. μέρος δέ τι οὐκ
 20 δυνὸς ἐλάσσω τῶν ἐν τῷ Σικελικῷ πολέμῳ τούτῳ ἐγένετο.
 καὶ ἐν ταῖς ἄλλαις προσβολαῖς ταῖς κατὰ τὴν πορείαν συ-

2. ἦσσον] om. f. τε] om. C.e. ἡματωμένῳ d.i. 3. δὴ e. 4. τε] om. d.i.
 ἥδη] om. G. διακειμένων P. 7. νικίας A.B.C.D.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.Q.V.c.d.e.
 f.g.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὁ νίκιας. 8. τοῖς] om. K. 9. χρή-
 σασθαι B. 11. τοῦτο] τοῦ A.D.F. 12. τε] om. d. 13. ξυγκομίσας A.C.D.E.
 F.G.H.L.O.P.Q.T.d.e.g.i.k.m. ξυγκομίσαι N.V. ξυγκόμισαν K. 14. πέμψαντες
 δὲ τοὺς K. 15. ξυνέβαλον D.d.g.i. 17. διεπλήσθη A.B.C.D.F.H.L.N.O.P.
 R.T.V.b.d.e.f.g.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo κατεπλήσθη. πᾶσα ἡ
 σικελία L.O. 18. τοῦ μετὰ T. μετὰ τοῦ δημοσθένους i. 19. καὶ ante ἀπέθ.
 om. Q. 20. ἐλάσσῳ G. σικελικῷ] ἑλληνικῷ Tusanus. σικέλῳ R. 21. ἐσβολαῖς
 N.V. om. A.C.D.E.F.H.L.O.Q.T.d.e.g.i.k. γενομέναις συχναῖς e.

20. ἐν τῷ Σικελικῷ πολέμῳ] The Scholiast and Gölter propose to read, ἐν τῷ Ἑλληνικῷ πολέμῳ, the former appealing to the words in ch. 87, 4. ἔργον τοῦτο Ἑλληνικόν. But Thucydides is comparing the loss of the Athenians at the Assinarus with their other defeats in Sicily; e. g. at Epipolæ, and in the naval engagements, as in the next line

he compares it indirectly with the loss sustained in the various partial actions during the retreat. It is as if an historian of the French campaign in Russia were to say of their loss at the Beresina, "that it was greater than on any other occasion throughout this Russian campaign."

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χναῖς γενομέναις οὐκ ὀλίγοι ἐτεθνήκεσαν. πολλοὶ δὲ ὅμως καὶ διέφυγον, οἱ μὲν καὶ παραντίκα, οἱ δὲ καὶ δουλεύσαντες καὶ διαδιδράσκοντες ὕστερον· τούτοις δ' ἦν ἀναχώρησις ἐς Κατάνην.

LXXXVI. Ξυναθροισθέντες δὲ οἱ Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμ-
μαχοι, τῶν τε αἰχμαλώτων ὅσους ἐδύναντο πλείστους καὶ τὰ
Nicias and Demosthe- σκυλα ἀναλάβοντες, ἀνεχώρησαν ἐς τὴν πόλιν.
nes are put to death
by a decree of the Sy- καὶ τοὺς μὲν ἄλλους Ἀθηναίων καὶ τῶν ξυμ-
racusans, in spite of
the endeavours of Gy- μάχων, ὁπόσους ἔλαβον, κατεβίβασαν ἐς τὰς
lippus to save them. λιθοτομίας, ἀσφαλεστάτην εἶναι νομίσαντες 10
[τὴν] τήρησιν, Νικίαν δὲ καὶ Δημοσθένην ἄκοντος τοῦ Γυ-
λίππου ἀπέσφαξαν. ὁ γὰρ Γύλιππος καλὸν τὸ ἀγώνισμα
ἐνόμιζεν οἱ εἶναι ἐπὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις καὶ τοὺς ἀντιστρατήγους
3 κομίσαι Λακεδαιμονίους. Ξυνέβαινε δὲ τὸν μὲν πολεμιώτατον
αὐτοῖς εἶναι, Δημοσθένην, διὰ τὰ ἐν τῇ νήσῳ καὶ Πύλῳ, τὸν 15
δὲ διὰ τὰ αὐτὰ ἐπιτηδειότατον· τοὺς γὰρ ἐκ τῆς νήσου ἄνδρας
τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ὁ Νικίας προϋθυμήθη, σπονδὰς πείσας
τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ποιήσασθαι, ὥστε ἀφεθῆναι. ἀνθ' ὧν οἱ τε
Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἦσαν αὐτῷ προσφιλεῖς, κἀκεῖνος οὐχ ἥκιστα

1. ὅμως διέφυγον O. 2. παραχρῆμα Q. 5. ξυναθροισθέντες B. Haack.
Porro. Goell. Bekk. vulgo συναθροισθέντες. 7. λαβόντες D.E.F.H.N.T.V.f.g.
8. ἄλλους τῶν ἀθηναίων Q. 11. τὴν] om. B.C.D.F.G.H.K.N.R.T.c.d.e.f.g.
Bekk. ῥῆσιν A. et γρ. N. δέ] τε d.l. ἄκοντος τοῦ γυλίππου B. Bekk. 2.
ὁ γυ. T. vulgo ἄκοντος γυλίππου 12. κατέσφαξαν i. ἀπέσφαξαν T. 13. οἱ]
om. V. τοὺς ἄλλους f.i. 15. εἶναι τὸν δημοσθένην Q. τὰ] τὴν d. καί]
τῇ Q. 16. αὐτὰ εἶναι ἐπιτηδειότατον K. τοὺς μὲν γὰρ c. 19. διὰ τοῦτο
post ἥκιστα ins. B. Bekk. Goell.

10. λιθοτομ.] Notus de his Ciceronis locus, l. 5. in Verr. c. 27. BAUER.

11. [τὴν] τήρησιν] The article, which is wanting in the best MSS. should, I think, be omitted. Compare VII. 42, 5. ξυνοτωμάτην ἡγήετο διαπολέμησιν. "Thinking it the safest way of keeping "them."

12. καλὸν τὸ ἀγώνισμα ἐνόμιζεν οἱ εἶναι] Hoc ita effert Plutarchus, μέγα δ' ἡγήετο πρὸς δόξαν. Etiam in eo, quod supra, III. 82, 14. dicit Thucydides, καὶ ὅτι, ἀπάτῃ περιγινόμενος, ξυνέσεως ἀγώνισμα προσελάμβανε, Scholiastes et Dionysius Halic. in Judic. de Thucydide,

p. 152. ἀγώνισμα interpretantur δόξαν, laudem, vel opinionem hominum alii gloriosam. Ἐπαθλον, præmium, exponit Suidas apud Aristophanem Ran. v. 286. λαβεῖν τ' ἀγώνισμ' ἄξιόν τι τῆς οδοῦ. Habet hæc vox in universum significationem laudis, et dicitur de omnibus præclaris studiis ac facinoribus, quæ gloria consequitur. Vid. Thucydidem, VII. 56, 2. 59, 2. et VIII. 17, 2. DEK.

19. οὐχ ἥκιστα] Bekker and Gölle add διὰ τοῦτο, on the authority of the Vatican MS. B. But ἀνθ' ὧν πιστεύσας —παρέδωκεν, if not absolutely correct, as the better expression would have

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πιστεύσας ἑαυτὸν τῷ Γυλίππῳ παρέδωκεν. ἀλλὰ τῶν Συρα-
 4 κοσίων τινες, ὡς ἐλέγετο, οἱ μὲν δείσαντες, ὅτι πρὸς αὐτὸν
 ἐκεκοινολόγητο, μὴ βασανιζόμενος διὰ τὸ τοιοῦτο ταραχὴν
 σφίσιν ἐν εὐπραγίᾳ ποιήσῃ, ἄλλοι δὲ, καὶ οὐχ ἥκιστα οἱ
 5 Κορίνθιοι, μὴ χρήμασι δὴ πείσας τινὰς, ὅτι πλούσιος ἦν,
 ἀποδρᾶ καὶ αὐθις σφίσιν νεώτερόν τι ἀπ' αὐτοῦ γένηται,
 πείσαντές τε τοὺς ξυμμάχους, ἀπέκτειναν αὐτόν. καὶ ὁ μὲν 5
 τοιαύτῃ ἢ ὅτι ἐγγύτατα τούτων αἰτία ἐτεθνήκει, ἥκιστα δὲ
 ἄξιός ὢν τῶν γε ἐπ' ἐμοῦ Ἑλλήνων ἐς τοῦτο δυστυχίας
 10 ἀφικέσθαι, διὰ τὴν πᾶσαν ἐς ἀρετὴν νενομισμένην ἐπιτή-
 δευσιν. LXXXVII. τοὺς δ' ἐν ταῖς λιθοτομίαις οἱ Συρα-
 κόσιοι χαλεπῶς τοὺς πρώτους χρόνους μετεχείρισαν. ἐν γὰρ
 The other Athenian
 prisoners are confined
 in the quarries of Sy-
 racuse. Their various
 sufferings during their
 confinement there.
 End of the Sicilian
 expedition.
 15 κοίλῳ χωρίῳ ὄντας καὶ ὀλίγῳ πολλοὺς οἳ τε
 ἥλιοι τὸ πρῶτον καὶ τὸ πνίγος ἔτι ἐλύπει διὰ
 τὸ ἀστέγαστον, καὶ αἱ νύκτες ἐπιγιγνόμεναι
 τοῦναντίον μετοπωριναὶ καὶ ψυχραὶ τῇ μετα-
 βολῇ ἐς ἀσθένειαν ἐνεωτέριζον, πάντα τε ποι-
 ούντων αὐτῶν διὰ στενοχωρίαν ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ, καὶ προσέτι τῶν
 νεκρῶν ὁμοῦ ἐπ' ἀλλήλοις ξυννεννημένων, οἱ ἕκ τε τῶν τραυ-
 20 μάτων καὶ διὰ τὴν μεταβολὴν καὶ τὸ τοιοῦτον ἀπέθνησκον,

3. ἐκεκοινολόγητο L.O. τοιοῦτο A.B.D.E.F.H.K.N.f.g.i.m. Poppo. Goell.
 Bekk. ceteri τοιοῦτον. 4. δὲ, καὶ] δ' K. 5. δὴ receperunt ex B. Bekk. Poppo.
 Goell. 6. γένοιτο d.i. 7. πείσαντές τε A.D.E.F.G. τε] om. B. et Bekker.
 Poppo. Goell. 8. ἐγγύτατα A.B.C.D.F.G.H.K.N.Q.T.V.e.g.m. Haack. Poppo.
 Goell. Bekk. ἐγγυτάτῃ i. vulgo ἐγγυτάτω. 9. ἐπ'] ἐπ' G. 10. πᾶσαν ἐς ἀρετὴν
 receperunt ex B.H.K.V.c.d.f.i. et recente γρ. A. et γρ. N. Bekk. Poppo. Goell.
 om. A.D.E.F.G. ἐπιτήδευσιν A.B.C.D.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.Q.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.i.k.m.
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐς τὸ θεῖον ἐπιτήδευσιν. 12. μετεχείρισαν H.K.
 13. καὶ ὀλίγῳ post ὄντας B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. om. A.D.E.F.G. 14. ἡλείοι d.i.
 τὸ ante πρῶτον om. H.K.L.O.k. καὶ πνίγος L.O.P.k. 15. ἀστέγατον B.
 16. μετοπωριναὶ E. 17. ἐπ' ἀσθενεῖαι B. 18. αὐτῶν] om. e. 19. ξυννε-
 νημένων A.F.G.H.T.g. ξυννεννημένων L.V.k. pr. G. ξυννεννημένων B.O.Q.
 ξυνηλεγμένων i. 20. τοιοῦτο A.D.E.F.G.H.R.T.f.g.k.m.

been δι' αὐτὸν, is yet only a very slight in-
 stance of that common inaccuracy, by
 which a word or expression is applied
 to two clauses of a sentence when it
 can properly belong only to one of
 them. See III. 6, 2. ναύσταθμον πλοίων
 καὶ ἀγορᾶς. Again, a few lines below,
 Bekker, on the same authority, omitted
 the conjunction τε after πείσαντες. But

δείσαντες—πείσαντές τε, answer to one
 another: and δείσαντες must clearly be
 repeated after Κορίνθιοι.

19. ξυννεννημένων] Id est: σεσωρευ-
 μένων. Apud Herodotum plus semel
 hoc vocabulum legitur; cujus loca in
 Lexicon Ionicum contulit Portus. Add.
 Eustathium ad Homer. Iliad. ἡ. p. 689.
 Etym. M. et ad II. 52, 5. adnotata. DUK.

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καὶ ὅσμαι ἦσαν οὐκ ἀνεκτοὶ, καὶ λιμῶ ἅμα καὶ δίψει ἐπιέ-
ζοντο· ἐδίδοσαν γὰρ αὐτῶν ἐκάστῳ ἐπὶ ὀκτὼ μῆνας κοτύλην
ὑδατος καὶ δύο κοτύλας σίτου. ἄλλα τε ὅσα εἰκὸς ἐν τοιούτῳ
χωρίῳ ἐμπεπτωκότας κακοπαθήσαι, οὐδὲν ὅ τι οὐκ ἐπεγένετο
2 αὐτοῖς. καὶ ἡμέρας μὲν ἐβδομήκοντά τινες οὕτω διηγήθησαν 5
ἀθρόοι· ἔπειτα, πλὴν Ἀθηναίων καὶ εἴ τινες Σικελιωτῶν ἢ
3 Ἰταλιωτῶν ξυνεστράτευσαν, τοὺς ἄλλους ἀπέδοντο. ἐλήφθη-
σαν δὲ οἱ ξύμπαντες, ἀκριβεῖα μὲν χαλεπὸν ἐξειπεῖν, ὅμως
4 δὲ οὐκ ἐλάσσους ἐπτακισχιλίων. ξυνέβη τε ἔργον τοῦτο
Ἑλληνικὸν τῶν κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον τόνδε μέγιστον γενέσθαι, 10
δοκεῖν δ' ἔμοιγε, καὶ ὧν ἀκοῇ Ἑλληνικῶν ἴσμεν, καὶ τοῖς τε

1. ἀνεκταὶ Q.e. cum Suida, v. ξυνεινημένοι. δίψει D.N.V.g. 2. αὐτῶ c. μῆνας] ἡμέρας N.V. sed V. alia manu γρ. μῆνας. sed N. prima manu γρ. μῆνας. 3. εἰκὸς ὅσα D.i. ἐν τοιούτῳ A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.V.e.g.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo (et teste Bekk. B.) ἐν τῇ τοιούτῳ. 5. μὲν] om. B. διετέλη-
σαν Q. 6. οἱ ἀθρόοι R.d. εἴ] οἱ D.N.Q.V.g. ἢ ἰταλιωτῶν] om. L.O.P.d.i.k. ἢ εἴ τινες ἰταλιωτῶν e. 7. ἀπέδοντο] ἐπώλησαν E. 8. δὲ καὶ οἱ B. εἰπεῖν B. 10. τῶν] om. Q. 11. δοκεῖ d. δοκῇ i.

1. δίψει] Reg. [g.] δίψη. quomodo et IV. 35, 4. Marg. δίψης pro δίψους. Δίψα, si Phavorino credimus, dicebant veteres, δίψος recentiores. Nam ita ille: Δίψα θηλυκοῦ γένους ἐστὶ, τὸ δὲ δίψος τῶν ὑστέρων ἐστίν. Ὅμηρος δὲ δίψαν οἶδε. De Homero quod dicit, verum est; semper enim δίψα, nunquam δίψος, apud eum legitur. Nec refugiunt recentiores. Pollux, VI. 31. τὸ πρᾶγμα δίψα καὶ δίψος. Lucianus Dial. Mort. p. 301. τὴν δίψαν πεφοβημένος. Aristophanes Equit. v. 531. δίψη δ' ἀπολωλώς. Sed proverbiorum Græcorum Scriptores, et Suidas in proverbio Δελφὸς ἀνὴρ, ad quod respicit Comicus, habent δίψα at Suidas in Κοινὰς, Δίψη. In Polluce quoque I. 168. variat scriptura. Illud ex Homero constat, antiquius esse ἡ δίψα. Duk.

2. κοτύλην ὑδατος] The cotyle was the fourth part of the chænix; so that the allowance of food was only half of that commonly given to a slave. See the note on IV. 16, 1. where I have erroneously followed Pollux in reckoning the cotyle as $\frac{1}{4}$ of the chænix, instead of $\frac{1}{2}$. It should be observed that a cotyle of wine, a little more than half

an English pint, was the allowance made to the Helots in Sphacteria; the wine being supposed always to be drunk diluted with water, and water the Spartans had in the island. But here this half pint of water was the whole amount of liquid allowed to the Athenians for a day's consumption. Compare Boeckh Staatshaush. der Athener, I. p. 99, &c. [Eng. transl. I. p. 123.] and Mazocchi, Tabul. Heracleens. p. 175. The cotyle was equivalent to the Roman hemina, that is, to $\frac{1}{2}$ of a sextarius, or $\frac{1}{16}$ of the modius.

6. πλὴν Ἀθηναίων] The Athenians, as we may conclude from what is said a little above, were confined for nearly six months longer, and the survivors were then probably sold as the other prisoners had been sold before them.

9. ἔργον τοῦτο Ἑλληνικόν] This seems to me somewhat suspicious, and the word Ἑλληνικόν appears to be unnecessary, for what great events took place in the Peloponnesian war, in which Greeks were not the principal actors? Or is the meaning, "this action, in which Greeks alone were concerned," &c., as if it were Ἑλληνικὸν ὄν?

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κρατήσασι λαμπρότατον καὶ τοῖς διαφθαρεῖσι δυστυχέστατον· κατὰ πάντα γὰρ πάντως νικηθέντες, καὶ οὐδὲν ὀλίγον ἐς οὐδὲν κακοπαθήσαντες, πανωλεθρία δὴ, τὸ λεγόμενον, καὶ πεζὸς καὶ νῆες καὶ οὐδὲν ὅ τι οὐκ ἀπώλετο, καὶ ὀλίγοι ἀπὸ 5 πολλῶν ἐπ' οἴκου ἀπενόστησαν. ταῦτα μὲν τὰ περὶ Σικελίαν γενόμενα.

2. πάντως] πάντες N.V. 3. δὴ τὸ] τὸ δὴ G. δὲ τὸ c. 4. ὅ τι] ὡς ὅτι margo H. 5. πολλοῦ c. ἐπενόστησαν D.g. ἀπεινόησαντο Q. ἐπανεόστησαν i. τοιαῦτα d.i. μὲν] om. Q. περὶ σικελίαν A.B.C.D.F.G.H.L.N.O.T.V.c.e.g.i.k. Porpo. Goell. vulgo περὶ τὴν σικελίαν. 6. λεγόμενα D.N.V.g.

2. οὐδὲν ὀλίγον ἐς οὐδὲν κακοπαθήσαντες] Idem genus loquendi est supra cap. 59, 3. ὀλίγον οὐδὲν ἐς οὐδὲν ἐπενόουν. DUK.

3. πανωλεθρία δὴ, κ. τ. λ.] The construction should either be νικηθέντων—κακοπαθησάντων καὶ ὁ πεζὸς καὶ αἱ νῆες, καὶ οὐδὲν ὅτι οὐκ ἀπώλετο, (in which case ἀπώλοντο would be instantly supplied as the verb to πεζὸς and νῆες,) or else it should be ἀπώλοντο instead of

ἀπώλετο, the expression, νικηθέντες καὶ πεζὸς καὶ νῆες καὶ οὐδὲν ὅ τι οὐκ ἀπώλοντο, being similar to those already noticed in V. 59, 1. αὐτοὶ οὐ πολλῶ πλείους διεφθάρησαν. "They were ruined, "according to the proverb, horse and "foot and all." That is, the words πεζὸς, νῆες, and οὐδὲν ὅ τι οὐκ belong properly to the predicate of the proposition, and not to its subject.

ΘΟΥΚΥΔΙΔΟΥ ΞΥΓΓΡΑΦΗΣ

Θ.

ΕΣ δὲ τὰς Ἀθήνας ἐπειδὴ ἡγγέλθη, ἐπὶ πολὺ μὲν ἡπί-
 στουν καὶ τοῖς πάνυ τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἐξ αὐτοῦ τοῦ
 ἔργου διαπεφευγόσι καὶ σαφῶς ἀγγέλλουσι, μὴ
 οὕτω γε τὰν πασσυδὶ διεφθάρθαι· ἐπειδὴ δὲ
 ἔγνωσαν, χαλεποὶ μὲν ἦσαν τοῖς ξυμπροθυμη- 5

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 ATHENS.
 Great consternation
 at Athens on receiving

1. ἐς] ὡς P. om. c. 2. καὶ] om. K. ἐξ] καὶ ἐξ Q.R.Y. Taur. 3. ἀγγέ-
 λουσι K.c. 4. ἄγαν B. om. d.i. vulgo ἄν. Supra I. 75, 1. μὴ οὕτως ἄγαν
 ἐπιφθόνως Bekk. πασσυδὶ f. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. πανσυδὶ A.B.C.F.G.H.K.
 N.P.R.T.V.X.Y.c.d.e.g.i.k.m. Taur. vulgo πανσυδεῖ. ἐφθάρθαι E. δὲ] τε
 C.E.F.H.K.L.R.T.X.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. Taur.

1. For an account of the behaviour of the Athenians on receiving the news of their defeat in Sicily, see Plutarch's Life of Nicias, chap. 30.

2. τοῖς πάνυ τῶν στρατιωτῶν] This expression occurs again, VIII. 89, 2. τῶν πάνυ στρατηγῶν. It means, "the most respectable of the soldiers," as in the other passage it signifies, "the most distinguished generals;" and as τοῦ πάνυ Περικλέους, in Xenophon, Memorab. III. 5, 1, is, "of the great Pericles." Properly, ὁ πάνυ στρατιωτῆς is, "one who is completely a soldier," i. e. one of the most perfect specimens of a soldier that are to be found. And so, ὁ πάνυ Περικλῆς is, "the most famous Pericles of the name," "he who was thoroughly Pericles."

3. μὴ οὕτω γε τὰν πασσυδὶ διεφθάρθαι] For ἄν, Bekker reads ἄγαν. Dindorf doubts whether ἄγαν πασσυδὶ is not an inadmissible tautology, and proposes to read οὕτω γοῦν. Göller conjectures οὕτω γε πασσυδὶ, but says that ἄγαν may be defended if it be taken

with οὕτω, and if πασσυδὶ be considered as a sort of explanation of οὕτω ἄγαν. I think, with Poppo, that ἡπίστουν μὴ ἄν διεφθάρθαι is supported by the similar expression in II. 102, 8. ἐδόκει ἄν κεχῶσθαι. "They did not believe that it could have been so utterly destroyed," i. e. that it would have been so destroyed under any conceivable circumstances.

4. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἔγνωσαν] Many of the MSS. read ἐπειδὴ τε, and τε in other passages is the corresponding particle to μὲν. (II. 70, 2. III. 46, 2.) But this can only happen, as Poppo well observes, when distinction alone is signified, and not opposition. And here the violence of the Athenians when they were persuaded of the truth of the report is contrasted with their long unwillingness to believe it.

5. τοῖς ξυμπροθυμηθείσι—τὸν ἔκπλουν] For the construction of the participle, compare V. 17, 1. προῦθυμήθη τὴν ξύμβα-σιν, and the note there. Of the orators here alluded to, Plutarch has preserved the name of one, Demostratus, (Nicias,

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the tidings of the disaster in Sicily. Yet the people resolve not to yield, but to carry on the war at once economically, prudently, and vigorously.

θεῖσι τῶν ῥητόρων τὸν ἔκπλουν, ὥσπερ οὐκ αὐτοὶ
ψηφισάμενοι, ὠργίζοντο δὲ καὶ τοῖς χρησμο-
λόγοις τε καὶ μάντεσι, καὶ ὅποσοι τι τότε
αὐτοὺς θειάσαντες ἐπήλπισαν ὥς λήψονται
5 Σικελίαν. πάντα δὲ πανταχόθεν αὐτοὺς ἐλύπει 2
τε, καὶ περιειστήκει ἐπὶ τῷ γεγεννημένῳ φόβος τε καὶ κατά-
πληξις μεγίστη δῆ. ἅμα μὲν γὰρ στερόμενοι καὶ ἰδίᾳ ἕκαστος
καὶ ἡ πόλις ὀπλιτῶν τε πολλῶν, καὶ ἱππέων, καὶ ἡλικίας,
οἷαν οὐχ ἑτέραν ἐώρων ὑπάρχουσιν, ἐβαρύνοντο· ἅμα δὲ ναῦς
10 οὐχ ὁρῶντες ἐν τοῖς νεωσοίοις ἱκανὰς, οὐδὲ χρήματα ἐν τῷ
κοινῷ, οὐδ' ὑπηρεσίας ταῖς ναυσὶν, ἀνέλπιστοι ἦσαν ἐν τῷ
παρόντι σωθήσεσθαι· τοὺς τε ἀπὸ τῆς Σικελίας πολεμίους
εὐθὺς σφίσιν ἐνόμιζον τῷ ναυτικῷ ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ πλευσεῖ-
σθαι, ἄλλως τε καὶ τοσοῦτον κρατήσαντας, καὶ τοὺς αὐτόθεν
15 πολεμίους τότε δὴ καὶ διπλασίως πάντα παρεσκευασμένους,
κατὰ κράτος ἤδη καὶ ἐκ γῆς καὶ ἐκ θαλάσσης ἐπικείσεσθαι,
καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους σφῶν μετ' αὐτῶν, ἀποστάντας. ὁμως 3

2. δέ] δέ τι G. 3. τι] om. G.L.O.P.k.m. 4. θειώσαντες Q. ἔπεισαν B.
7. στερούμενοι A.F.H.N.T.V.X.g. 8. πολλῶν ἱππέων R.i. ἡλικίαν k. om. e.
11. ὑπηρεσίαν Q. Taur. 15. πάντα] om. g. 16. καὶ ἐκ γῆς] om. e. ἐκ ante
θαλ. om. Q.V.Y. Taur. θαλάττης B.

12.) and Androcles possibly was another. But all the popular orators of the time had probably encouraged the expedition, at once excited by and themselves exciting the general feeling in its favour.

4. θειάσαντες ἐπήλπισαν] The word θειάζω seems here to be used contemptuously, as in Dion Cassius, LXII. 18. εἴτε καὶ ὡς ἀληθῶς θεομαντεία τινὶ προλεχθῆν, εἴτε καὶ τότε ὑπὸ τοῦ ὁμίλου πρὸς τὰ παρόντα θειασθέν. Ἐπήλπισαν signifies, as Dr. Bloomfield observes, "they put them on hoping." Compare Appian, Mithridat. c. 68. περὶ τῆς Ἀσίας αὐτὸν ἐπελπίζοντες. The construction is, ὅποσοι τι ἐπήλπισαν αὐτοὺς, θειάσαντες.

11. οὐδ' ὑπηρεσίας] See the note on VI. 31, 3.

13. εὐθὺς σφίσιν—ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ πλευσεῖσθαι] Compare VIII. 96. εὐθὺς σφῶν ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ πλεῖν. The pas-

sages are exactly similar, and therefore Lobeck's conjecture, that in VIII. 96, 3, we should read εὐθὺ for εὐθὺς, is unnecessary. The sense also is the same, that is, the pronouns σφίσιν, σφῶν, are in both cases added merely to shew that the action is described as referring to the Athenians, that they would suffer from the attack made on Piræus. Thus the present passage may be explained, according to the rule given III. 98, 1. "They thought that *they should have* the enemy directly attacking the Piræus." In the other case, σφῶν ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ resembles the expressions noticed III. 105, 2. note, and should be translated, "to sail to attack them in Piræus:" literally, "of what was theirs, to sail especially against Piræus." Compare also V. 83, 4. κατέκλησαν καὶ Μακεδονίας Περδίκκαν, and the note there, which I am inclined to think is correct in its first interpretation.

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δὲ, ὡς ἐκ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων, ἐδόκει χρῆναι μὴ ἐνδιδόναι, ἀλλὰ
 παρασκευάζεσθαι καὶ ναυτικόν, ὅθεν ἂν δύνωνται, ξύλα
 ξυμπορισαμένους καὶ χρήματα, καὶ τὰ τῶν ξυμμάχων ἐς
 ἀσφάλειαν ποιεῖσθαι, καὶ μάλιστα τὴν Εὐβοίαν, τῶν τε
 κατὰ τὴν πόλιν τι ἐς εὐτέλειαν σωφρονίσαι, καὶ ἀρχὴν τινα 5
 πρεσβυτέρων ἀνδρῶν ἐλέσθαι, οἳ τινες περὶ τῶν παρόντων,
 4 ὡς ἂν καιρὸς ᾗ, προβουλεύσουσι. πάντα τε πρὸς τὸ παρα-
 χρῆμα περιδεῆς, ὅπερ φιλεῖ δῆμος ποιεῖν, ἐτοῖμοι ἦσαν
 εὐτακτεῖν. καὶ ὡς ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς, καὶ ἐποιοῦν ταῦτα, καὶ τὸ
 θέρος ἐτελεύτα.

10

II. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος πρὸς τὴν ἐκ τῆς Σικε-
 λίας τῶν Ἀθηναίων μεγάλην κακοπραγίαν εὐθὺς οἱ Ἕλληνες

SPARTA, &c. πάντες ἐπηρμένοι ἦσαν, οἱ μὲν μηδετέρων ὄντες
 General feeling
 throughout Greece to ξύμμαχοι ὡς ἦν τις καὶ μὴ παρακαλῇ σφᾶς,

2. ὅθεν] om. B. δύνωνται καὶ ξύλα K. 3. συμπορισαμένους C.e.h. πορι-
 σαμένους d.i. 4. εὐβοίαν e. 5. τὴν] om. Q. τι] τινας N.V. 6. ἐλέσθαι
 ἀνδρῶν d.i. 7. βουλευσούσι L.O.P. προβουλεύσωσι Q.Y.e. Taur. πάντας
 K.b. 8. ἔτοιμα H.T. 9. αὐτοῖς ἐποιοῦν K. 10. ἐτελεύτα τοῦτο B.
 11. ἐπιγενομένου K.

4. τῶν τε κατὰ τὴν πόλιν τι ἐς εὐτέλειαν
 σωφρονίσαι] Fiebant multi Athenis
 sumtus publici in sacra, in spectacula,
 et iudices; quos minuire et in usum
 belli convertere volebant Athenienses.
 Ipse Thucydides interpres est verborum
 suorum infra cap. 4. καὶ τὰ ἄλλα, εἶπου
 τι ἐδόκει ἀχρεῖον ἀναλίσκεσθαι, ξυστελ-
 λόμενοι ἐς εὐτέλειαν. DUKER.

7. ὡς ἂν καιρὸς ᾗ] Prout tempus, vel
 occasio postularet. Vel, prout oppor-
 tunum esset. STEPH. Palmerius in
 Exercit. p. 765. sicut tempus requi-
 reret. Hæc veriora sunt, quam quod
 Scholiastes dicit, ὡς hic pro ἕως poni:
 quod neque sententiæ huius loci con-
 venit, et fortassis sine exemplo est.
 Auctor levis, qui varias significationes
 vocabuli ἕως conguessit, ὡς pro ἕως esse,
 dicit, in Homero Od. γ'. v. 301. ὡς δ'
 μὲν ἔνθα πολὺν βίον καὶ χρυσὸν ἀγεί-
 ρων. Sed apertum est, eum falli: ὡς
 ὁ μὲν, quod sæpe in Homero legitur,
 alias significationes habet, de quibus
 Eustathius ad Odys. θ'. p. 1608. Nec
 recte Devarius in illo Demosthenis,
 γύναια ὡς τριάκοντα, ὡς pro ἕως poni

dicit. Nam ὡς numeralibus adpositum
 aliud significat: nec ἕως est adverbium
 numeri, sed temporis. In Odys. ρ'.
 v. 358. parvus Scholiastes ὡς ὅτε ex-
 ponit μέγρις οὐ, et Eustathius ἕως ὅτου.
 Sed id huc non pertinet. DUKER.

προβουλεύσουσι] That is, no mea-
 sure was to be submitted to the people
 till it had first been approved by this
 council of elders. Compare Aristot.
 Politic. IV. 14, 14. ἀρχεῖον, οἷον ἐν
 ἐνίαις πολιτείαις ἐστίν, οὓς καλοῦσι
 προβούλους—καὶ περὶ τούτων χρημα-
 τίζειν, [τὸν δῆμον] περὶ ὧν οὗτοι προ-
 βουλεύσωσιν.

13. οἱ μὲν μηδετέρων ὄντες ξύμμαχοι]
 Does not this passage contain a reason
 for writing μηδ' ἐτέρων, instead of μηδε-
 τέρων? For it is evident that the μὴ
 belongs properly not to ἐτέρων, but to
 the subject οἱ ὄντες ξύμμαχοι; and
 expresses no uncertainty or vagueness
 in the object, which refers definitely to
 the Athenians and Lacedæmonians, but
 in the subject; "those, whoever they
 " might be, who were not in alliance
 " with either side."

SPARTA, &c. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

take part against Athens. The Athenian allies are all eager to revolt. The Lacedæmonians determine to exert themselves vigorously to finish the war.

οὐκ ἀποστατέον ἔτι τοῦ πολέμου εἴη, ἀλλ' ἐθελοντὶ ἰτέον ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, νομίσαντες καὶ ἐπὶ σφᾶς ἕκαστοι ἐλθεῖν αὐτοὺς, εἰ τὰ ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ κατώρθωσαν, καὶ ἅμα [ἡγούμενοι] βραχὺν ἔσσεσθαι τὸν λοιπὸν πόλεμον, οὗ μετασχεῖν καλὸν εἶναι· οἱ δ' αὖ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ξύμμαχοι, συμπροθυμηθέντες ἐπὶ πλεον ἢ πρὶν ἀπαλλάξεσθαι διὰ τάχους πολλῆς ταλαιπωρίας. μάλιστα δὲ οἱ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὑπήκοοι ἐτοῖμοι ἦσαν καὶ παρὰ δύναμιν αὐτῶν ἀφίστασθαι, 10 διὰ τὸ ὀργῶντες κρίνειν τὰ πράγματα, καὶ μὴδ' ὑπολείπειν λόγον αὐτοῖς ὥς τό γ' ἐπὶ θέρους οἰοί τ' ἔσονται περιγενέσθαι. ἡ δὲ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων πόλις πᾶσί τε τούτοις ἐθάρσει, 3 καὶ μάλιστα ὅτι οἱ ἐκ τῆς Σικελίας αὐτοῖς ξύμμαχοι πολλῇ δυνάμει, κατ' ἀνάγκην ἤδη τοῦ ναυτικοῦ προσγεγεννημένου, 15 ἅμα τῷ ἡρι, ὥς εἰκὸς, παρέσεσθαι ἔμελλον. πανταχόθεν 4 τε εὐέλπιδες ὄντες ἀπροφασίστως ἄπτεσθαι διεννοοῦντο τοῦ πολέμου, λογιζόμενοι, καλῶς τελευτήσαντος αὐτοῦ, κινδύνων τε τοιούτων ἀπηλλάχθαι ἂν τὸ λοιπὸν, οἷος καὶ ὁ ἀπὸ τῶν

2. ἐθελοντὴ K. ἰτέον] ἰέναι c. νομίζοντες B. 3. σφᾶς ὡς ἕκαστοι f. ἐλθεῖν ἂν αὐτοὺς B. εἴτα E. 4. τῇ] om. d.i. ἡγούμενοι] A.C.E.F.G. om. B. Bekk. 2. 6. αὖ τῶν B.C.X.Y.N. correct. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ed. 2. Bekk. vulgo αὐτῶν. 7. συμπροθυμηθέντες Q. ἀπαλλάξεσθαι A.B.C.F.H.T.V. b.c. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀπαλλάξασθαι. 10. ὀργῶντας B. κρίναι d.i. μὴ Q. ὑπολείπειν A.E.g. ὑπολείπειν F.H.T. 11. λόγον] om. A.F.H.T.X.g. θέρους αὐτοῖς οἰοί B. 12. ἐθάρρει B. 13. αὐτῆς i. 15. τῷ om. N.V. g. εἰκὸς ἦν παρέσεσθαι B. 16. τε] δ' B.g. Bekk. 2. 17. διαλογιζόμενοι B. 18. τοῦ λοιποῦ e. ὁ] om. d.e.i.

10. διὰ τὸ ὀργῶντες κρίνειν] This is exactly equivalent in sense to the expression, IV. 108, 4. βουλήσει κρίνοντες ἀσαφεῖ. For ὀργῶντες, like ὀργή, does not relate to anger only, but to strong feeling, of whatever kind, as distinguished from deliberate reason. "Because they judged of affairs under the influence of their feelings."

μηδ' ὑπολείπειν λόγον αὐτοῖς] "Nor did they in their estimate leave them a single chance of lasting out through the following summer." Λόγον, as in the well known expressions, παρὰ λόγον, κατὰ λόγον, signifies "expectation," or, "reckoning;" literally, "they did not allow them a word to say as to their

"holding out another summer." Compare ἐς χρημάτων λόγον, III. 46, 3. and the note there.

14. κατ' ἀνάγκην ἤδη, κ. τ. λ.] "Their navy having been now of necessity added to their former resources." The sense is, that the Sicilian Greeks, although nominally the allies of Lacedæmon, never had and never would have sent a fleet to aid her, had not the circumstances of the war with Athens obliged them to create a navy for themselves, and made them less fearful of sending a part of it to aid the Lacedæmonians.

18. ἀπηλλάχθαι ἂν τὸ λοιπὸν] [ἀπηλλάχθαι valet *liberos esse* (conf. Matth.

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Ἀθηναίων περιέστη ἂν αὐτοὺς, εἰ τὸ Σικελικὸν προσέλαβον, καὶ καθελόντες ἐκείνους αὐτοὶ τῆς πάσης Ἑλλάδος ἤδη ἀσφαλῶς ἡγήσεσθαι. III. εὐθὺς οὖν Ἄγισ μὲν ὁ βασιλεὺς αὐτῶν

They collect money ἐν τῷ χειμῶνι τούτῳ ὀρμηθεὶς στρατῷ τινὶ ἐκ
for their navy, and Δεκελείας τὰ τε τῶν ξυμμάχων ἡργυρολόγησεν 5
resolve to build a fleet
of one hundred ships. ἐς τὸ ναυτικὸν, καὶ τραπόμενος ἐπὶ τοῦ Μηλιῶς

κόλπου, Οἰταίων τε κατὰ τὴν παλαιὰν ἔχθραν τῆς λείας τὴν πολλὴν ἀπολαβὼν χρήματα ἐπράξατο, καὶ Ἀχαιοὺς τοὺς Φθιώτας καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους τοὺς ταύτῃ Θεσσαλῶν ὑπηκόους, μεμφομένων καὶ ἀκόντων τῶν Θεσσαλῶν, ὁμήρους τέ τινας 10 ἠνάγκασε δοῦναι καὶ χρήματα, καὶ κατέθετο τοὺς ὁμήρους ἐς 2 Κόρινθον, ἐς τε τὴν ξυμμαχίαν ἐπειράτο προσάγειν. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ τὴν πρόσταξιν ταῖς πόλεσιν ἑκατὸν νεῶν τῆς ναυπηγίας ἐποιοῦντο, καὶ ἑαυτοῖς μὲν καὶ Βοιωτοῖς πέντε καὶ εἴκοσιν ἑκατέροις ἔταξαν, Φωκεῦσι δὲ καὶ Λοκροῖς πεντεκαί- 15 δεκα, καὶ Κορινθίοις πεντεκαίδεκα, Ἀρκάσι δὲ καὶ Πελληνεῦσι καὶ Σικυωνίοις δεκα, Μεγαρεῦσι δὲ καὶ Τροιζηνίοις καὶ Ἐπιδαυρίοις καὶ Ἑρμιονεῦσι δέκα· τὰ τε ἄλλα παρεσκευάζοντο ὥς εὐθὺς πρὸς τὸ ἔαρ ἐξόμενοι τοῦ πολέμου.

1. εἰ] om. B. προσέβαλον A. 3. ἡγήσασθαι K. Taur. 4. στρατιᾷ K.
ἐκ τῆς δεκελ. Y. Taur. 6. τραπόμενοι R. μηλιῶς A.C.E.F.L.O.P.R.X.d.g.i.

λιῶς
Taur. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. μηλιῶς H. μηλιέως B. μηλιέου K. vulgo μηλιέως.
7. οἰτέων Taur. τῇ] om. e. 9. καὶ ante τοὺς om. Taur. 10. μεμφομένους B.
τῶν accessit ex B. Goell. Bekk. 13. εκατῶν E. 14. μὲν] om. E. 15. δέκα
πέντε e. 16. καὶ κορ. πεντ.] om. H.K.e. κορ. δὲ πεντ. B. ἀρκάσι—δέκα] om.
Q. Taur. ἀρκάσι δὲ καὶ] καὶ ἀρκάσι δέκα B. παλληνεῦσι E. 17. μεγαρεῦσι—
δέκα] in margine ponit K. καὶ ante ἐπιδαυρίοις om. Taur. 19. ὥς] om.
F.H.i. ὥς—παρεσκευάζοντο om. B.

Gr. Gr. §. 500.) et addito ἂν *liberos fore*. POPPO.] Jelf, 399. Obs. 1, 2.

7. τῆς λείας τὴν πολλὴν] "The greater part of their pillageable property;" that is, of their cattle; which would be feeding still on the mountains; the "winter" of Thucydides embracing always a part of the autumn. By his unexpected inroad, Agis surprised the greater part of the cattle of the Cætreans, before it could be driven off to a place of safety; and then made the owners pay him a

sum of money to induce him to give them their property back again. Compare for this use of the word λεία, Xenoph. Hellen. I. 3, 2, where the Chalcedonians, having notice of the approach of an enemy, τὴν λείαν ἀπασαν κατέθεντο ἐς τοὺς Βιθυνοὺς Θράκας. What is here called τὴν λείαν ἀπασαν is expressed in the next sentence by τὰ τῶν Χαλκηδονίων χρήματα.

9. Φθιώτας] Vide Euripidem Andromach. v. 723. WASS.

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IV. Παρεσκευάζοντο δὲ καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι, ὥσπερ διανοήθησαν, ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ χειμῶνι τούτῳ τὴν τε ναυπηγίαν, ξύλα ξυμπορι-

5 ATHENS. σάμενοι, καὶ Σούνιον τειχίσαντες, ὅπως αὐτοῖς ἀσφάλεια ταῖς σιταγωγαῖς ναυσὶν εἴη τοῦ περίπλου, καὶ τό τε ἐν τῇ Λακωνικῇ τείχισμα ἐκλιπόντες, ὃ ἐνφοκοδόμησαν παραπλέοντες ἐς Σικελίαν, καὶ τᾶλλα, εἴ πού τι ἐδόκει ἀχρεῖον ἀναλίσκεσθαι, ξυστελλόμενοι ἐς εὐτέλειαν, μάλιστα δὲ τὰ τῶν ξυμμάχων διασκοποῦντες, ὅπως μὴ σφῶν ἀποστήσονται.

10 V. Πρασσόντων δὲ ταῦτα ἀμφοτέρων, καὶ ὄντων οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἢ ὥσπερ †ἀρχομένων ἐν κατασκευῇ τοῦ πολέμου,† DECELEA, &c. πρῶτοι Εὐβοῆς ὡς Ἄγιν περὶ ἀποστάσεως τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐπρεσβεύσαντο ἐν τῷ χειμῶνι τούτῳ. ὃ δὲ προσδεξάμενος τοὺς λόγους αὐτῶν μεταπέμπεται ἐκ Λακεδαίμονος Ἀλκαμένη τὸν Σθενελαΐδου καὶ Μέλανθον ἄρχοντας ὡς ἐς τὴν Εὐβοίαν· οἱ δ' ἦλθον ἔχοντες τῶν Νεοδαμωδῶν ὡς τριακοσίους, καὶ παρεσκευάζεν αὐτοῖς τὴν διάβασιν. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ καὶ Λέσβιοι 2

1. δὲ οἱ ἀθηναῖοι d.i. δὲ καὶ οἱ ἀθηναῖοι L.Q. Taur. 2. τῷ αὐτῷ χειμῶνι τούτῳ B. Bekk. 2. vulgo τῷ χειμῶνι τούτῳ. ξύλα d.i. συμπορισάμενοι e. 4. τοῖς d.g. 5. τε] om. d.i. 7. τᾶλλα B. Goell. Bekk. ceteri τὰ ἄλλα. εἴ τι που B. 8. οἱ ξυστελλόμενοι B. τὰ] om. H.g. 9. διανοοῦντες L. ἀποστήσονται Q. Taur. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἀποστήσονται. 10. πραττόντων B. 11. ἐν κατασκευῇ B.C.F.H.N.Q.T.V.X.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. παρασκευῇ Taur. et prima manu Y. vulgo ἐν τῇ κατασκευῇ. 12. εὐβοεῖς c. ὡς] ἐς e. om. Taur. 13. τῶν ἀθηναίων] om. i. ἐπρεσβεύοντο g. τῷ] om. G. 15. ἀλκαμένη A.C. E.F.H.K.L.N.O.R.V.X.g.k.m. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἀλκαμένην. 16. στενελαΐδου K. μέλαθρον i. ὡς] om. H.L.O.P.e.m. ἐς] om. K.N.Q.V.X. Y.d.i.g. Taur. 17. νεοδαμῶν K.P. 18. ὡς] ὡς ἐς B. τοὺς c. 19. ἐς τοῦτο d.

5. ἐν τῇ Λακωνικῇ τείχισμα] Vide VII. 26. et 31, 1. DUKER.

11. †ἀρχομένων—τοῦ πολέμου†] Dobree proposes to strike out the word ἀρχομένων, as a gloss added to explain ἐν κατασκευῇ τοῦ πολέμου. And we should expect παρασκευῇ, rather than κατασκευῇ, as in VIII. 14. ad fin.; and generally in Thucydides. But we have in Isocrates, Archidamus, p. 134. b, τὸν πόλεμον εἰς ἅπαντα τὸν χρόνον κατασκευάζοντες, where the sense is, “establishing war for ever:” and so, κατασκευῇ

τοῦ πολέμου may be used purposely to express that the preparation was made as for more than a short expedition, for a state of things that must last till Athens was put down. On the other hand, as the Peloponnesians expected that this would shortly happen, and as the expression ἐν παρασκευῇ τοῦ πολέμου occurs under similar circumstances in ch. 14, 3, I should prefer the reading which is preserved in two MSS. ἐν παρασκευῇ.

15. Ἀλκαμένην] Sic cap. 8, 2. et 10, 2.

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ἦλθον, βουλόμενοι καὶ αὐτοὶ ἀποστῆναι. καὶ ξυμπρασσόντων
 αὐτοῖς τῶν Βοιωτῶν, ἀναπείθεται Ἄγισ ὥστε Εὐβοίας μὲν
 πέρι ἐπισχεῖν, τοῖς δὲ Λεσβίοις παρεσκευάζε τὴν ἀπόστασιν,
 Ἀλκαμένη τε ἄρμοστήν διδούς, ὃς ἐς Εὐβοίαν πλεῖν ἔμελλε,
 3 καὶ δέκα μὲν Βοιωτοὶ ναῦς ὑπέσχοντο, δέκα δὲ Ἄγισ. καὶ 5
 ταῦτα ἄνευ τῆς Λακεδαιμονίων πόλεως ἐπράσσετο· ὁ γὰρ
 Ἄγισ, ὅσον χρόνον ἦν περὶ Δεκέλειαν, ἔχων τὴν μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ
 δύναμιν, κύριος ἦν καὶ ἀποστέλλειν εἴ ποί τινα ἐβούλετο
 στρατιὰν, καὶ ξυναγείρειν καὶ χρήματα πράσσειν. καὶ πολὺ
 μᾶλλον, ὥς εἶπεν, κατὰ τοῦτον τὸν καιρὸν αὐτοῦ οἱ ξύμ- 10
 μαχοι ὑπήκουον ἢ τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει Λακεδαιμονίων· δύναμιν
 4 γὰρ ἔχων αὐτὸς ἐκασταχόσε δεινὸς παρῆν. καὶ
 ὁ μὲν τοῖς Λεσβίοις ἔπρασσε· Χῖοι δὲ καὶ
 Ἐρυθραῖοι, ἀποστῆναι καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐτοῖμοι ὄντες,
 πρὸς μὲν Ἄγιν οὐκ ἐτράποντο, ἐς δὲ τὴν Λα- 15
 κεδάιμονα. καὶ παρὰ Τισσαφέρνους, ὃς βασιλεῖ
 Δαρείῳ τῷ Ἀρταξέρξου στρατηγὸς ἦν τῶν κάτω, πρεσβευ-

1. ξυμπραττόντων B. 3. τὴν ἀπόστασιν] om. Q. Taur. 4. ἀλκαμένη A.C.
 E.H.K.L.N.O.V.X.e.g.i.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀλκαμένην B.F.Q.Y. Taur.
 Haack. vulgo ἀλκαμένει. ὃς] ὡς B. ἐς τὴν εὐβοίαν i. 6. ἐπράττετο B.
 7. χρόνου C. μεθ'] καθ' g. μετ' αὐτοῦ B.K. 8. καὶ] om. Q. 10. αὐτοῦ]
 om. P. οἱ ξύμμαχοι] om. i. 11. ἐν] om. i. 12. αὐτὸς A.C.E.F.G. εὐθὺς
 B. Bekker. Poppo. [αὐτὸς Poppo in adnott. p. 622.] 13. ἔπραττε B. 14. καὶ
 αὐτοῖς] om. d. 15. μὲν τὸν ἄγιν g. τὴν] om. c. 16. τισσαφέρνους B.C. τισσα-
 φέρνα c. τισσαφρένους Taur. 17. ἀρτοξέρξου C. Bekk. ceteri Ἀρταξέρξου.

Plerique MSS. hic Ἀλκαμένη. Utrumque recte: ut in aliis hujusmodi propriis. DUKER.

4. Ἀλκαμένη τε ἄρμοστήν διδούς] The conjunction τε refers to what follows about the ships. "Both giving them Alcamenes for a governor, and promising them ships, ten from himself, and ten which the Boeotians engaged to furnish." This is the sense, although the construction has been inverted: Ἀλκαμένη τε διδούς, καὶ ναῦς δέκα μὲν αὐτὸς ὑποσχόμενος δέκα δὲ οἱ Βοιωτοί. Such would be the sentence if the meaning had been expressed clearly.

11. δύναμιν ἔχων αὐτὸς] Αὐτὸς non cum παρῆν, verum cum ἔχων jungendum, et Agis exercitum dicitur ipse

paratum habuisse, non ab civitate Lacedæmoniorum demum arcessivisse. POPPO. Yet Poppo has followed Bekker and Göller in reading εὐθὺς instead of αὐτὸς, on the authority of the single manuscript B. Either reading furnishes a good and clear sense, but the weight of external testimony is in favour of αὐτὸς, and it was very much to the purpose to observe that Agis was feared because he was the actual commander of an army in the field, not like the government at home executing his designs through the medium of others.

17. στρατηγὸς—τῶν κάτω] Lower Asia, according to Herodotus, was divided by Darius the son of Hystaspes into three provinces or satrapies; one, containing the Hellespontine cities,

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τῆς ἅμα μετ' αὐτῶν παρῆν. ἐπήγετο γὰρ καὶ ὁ Τισσαφέρνης 5
 τοὺς Πελοποννησίους, καὶ ὑπισχνεῖτο τροφήν παρέξειν. ὑπὸ
 βασιλέως γὰρ νεωστὶ ἐτύγχανε πεπραγμένος τοὺς ἐκ τῆς
 ἑαυτοῦ ἀρχῆς φόρους, οὓς δι' Ἀθηναίους ἀπὸ τῶν Ἑλληνίδων
 5 πόλεων οὐ δυνάμενος πρᾶσσεσθαι ἐπωφείλησε. τοὺς τε οὖν
 φόρους μᾶλλον ἐνόμιζε κομιεῖσθαι, κακώσας τοὺς Ἀθηναίους,
 καὶ ἅμα βασιλεῖ ξυμμάχους Λακεδαιμονίους ποιήσιν, καὶ
 Ἀμόργην τὸν Πισσούθνου υἱὸν νόθον, ἀφεστῶτα περὶ
 Καρίαν, ὥσπερ αὐτῷ προσέταξε βασιλεὺς, ἢ ζῶντα ἄξειν ἢ
 10 ἀποκτείνειν. οἱ μὲν οὖν Χῖοι καὶ Τισσαφέρνης κοινῇ κατὰ τὸ
 αὐτὸ ἔπρασσον. VI. Καλλίγειτος δὲ ὁ Λαοφῶντος Μεγα-

1. ἐπήγετο e. τισσαφέρνης C. 2. ὑπισχνεῖτο ἱκανὴν τροφήν B. 3. πε-
 πραμένος Q. 5. πρᾶττεσθαι B. 6. μᾶλλον] om. A.E.F.H.R.V.X.i. 8. ἀμορ-
 γον K. ἀμοργιν i. ἀφεστῶτα τὰ περὶ B. 9. ἄρξειν C. 10. ἀποκτείνειν B.
 Bekk. 2. vulgo ἀποκτείνειν. 11. ἔπραττον B.

Phrygia, Bithynia, Paphlagonia, and Cappadocia; a second, consisting of Ionia, Æolis, Caria, Lycia, and Pamphylia; and a third, comprising only Mysia and Lydia. But the two last of these seem generally to have been united under one governor, who resided at Sardis, and was called the satrap of Lower Asia, (τῶν κάτω,) or "of the people on the sea coast," (τῶν ἐπιθαλασσίων.) The first was called the satrapy of Dascylium, from a small place so named on the shore of the Propontis, where the satrap usually resided. See I. 129, 1. and the note. The satraps of Dascylium, whose names are known, are as follows: Mitrobates, (Herodot. III. 120, 3.) Orætes, (Herod. III. 127, 2.) and Œbares, (Herod. VI. 33, 5.) in the reign of the first Darius; Megabates and Artabazus the son of Pharnaces, (Thucyd. I. 129, 1.) in the reign of Xerxes; Pharnaces, (Thucyd. II. 67, 1. V. 1.) in the reign of Artaxerxes Longimanus; and Pharnabazus, the son of Pharnaces, in the reign of Darius Nothus. The other province or provinces appear sometimes to have had their civil and military governors distinct from each other; the governor of Sardis, who received the revenues of the satrapy, being a different person from the "commander of the sea coast."

See Herodot. V. 25. and perhaps VII. 135, 2. But generally the whole government, civil and military, where there was a satrap, was vested equally in him. (see Xenoph. Œconom. IV. 11.) In the reign of Darius we read of Orætes, (Herodot. III. 127, 2.) Otanes, the son of Sisamnes, (Herodot. V. 25.) and Mardonius, (VI. 43.) as commanders of the sea coast, or satraps of Ionia, Lydia, &c. Hydarnes held this office in the reign of Xerxes: (Herod. VII. 135, 2.) and in the reign of Artaxerxes it was filled by Pissuthnes, (Thucyd. I. 115, 5.) who was succeeded by Tissaphernes.

ib. τῶν κάτω] Acacius bene *maritimæ oræ*. Contra τὰ ἄνω. Vide ad I. 120, 3. et II. 99, 1—3. DUKER.

3. ἐτύγχανε πεπραγμένος τοὺς φόρους] Recte Scholiastes ἀπητημένος, et Acacius, *ab Rege vectigal postulatus*. Πράττομαί σε ἀργύριον, μισθόν, φόρους est *exigo, ἀπαιτῶ* πρᾶττομαι ὑπὸ σου, *passivi forma, tu a me exigis, sive ego a te postulo, ἀπαιτοῦμαι*. Prioris significationis ubique obvia sunt exempla. Vid. Thucyd. IV. 65, 3. et VI. 54, 5. et Aristoph. Nub. v. 244. De posteriore ex his verbis Thucydidis, et Thoma Magistro in πρᾶττω, liquet. Nec aliter accipi potest *πραχθῆναι μισθόν* apud Pollucem, IV. 46. DUKER.

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4th, From the cities of the Hellespont, supported by the interest of PHARNABAZUS, the Persian satrap of Bithynia.

ρεὺς καὶ Τιμαγόρας ὁ Ἀθηναγόρου Κυζικηνὸς, φυγάδες τῆς ἐαυτῶν ἀμφοτέρου, παρὰ Φαρναβάζῳ τῷ Φαρνάκου κατοικοῦντες, ἀφικνοῦνται περὶ τὸν αὐτὸν καιρὸν ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα πέμψαντος Φαρναβάζου, ὅπως ναῦς κομίσειαν ἐς τὸν Ἑλλή- 5 σποντον, καὶ αὐτὸς, εἰ δύναιτο, ἅπερ ὁ Τισσαφέρνης προὔθυμειτο, τὰς τε ἐν τῇ ἐαυτοῦ ἀρχῇ πόλεις ἀποστήσειε τῶν Ἀθηναίων διὰ τοὺς φόρους, καὶ ἀφ' ἐαυτοῦ βασιλεῖ τὴν ξυμ- 2 μαχίαν τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ποιήσειε. πρᾶσσόντων δὲ ταῦτα χωρὶς ἐκατέρων, τῶν τε ἀπὸ τοῦ Φαρναβάζου καὶ τῶν ἀπὸ 10 τοῦ Τισσαφέρνου, πολλὴ ἄμιλλα ἐγίγνετο τῶν ἐν τῇ Λακεδαίμονι, ὅπως οἱ μὲν ἐς τὴν Ἰωνίαν καὶ Χίον, οἱ δ' ἐς τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον πρότερον ναῦς καὶ στρατιὰν πείσουσι πέμπειν. 3 οἱ μέντοι Λακεδαιμόνιοι τὰ τῶν Χίων καὶ Τισσαφέρνου παρὰ πολὺ προσεδέξαντο μᾶλλον. 15 ξυνέπρασσε γὰρ αὐτοῖς καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδης, Ἐνδίων ἐφορεύοντι πατρικὸς ἐς τὰ μάλιστα ξένος ὢν, ὅθεν καὶ τοῦνομα Λακωνικὸν ἢ οἰκία αὐτῶν κατὰ τὴν ξενίαν ἔσχεν. 4 Ἐνδιος γὰρ Ἀλκιβιάδου ἐκαλεῖτο. ὅμως δὲ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι

1. κυζικηνὸς V. 2. φυγάδες—κατοικοῦντες] om. N.V. 3. φαρναβάζου G. φαρνάκου B.L.O.Q.Y.g.i. Taur. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. φαρναβάκου K. vulgo (et teste Bekk. G.) φαρναβάκου. ἀφικνοῦντο d.i. 4. παρὰ e. ὑπὲρ B. καιρὸν] om. e. 5. φαρνάξου L. φαρναβάζου τοῦ φαρναβάκου, παρ' αὐτῷ γὰρ ἀμφοτέρου φυγάδες ὄντες τῆς ἐαυτῶν κατ' ἑαυτὸν N.V. 6. προεθυμείτο B. 7. ἀρχῇ αὐτοῦ K. ἐαυτοῦ ἀρχῇ A.B.C.E.F.H.L.N.O.V.X.Y.c.g.i.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo αὐτοῦ ἀρχῇ. ἀποστήσει L. 8. βασιλεῖ] om. c. 9. λακεδαιμονίων ποιήσειε A.B.C.E.F.H.K.N.V.X.c.d.e.f.i. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. λακεδαιμονίων τὰ τῶν χίων ποιήσειε G.K.m. λακεδ. διὰ ταχέων ποιήσειε L. λακεδ. διὰ ταχέων e. vulgo λακεδαιμονίων διὰ ταχέων ποιήσειε. πρᾶττόντων B. 10. ἀπὸ τισσαφέρνου C.K.e.i. 12. οἱ in litura F. ὁ μὲν B. ἐς μὲν X. correct. N. 13. πεί- 14. σονσι A.C.F.H.K.V.X.Y.c.f.g.i.k.m. Taur. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. πείσουσι G. vulgo πείσωσι. πέμψων Y. Taur. 14. μὲν τι λακεδαιμονίων d.i. 15. παρὰ] om. e. 16. ξυνέπραττε B. ἐνδίων E. 17. πατρικὸς καὶ ἐς B. 19. ἀλ- 20. κιβιάδης A.E.F.H.N.R.X.c.d.f.g.i. ὁ ἀλκιβιάδης Y. Taur. δὲ καὶ οἱ Q.

3. Φαρναβάκου] Palmerii sententiam, Φαρνάκου legentis ex Aristotele, confirmant quidam MSS. et nonnihil etiam ipse Thucydides, II. 67, 1. Φαρνάκην τὸν Φαρναβάζου memorans. Nam probabile est, Pharnacem illum, more antiquis usitato, filio Pharnabazo nomen patris sui imposuisse. Nec improbat Palmerii emendationem Spanhemius Dissert. X.

de Præstant. et Usu Numism. p. 24. Pharnacem rursum nominat Thucydides, V. 1. DUKER.

19. Ἐνδιος γὰρ Ἀλκιβιάδου ἐκαλεῖτο] Non est habenda ratio librorum, qui habent Ἀλκιβιάδης. Nam, Endii ephori patri idem fuisse nomen, quod Alcibiadi Atheniensi, significat Thucydides. Nomen Alcibiadis, quod Laconicum

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πρῶτον κατάσκοπον ἐς τὴν Χίον πέμψαντες Φρῦνιν, ἄνδρα
 περίοικον, εἰ αἶ τε νῆες αὐτοῖς εἰσὶν ὅσας περ ἔλεγον καὶ
 τᾶλλα ἢ πόλις ἱκανὴ ἐστὶ πρὸς τὴν λεγομένην δόξαν, ἀπαγ-
 γείλαντος αὐτοῖς ὡς εἴη ταῦτα ἀληθῆ ἅπερ ἤκουον, τοὺς τε
 5 Χίους καὶ τοὺς Ἐρυθραίους εὐθὺς ξυμμάχους ἐποιήσαντο,
 καὶ τεσσαράκοντα ναῦς ἐψηφίσαντο αὐτοῖς πέμπειν, ὡς ἐκεῖ
 οὐκ ἔλασσον ἢ ἐξήκοντα, ἀφ' ὧν οἱ Χῖοι ἔλεγον, ὑπαρχου-
 σῶν. καὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον δέκα τούτων αὐτοῖς ἔμελλον πέμπειν,
 καὶ Μελαγκρίδαν, ὃς αὐτοῖς ναύαρχος ἦν· ἔπειτα σεισμοῦ
 10 γενομένου ἀντὶ τοῦ Μελαγκρίδου Χαλκιδέα ἔπεμπον, καὶ

1. φρύνην i. φρύνιν Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo φρύνιν. 2. σκέψασθαι εἰ N.V.
 εἰσὶν] ἦσαν K. 3. τᾶλλα B. Bekk. τᾶλλα N.Q.V. Goell. vulgo τὰ ἄλλα.
 ἦ] εἰ ἢ B. 5. εὐθὺς] om. Q. 6. τεσσαράκοντα B. 7. ἔλαττον B. 8. αὐτοῖς
 A.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.V.X.Y.g.i.k.m. Taur. et corr. G. Haack. Porpo in adnot.
 p. 627. Goell. ed. 2. vulgo et Bekk. αὐτοῖς. πέμπειν A.C.E.F.G. πέμψειν B.
 Bekk. 9. μελιγκρίδαν H. μελαγκρίδαν P. μελυγκρίδαν F. μεγαγκρίδαν K.
 μελυγκρίδαν X. 10. γεγονότος c. μελαγκρίδα R.f.i.

est, primum habuisse hujus, de quo
 hic sermo est, proavum, cujus pater
 hospitio Alcibiadis Lacedæmonii usus
 fuerit, ex hoc loco Thucydidis, et Har-
 pocratione in Ἀλκιβιάδης ὁ Κλεινίου,
 ubi primus Alcibiades Atheniensis hu-
 jus πρόπαππος fuisse dicitur, disputat
 Meursius VI. Atticar. Lection. 12. Sed
 refellit eum, et in Harpocratiōne non
 πρόπαππος, sed πάππος legendum esse,
 ostendit Valesius in Notas Maussaci ad
 Harpocratiōnem. Recte tamen Meur-
 sius reprehendit Scholiasten, qui Cli-
 niam, secundi hujus Alcibiadis patrem,
 filio hoc nomen ab Alcibiade Lacedæ-
 monio, hospite suo, imposuisse, scribit.
 Nam et ante Cliniam hoc nomen inla-
 tum erat in illius familiam, et jam avus
 Alcibiadis secundi hospitium Spartanis
 renunciaverat, teste Thucydide, V. 43, 2.
 quod a majoribus suis factum, dicit Al-
 cibiades in Oratione ad Lacedæmonios
 VI. 89, 2. Hoc si animadvertissent Ste-
 phanus, et Portus, verba, quæ paullo
 ante leguntur, πατρικὸς ἐς τὰ μάλιστα
 ξένος ὢν, non interpretati fuissent: erat
 arctissimo hospitalis amicitiae vinculo
 junctus, quæ a patre cæperat. Nam re-
 pugnat hæc interpretatio Thucydidi; et
 πατρικὸς non ad solum patrem coarcta-
 tur. Thucydides, VII. 69, 2. Ἀξιῶν
 —τὰς πατρικὰς ἀρετὰς, ὢν ἐπιφανεῖς
 ἦσαν οἱ πρόγονοι, μὴ ἀφανίζειν. Eadem

ratio est, quum πατρικὸς φίλος, πλοῦτος,
 et alia hujusmodi, dicuntur. DUKER.

ib. Ἐνδιος γὰρ Ἀλκιβιάδου ἐκαλεῖτο]
 That is, Alcibiades was the distinguish-
 ing family name of this Endius, borne
 by the members of his house in every
 alternate generation; so that Alcibiades
 was the surname to every Endius, and
 Endius the surname to every Alcibia-
 des. Thus in Herodot. VI. 88, 2.
 Νικόδρομος Κνωίθου καλεόμενος, that is,
 Cnæthus was the patronymic or family
 name which distinguished this Nico-
 dromus from others who might bear
 the name of Nicodromus also: and in
 like manner in the alternate generations,
 Nicodromus would be the family name
 of each successive Cnæthus.

8. αὐτοῖς ἔμελλον πέμπειν] That is,
 the Lacedæmonians intended at first to
 furnish themselves a fourth part of the
 whole number of ships; that is, ten:
 as they were to furnish 25 out of the
 100 which were to be prepared by
 the whole confederacy for the general
 purposes of the war. See chap. 3, 2.
 But the earthquake having disheartened
 them, they diminished their quota by
 one half, and no more than five were
 made ready in the ports of Laconia.

9. σεισμοῦ γενομένου] See V. 45, 4.
 and the note.

SPARTA, &c. A. C. 412. Olym. p. 91. 4.

ἀντὶ τῶν δέκα νεῶν πέντε παρεσκευάζοντο ἐν τῇ Λακωνικῇ.
καὶ ὁ χειμὼν ἐτελεύτα, καὶ ἐνὸς δέον εἰκοστὸν ἔτος τῷ πο-
λέμῳ ἐτελεύτα τῷδε, ὃν Θουκυδίδης ξυνέγραφεν.

VII. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρους εὐθὺς ἐπειγομένων τῶν
Χίων ἀποστεῖλαι τὰς ναῦς, καὶ δεδιότων μὴ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὰ 5

A.C. 412.

Ol. 91. 4.

A fleet is prepared at
the isthmus of Corinth
to sail to Chios.

πρασσόμενα αἰσθωνται (πάντες γὰρ κρύφα
αὐτῶν ἐπρεσβεύοντο), ἀποπέμπουσιν οἱ Λακε-
δαιμόνιοι ἐς Κόρινθον ἄνδρας Σπαρτιάτας τρεῖς,
ὅπως ἀπὸ τῆς ἐτέρας θαλάσσης ὡς τάχιστα
ἐπὶ τὴν πρὸς Ἀθήνας ὑπερενεγκόντες τὰς ναῦς τὸν ἰσθμὸν 10
κελεύσωσι πλεῖν ἐς Χίον πάσας, καὶ ἃς ὁ Ἅγισ παρεσκευ-
αζεν ἐς τὴν Λέσβον καὶ τὰς ἄλλας. ἦσαν δὲ αἱ ξύμπασαι
τῶν ξυμμαχίδων νῆες αὐτόθι μιᾶς δέουσai τεσσαράκοντα.

VIII. ὁ μὲν οὖν Καλλίγειτος καὶ Τιμαγόρας ὑπὲρ τοῦ Φαρ-
ναβάζου οὐκ † ἐκοινοῦντο † τὸν στόλον ἐς τὴν Χίον, οὐδὲ τὰ 15

2. ἐτελεύτα τῷδε τῷ πολέμῳ ὃν d. τῷ π. τῷδε ἐτελεύτα ὃν c. δέοντος A.B.Q.Y.
Taur.

4. ἅμα δὲ τῷ ἡρι τοῦ δ' B. ἅμα δὲ τῷ ἡρι τοῦ ἐπιγιγνομένου Bekk. 2.
ἐπιγενομένου O. ἐπειγόντων d. 5. οἱ] om. i. 6. πρᾶττόμενα B. αἰσθωνται C.

πάντως Q. πάντα N. πάντα Y. Taur. 7. ἐπορεύοντο A. 8. ἐς κόρινθον ἄνδρας
σπαρτιάτας B. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἄ. σπ. ἐς κόρ. 9. θαλάττης B. 10. πρὸς
ἀθήνας A.B.C.F.H.L.N.O.V.X.Y.c.d.e.g.i.k. Taur. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo
πρὸς τὰς ἀθήνας. ὑπερενεγκόντας Q.e.k. Taur. 11. ἃς] om. A. 13. ξυμμαχίδων
B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ξυμμαχικῶν. τεσσαράκοντα B. 14. ὑπὸ e.
15. ἐκοινοῦντο G.K.e. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐκοινοῦντο.

4. ἐπειγομένων—ἀποστεῖλαι] Ἀντὶ τοῦ,
ἐπειγόντων. SCHOL. Nempe quia sen-
sus postulat; urgentibus Chiis, ut naves
sibi mitterentur; non, "properantibus
"Chiis mittere naves." GÖLLER. And
see Poppo to the same effect, Prolegom.
I. p. 188. The other passages referred
to by Dobree, VIII. 9. init., and 82,
2. seem to me not to be parallel
cases; for there ἐπειγομένων refers to
something which the person spoken of
was himself to execute. So also VI. 100,
1. The present passage then is a sole-
cism, unless we understand τῶν Χίων as
referring especially to the Chian ambas-
sadors at Lacedæmon, who "exerted
"themselves to get the ships to sea,"
in which sense ἀποστεῖλαι may be re-
ferred to the subject of ἐπειγομένων, al-
though not with strict propriety.

10. ὑπερενεγκόντες τὰς ναῦς τὸν ἰσθμὸν]
Vide ad III. 81, 1. Infra cap. 8, 2. dicit
διαφέρειν. DUKER.

15. οὐκ † ἐκοινοῦντο † τὸν στόλον] This
is a better reading perhaps than ἐκοι-
νοῦντο, yet it is open itself to objec-
tions. Κοινοῦν, wherever it occurs in
Thucydides, is always found in the ac-
tive voice, and in the sense of "impart-
"ing information:" and κοινοῦσθαι τὴν
τύχην, which occurs in Xenophon, Vec-
tig. IV. 30, 32, is applied to two parties
mutually giving a share of their chance
to the other. The compound word ξυγ-
κοινοῦσθαι, however, occurs in Thucyd.
VIII. 75, 3, in a sense resembling the
present passage: τὰ πράγματα πάντα
ξυγκοινώσαντο οἱ στρατιῶται τοῖς Σαμί-
οις. And as those words may be inter-
preted, "the soldiers made common
"cause in all things with the Samians,"
so the present passage may signify,
"Calligitus and Timagoras, acting in
"the name of Pharnabazus, did not
"make common cause with the rest in
"the expedition to Chios."

SPARTA, &c. A. C. 412. Olymp. 91. 4.

It is resolved that, after Chios had been delivered, their second armament should be sent to Lesbos, and their third to the Hellespont.

χρήματα ἐδίδοσαν, ἃ ἦλθον ἔχοντες, ἐς τὴν ἀποστολὴν, πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι τάλαντα, ἀλλ' ὕστερον ἐφ' ἐαυτῶν διανοοῦντο ἄλλω στόλῳ πλεῖν. ὁ δὲ Ἅγισ, ἐπειδὴ ἑώρα τοὺς Λακεδαι-² μονίους ἐς τὴν Χίον πρῶτον ὠρμημένους, οὐδ'

αὐτὸς ἄλλο τι ἐγίγνωσκεν, ἀλλὰ ξυνελθόντες ἐς Κόρινθον οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἐβουλευόντο, καὶ ἔδοξε πρῶτον ἐς Χίον αὐτοῖς πλεῖν, ἄρχοντα ἔχοντας Χαλκιδέα, ὃς ἐν τῇ Λακωνικῇ τὰς πέντε ναῦς †παρεσκεύαζεν,† ἔπειτα ἐς Λέσβον, καὶ Ἀλκα-
10 μένην ἄρχοντα, ὅνπερ καὶ Ἅγισ διανοεῖτο, τὸ τελευταῖον δὲ ἐς τὸν Ἑλλάσποντον ἀφικέσθαι· προσετέτακτο δὲ ἐς αὐτὸν ἄρχων Κλέαρχος ὁ Ῥαμφίου. διαφέρειν δὲ τὸν ἰσθμὸν τὰς ἡμισείας τῶν νεῶν πρῶτον, καὶ εὐθὺς ταύτας ἀποπλεῖν, ὅπως μὴ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι πρὸς τὰς ἀφορμωμένας μᾶλλον τὸν νοῦν
15 ἔχωσιν ἢ τὰς ὕστερον ἐπιδιαφερομένας. καὶ γὰρ τὸν πλοῦν³ ταύτῃ ἐκ τοῦ προφανοῦς ἐποιοῦντο, καταφρονήσαντες τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀδυνασίαν, ὅτι ναυτικὸν οὐδὲν αὐτῶν πολὺ πω ἐφαίνετο. ὥς δὲ ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς, καὶ διεκόμισαν εὐθὺς μίαν καὶ εἴκοσι ναῦς. IX. οἱ δὲ Κορίνθιοι, ἐπειγομένων αὐτῶν τὸν

3. ἀφ' ἐαυτῶν Y. Taur. 7. ἐβούλοντο Y. prima manu Taur. αὐτοῖς A.B.F.K.X. c.f.i. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri αὐτούς. 8. ἄρχοντας F.Q.X.Y. Taur. 9. παρεσκεύαζεν A.B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo παρεσκεύασεν. Λέσβον ἀλκαμένην L. ἀλκαμένη N. 10. ὅνπερ ἄγισ H. ὅνπερ καὶ ὁ ἄγισ g. τὸ] om. B. δέ] om. i. 12. διαφέρειν] om. g. τὰς ἡμ. τὸν ἰσθμὸν f. 13. ἡμισείας L.O.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἡμίσεας. 14. οἱ] om. B. μᾶλλον τὸν νοῦν A.C.E.F.G. τὸν νοῦν μᾶλλον B. Bekk. 2. 15. ἐπιδιαφερομένας B. Goell. Bekk. [ἐπι]διαφερομένας Poppo. ἐπιφερομένας Q. ἐπιαφερομένας Taur. διαφερομένας A.C.E.F.G. 17. ἀδυναμίαν d.e.i. οὐθέν B. et perinde capp. 15, 2. 40, 1. 43, 4. 48, 3. 51, 2. 70, 1. 87, 3. Idem οὐθενὶ c. 27, 1. μηθενὶ c. 37, 2. αὐτῶν οὐδὲν R.f. πω ἢ ἰσχυρὸν ἐφαίνετο N.V. 18. ἐκόμισαν G. ἐκομίσθησαν e. εὐθὺς] αὐτοῖς Q.X. prima manu Taur. om. N.V.

1. ἐς τὴν ἀποστολὴν] “To forward “the sending the ships to sea”? or, “for the expedition,” taking expedition in the sense of armament? I think the former is the true translation, as in ch. 9, 3. τῆς ἀποστολῆς τῶν νεῶν.

9. καὶ Ἀλκαμένην ἄρχοντα, i.e. ἄρχοντα ἔχοντας] In the line above I have followed Bekker in reading παρεσκεύαζεν, instead of παρεσκεύασεν, though I do not think it certain that the ships were not already completed, and that Chalcideus is not mentioned as “the

“man who got ready the five ships in “Laconia,” merely in order to give some information about him. A few lines below I have also followed Bekker in reading ἐπιδιαφερομένας, instead of διαφερομένας. The compound participle is expressive, and in the manner of Thucydides, and is supported also by the corrupt reading of the Turin MS. ἐπιαφερομένας.

16. καταφρονήσαντες—ἀδυνασίαν] “Imputing weakness to the Athenians.” See the note on I. 95, 3.

CHIOS. A. C. 412. Olymp. 91. 4.

The Athenians get knowledge of what was going on, and call on the Chians to furnish them with ships, according to the terms of their alliance. They thus get into their power seven of the ships of Chios.

πλοῦν, οὐ προθυμήθησαν ξυμπλεῖν, πρὶν τὰ Ἰσθμια, ἃ τότε ἦν, διεορτάσωσιν. Ἄγεις δὲ αὐτοῖς ἐτοῖμος ἦν, ἐκείνους μὲν μὴ λύειν δὴ τὰς Ἰσθμιάδας σπονδὰς, ἑαυτοῦ δὲ τὸν στόλον ἴδιον ποιήσασθαι. οὐ ξυγχωρούντων δὲ τῶν 5 Κορινθίων, ἀλλὰ διατριβῆς ἐγγιγνομένης, οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἤσθοντο τὰ τῶν Χίων μάλλον, καὶ πέμψαντες ἓνα τῶν στρατηγῶν, Ἀριστοκράτην, ἐπητιῶντο αὐτοὺς, καὶ ἀρνούμενων τῶν Χίων, τὸ πιστὸν ναῦς σφίσι ξυμπέμπειν ἐκέλευον ἐς τὸ ξυμμαχικόν· οἱ δ' ἔπεμψαν ἑπτὰ. 10 αἷτιον δ' ἐγένετο τῆς ἀποστολῆς τῶν νεῶν οἱ μὲν πολλοὶ τῶν

1. προθυμήθησαν Bekk. 2. προεθύμησαν V. vulgo προεθυμήθησαν. πλὴν i. τὰ] om. K.L.O.m. 2. τότε δ' ἦν E. ἦν τότε αὐτοῖς G. 3. μὴ λύειν τὰς, omisso δὴ, N. ex rasura V. 4. τὸν] om. e. 6. γιγνομένης B. γενομένης K. 7. ἡσθάνοντο B. μάλλον—αὐτοῖς] om. B. 10. ἐπεμπον R.d.f.i. ἑπτὰ] αὐτοῖς e. 11. αἷτιοι Q.

1. τὰ Ἰσθμια, ἃ τότε ἦν] This could not have been as late as Hecatombæon, or July; for immediately at the beginning of the summer, that is, according to Thucydides' way of reckoning, about April, the Lacedæmonians had sent messengers to Corinth to expedite the sailing of the fleet for Ionia, and we cannot suppose that three months would have been spent in doing nothing, and that the expedition which was to be hurried off in April, or the very beginning of May, should be still in harbour in July, without our hearing any thing of any loss of time, till we come to the Isthmian games, that is, according to Gölter, to July. Besides, the Isthmian games preceded the Hyacinthia at Sparta; (Compare Xenophon Hellen. IV. 5, 1—4, and §. 7—11.) but the Hyacinthia were some time before the Olympic games; (Compare Thucyd. V. 41, 3. 44. 47, 10. 49, 1.) and these last took place in Hecatombæon. The Isthmian games therefore, at least in the year with which we are now concerned, must have been celebrated in Munychion, or Thargelion at the latest; that is, in May, or early in June.

3. μὴ λύειν δὴ τὰς σπονδὰς] "That according to the scruples which they professed, they should not break the

"truce." Δὴ, "accordingly," "agreeably to the language which they held."

10. ἐς τὸ ξυμμαχικόν] Portus utramque significationem, quam hæc verba recipere putabat, in interpretatione Latina expresserat, e qua Hudsonus illa, Chios—in societatis officio constanter permanere, quæ verbis ad fidem faciendam addiderat Portus, detraxit. Probavit nimirum priorem significationem, quemadmodum et Grævius ad Luciani Dial. Mort. p. 316. Mihi magis placet posterior: ναῦς τὸ πιστὸν ἐς τὸ συμμαχικόν, naves, quæ fidem facerent, vel, pignoris loco essent, eos in societate mansuros. Ita Thucydides, III. 11, 2. τὸ ἀντίπαλον δῖος μόνον πιστὸν ἐς ξυμμαχίαν. Nam quod ibi συμμαχία, hic τὸ συμμαχικόν est, ut III. 91, 2. et sæpe alibi. Herodotus IX. 106, 5. Σαμίους—ἐς τὸ συμμαχικὸν ἐποίησαντο, πίστει τε καταλαμβάνοντες καὶ ὀρκίοισι. Et κατὰ τὸ συμμαχικόν, nempe συμφώνημα, ut supplet alicubi Scholiastes Thucydidis, dicuntur fieri, vel postulari, quæ fiunt vel postulatur ex formula foederis cum sociis initi: pro eo autem ἐς τὸ συμμαχικόν dici vix putem. DUKER.

11. αἷτιον δ' ἐγένετο—οἱ μὲν πολλοί—οὐκ εἰδότες] Compare IV. 26, 5. αἷτιον δὲ ἦν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι προειπόντες, and Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 307.

COAST OF CORINTH. A. C. 412. Olymp. 91. 4.

Χίων οὐκ εἰδότες τὰ πρασσόμενα, οἱ δὲ ὀλίγοι καὶ ξυνειδότες
τό τε πλῆθος οὐ βουλόμενοι πω πολέμιον ἔχειν, πρὶν τι καὶ
ἰσχυρὸν λάβωσι, καὶ τοὺς Πελοποννησίους οὐκέτι προσδεχό-
μενοι ἦξιεν, ὅτι διέτριβον.

5 X. Ἐν δὲ τούτῳ τὰ Ἰσθμια ἐγίγνετο, καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι
(ἐπηγγέλθησαν γὰρ) ἐθεώρουν ἐς αὐτὰ, καὶ κατάδηλα μάλ-
λον αὐτοῖς τὰ τῶν Χίων ἐφάνη. καὶ ἐπειδὴ
ἀνεχώρησαν, παρεσκευάζοντο εὐθὺς ὅπως μὴ
λήσουσιν αὐτοὺς αἱ νῆες ἐκ τῶν Κεγχρειῶν
10 ἀφορμηθεῖσαι. οἱ δὲ μετὰ τὴν ἐορτὴν ἀνήγοντο
μῖα καὶ εἴκοσι ναυσὶν ἐς τὴν Χίον, ἄρχοντα
'Αλκαμένην ἔχοντες. καὶ αὐτοῖς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι
τὸ πρῶτον ἴσαις ναυσὶ προσπλεύσαντες ὑπῆγον ἐς τὸ πέλα-
γος. ὥς δ' ἐπὶ πολὺ οὐκ ἐπηκολούθησαν οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι
15 ἀλλ' ἀπετράποντο, ἐπανεχώρησαν καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι· τὰς γὰρ
τῶν Χίων ἐπτὰ ναὺς ἐν τῷ ἀριθμῷ μετὰ σφῶν ἔχοντες οὐ
πιστὰς ἐνόμιζον· ἀλλ' ὕστερον ἄλλας προσπληρώσαντες
ἐπτὰ καὶ τριάκοντα, παραπλέοντας αὐτοὺς καταδιώκουσιν

1. πρᾶττόμενα B. ὀλίγοι καὶ συνειδότες B. Bekk. 2. vulgo ὀλίγοι ξυνειδότες.
3. ἐχυρὸν L. 6. ἐπηγγέλθησαν γὰρ] ἐπειδὴ ἡγγέλθη e. Post γὰρ addidit ex B.
αἱ σπονδαὶ Bekk. quæ inter uncas posuit Goell. αὐτοῖς μᾶλλον i. 9. λήσου-
σιν C.E.F.H.K.R.X.g.i. Poppo. Bekk. vulgo λήσωσιν. αὐτοῖς G.i.m. κεγ-
χρειῶν B. κεχρειῶν i. 10. ἀνήγον k. 12. ἀλκαμένη N.V. et sic infra.
ἔχοντας f. 13. προσπλέοντες L. ὑπῆγον B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἐπεὶ i.
vulgo ἐπῆγον. 14. ἐπηκολούθουν g. 15. ἐπετράποντο K.e.g. ἐτράποντο
P.d.i. ἀνεχώρησαν d.i. 18. καταπλέοντας g. αὐτοῖς B.

6. ἐπηγγέλθησαν γὰρ] Undoubtedly
αἱ σπονδαὶ must be understood in τὰ
Ἰσθμια, but surely it cannot be right to
insert αἱ σπονδαὶ, as Bekker has done,
on the single authority of the Vatican
MS. B. Poppo properly compares the
expressions, ἐπῆλθον Ὀλύμπια, I. 126, 5.
and Κάρνεια ἐτύγχανον ὄντα, V. 75, 2.

ἐθεώρουν ἐς αὐτὰ] Vide ad III. 104, 6.
DUKER.

13. ὑπῆγον ἐς τὸ πέλαγος] "Began
"to retreat towards the open sea."
Compare V. 10, 3. ὑπάγειν ἐπὶ τῆς Ἡιό-
νος, and the note on VII. 46.

17. ἄλλας προσπληρώσαντες ἐπτὰ καὶ
τριάκοντα] "Possuntne verba signifi-

"care, 'Aliis insuper impletis ut uni-
"versæ essent septem et triginta?'"
POPPO. I have no doubt that this is
the correct interpretation. For if the
37 ships are to be added to the 21, so
as to make a total of 58, and if 27 ships
were afterwards recalled, (c. 15.) and
then others sent to supply their place,
the number at last must have exceeded
21, which it is said to have been, c. 20, 1.
But if the whole number were only 37,
and after the recall of 27 "some others,"
it is not stated how many, were sent to
supply their places, the number so
made up may very well have amounted
to 21, and yet not have exceeded it.

COAST OF CORINTH, SPARTA, &c. A. C. 412. Olymp. 91. 4.

ἐς Πειραιὸν τῆς Κορινθίας· ἔστι δὲ λιμὴν ἔρημος καὶ ἔσχατος
 πρὸς τὰ μεθόρια τῆς Ἐπιδαυρίας. καὶ μίαν μὲν ναῦν ἀπολ-
 λύασι μετέωρον οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι, τὰς δὲ ἄλλας ξυναγα-
 4 γόντες ὁρμίζουσι. καὶ προσβαλόντων τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ
 κατὰ θάλασσαν ταῖς ναυσὶ καὶ ἐς τὴν γῆν ἀποβάντων, θό- 5
 ρυβὸς τε ἐγένετο πολὺς καὶ ἄτακτος, καὶ τῶν τε νεῶν τὰς
 πλείους κατατραυματίζουσιν ἐν τῇ γῇ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ τὸν
 ἄρχοντα Ἀλκαμένην ἀποκτείνουσι· καὶ αὐτῶν τινὲς ἀπέ-
 θανον. XI. διακριθέντες δὲ πρὸς μὲν τὰς πολεμίας ναῦς
 ἐπέταξαν ἐφορμεῖν ἱκανὰς, ταῖς δὲ λοιπαῖς ἐς 10
 τὸ νησιδίον ὁρμίζονται, ἐν ᾧ οὐ πολὺ ἀπέχοντι
 ἐστρατοπεδεύοντο, καὶ ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας ἐπὶ βοή-
 2 θειαν ἔπεμπον. παρήσαν γὰρ καὶ τοῖς Πελο-
 ποννησίοις τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ οἱ τε Κορίνθιοι βοη-
 θοῦντες ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς, καὶ οὐ πολλῷ ὕστερον 15
 καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι πρόσχωροι. καὶ ὁρῶντες τὴν φυλακὴν ἐν χωρίῳ
 ἐρήμῳ ἐπίπονον οὖσαν ἠπόρου, καὶ ἐπενόησαν μὲν κατα-
 καῦσαι τὰς ναῦς, ἔπειτα δὲ ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς ἀνελκύσαι καὶ τῷ
 πεζῷ προσκαθημένους φυλακὴν ἔχειν, ἕως ἂν τις παρατύχη
 διαφυγὴ ἐπιτηδεῖα. ἔπεμψε δ' αὐτοῖς καὶ Ἄγρις, αἰσθόμενος 20

1. πειραῖον H. ἔρημος καὶ ἔσχατος] om. c. ἔσχατος καὶ ἔρημος N.V.X.
 2. ἀπολλύουσι L.N.O.P.Q.V.d.e.g.i. 4. προσβαλόντων C. ἀθηναίων
 κατὰ i. 5. θάλατταν B. 6. τῶν νεῶν i. 9. πολεμίων i. 11. ἀπέ-
 χοντες G.i.m. 16. ἐν τῷ χωρίῳ L. 17. ἡρέμενον c. 18. δὲ in margine
 ponit B. 20. διαφυγὴ ἐπιτηδεῖα E.F.

1. ἐς Πειραιὸν] Müller (Dorier, II. p. 431.) wishes to read Σπείραιον, on the authority of Pliny and Ptolemy. But Stephanus Byzant. read Πειραιὸν, and Spiraëum is mentioned not as a harbour, but a headland. According to Col. Leake, Piræum was the "land-locked harbour, now called Frango Limiόna." Travels in Morea, III. p. 313.

10. ἐς τὸ νησιδίον] "The island opposite to the entrance of the harbour was that which sheltered the squadron of the Athenians. It is now called Ovrionisi, or Ovrion-kastro, "Jew's Castle, which appellation is de-

rived from some ruins on the island, "but of what date or description I am not informed." Col. Leake, III. 313.

14. βοηθούντες ἐπὶ τὰς ναῖς] "Going to the place where their ships were, to protect them." βοηθεῖν ἐπὶ, followed by the name of a person, signifies, "to carry aid against him;" but followed by the name of a place, it signifies, "to carry aid to it." Thus, III.

97. 4. βοήθειάς ἐπὶ τὸ Αἰγίτιον, and VIII. 15, fin. τὴν βοήθειαν τὴν ἐπὶ τὴν Χίον. Chios being regarded as a part of the Athenian dominion, which the Athenians were trying to protect.

SPARTA, &c. A. C. 412. Olymp. 91. 4.

ταῦτα, ἄνδρα Σπαρτιάτην Θέρμωνα. τοῖς δὲ Λακεδαιμονίοις 3
 πρῶτον μὲν ἡγγέλθη ὅτι αἱ νῆες ἀνηγμέναι εἰσὶν ἐκ τοῦ
 ἰσθμοῦ (εἶρητο γὰρ, ὅταν γένηται τοῦτο, Ἀλκαμένει ὑπὸ τῶν
 ἐφόρων ἱππέα πέμψαι), καὶ εὐθὺς τὰς παρὰ σφῶν πέντε ναῦς
 5 καὶ Χαλκιδέα ἄρχοντα καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδην μετ' αὐτοῦ ἐβούλοντο
 πέμπειν· ἔπειτα ὠρμημένων αὐτῶν τὰ περὶ τὴν ἐν τῷ Πει-
 ραιῷ τῶν νεῶν καταφυγὴν ἡγγέλθη, καὶ ἀθυμήσαντες, ὅτι
 πρῶτον ἀπτόμενοι τοῦ Ἰωνικοῦ πολέμου ἔπταισαν, τὰς ναῦς
 τὰς ἐκ τῆς ἐαυτῶν οὐκέτι διανοοῦντο πέμπειν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τινας
 10 προανηγμένας μετακαλεῖν. XII. γνοὺς δὲ ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης
 πείθει αὐθις Ἐνδιον καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ἐφόρους μὴ ἀποκνήσαι
 τὸν πλοῦν, λέγων ὅτι φθήσονται [τε] πλεύσαντες, πρὶν τὴν
 τῶν νεῶν ξυμφορὰν Χίους αἰσθέσθαι, καὶ αὐτὸς ὅταν προσ-
 βάλη Ἰωνία, ῥαδίως πείσειν τὰς πόλεις ἀφίστασθαι, τὴν τε
 15 τῶν Ἀθηναίων λέγων ἀσθένειαν καὶ τὴν τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων
 προθυμίαν· πιστότερος γὰρ ἄλλων φανείσθαι. Ἐνδίῳ τε 2
 αὐτῷ ἰδίᾳ ἔλεγε καλὸν εἶναι δι' ἐκείνου ἀποστήσαί τε Ἰωνίαν
 καὶ βασιλέα ξύμμαχον ποιῆσαι Λακεδαιμονίοις, καὶ μὴ Ἀγι-
 δος τὸ ἀγώνισμα τοῦτο γενέσθαι· ἐτύγχανε γὰρ τῷ Ἀγιδι
 20 αὐτὸς διάφορος ὢν. καὶ ὁ μὲν πείσας τοὺς τε ἄλλους ἐφόρους 3
 καὶ Ἐνδιον, ἀνήγετο ταῖς πέντε ναυσὶ μετὰ Χαλκιδέως τοῦ
 Λακεδαιμονίου, καὶ διὰ τάχους τὸν πλοῦν ἐποιοῦντο.

3. εἴρηται i. ὅτε R. τοῦτο] om. i. ἀλκαμένη A.B.K.i. 4. ἱππέας Q.
 περὶ i. 5. μετ' αὐτοῦ ἀλκιβ. N.V. ἐβουλεύοντο B.L. 6. τῷ] om. g.i.
 12. ληφθήσονται R. τε accessit ex B. Goell. Bekk. πρὶν ἢ B. πρὸς K.
 13. νεῶν] ἀθηναίων B. ξυμφορὰν A.B.E.F.H.V.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
 vulgo συμφορὰν. αἰσθέσθαι A.E. accentu caret F. αὐτὸς] αὐθις d.i. ὅταν
 —πείσειν A.C.E.F.G. ὅτι ἦν—πείσει B. Bekker. προβάλη k.m. 14. τε
 τῶν ἀθηναίων B.Q.i. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omittunt articulum. 15. λέγων
 ἀσθένειαν A.C.E.F.G. ἀσθένειαν λέγων B. Bekk. 2. τὴν ἐκ τῶν d.i. 16. πιστό-
 τερος B. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. πιστότεροι C. vulgo πιστότερον. 18. σύμ-
 μαχον K. μὴ] om. k. 19. τοῦτο τὸ ἀγώνισμα g.

6. ὠρμημένων αὐτῶν] “ Recte versio,
 “ cum ad profectionem animis essent
 “ propensis, et Chium petere propere-
 “ rent.” Vide VIII. 40, fin. 47, fin.
 60, 2. 73, 3. 86, 4. DOBREE.
 13. ὅταν προσβάλη—πείσειν] Conf. III.
 25, 2. ἔλεγε ὅτι—ἔσται—προαποπεμφθῆ-

ναί τε αὐτὸς, et Matthiæ Gr. Gr. §. 538,
 [Jelf, 804, 5.] et Thucyd. II. 80, 1. λέ-
 γοντες ὅτι—κρατήσουσι—καὶ ἔσονται—
 ἐλπίδα δ' εἶναι. Vide Poppo. Prolegom.
 I. p. 270. Mox tamen recte πιστότερος
 editum ex B. pro vulgata πιστότερον.
 GÖLLER.

COAST OF ASIA. A. C. 412. Olymp. 91. 4.

XIII. Ἀνεκομίζοντο δὲ ὑπὸ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον τοῦτον καὶ [αἱ] ἀπὸ τῆς Σικελίας Πελοποννησίων ἑκατάδεκα νῆες αἱ μετὰ Γυλίππου ξυνδιαπολεμήσασαι· καὶ περὶ τὴν Λευκαδίαν ἀποληφθεῖσαι καὶ κοπεῖσαι ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀττικῶν ἑπτὰ καὶ εἴκοσι νεῶν, ὧν ἦρχεν Ἰπποκλῆς Μενίππου, φυλακὴν ἔχων τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς Σικελίας νεῶν, αἱ λοιπαὶ, πλὴν μιᾶς, διαφυγοῦσαι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους κατέπλευσαν εἰς τὴν Κόρινθον.

The Peloponnesian fleet which had fought at Syracuse returns home, with the loss of only one ship, taken by an Athenian squadron off Leucæa.

XIV. Ὁ δὲ Χαλκιδεὺς καὶ ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης πλείοντες, ὅσοις τε ἐπιτύχοιεν, ξυνελάμβανον τοῦ μὴ ἐξάγγελτοι γενέσθαι· καὶ προσβαλόντες πρῶτον Κωρύκῃ τῆς ἡπείρου, καὶ ἀφέντες ἐνταῦθα αὐτοὺς, αὐτοὶ μὲν προξυγγενόμενοι τῶν ξυμπρασσόντων Χίων τισὶ, καὶ κελεύόντων καταπλεῖν μὴ προειπόντας εἰς τὴν πόλιν, ἀφικνοῦνται αἰφνίδιοι τοῖς Χίοις. καὶ οἱ μὲν πολλοὶ ἐν θαύματι ἦσαν καὶ ἐκπλήξει· τοῖς δ' ὀλίγοις παρεσκεύαστο ὥστε βουλὴν τε τυχεῖν ξυλληγομένην,

COAST OF ASIA.

On the arrival of the Lacedæmonian squadron, CHIOS, ERYTHRÆ, and CLAZOMENÆ, revolt from Athens.

1. αὐτὸν] om. E. i. καὶ ἀπὸ A. B. F. H. N. V. X. Taur. Bekk. Poppo. Goell. καὶ αἱ ἀπὸ C. E. 2. τῆς] om. Q. 3. μετὰ τοῦ γυλίππου O. ξυνδιαπολεμήσασαι B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ξυμπολεμήσασαι. παρὰ e. 4. λευκάδα R. i. ἀπολειφθεῖσαι A. B. R. 6. ὑποκλῆς A. F. H. N. R. V. X. d. μενίσκου A. F. 7. τῆς] om. e. αἱ λοιπαὶ A. B. F. H. K. N. R. V. X. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. αἱ λοιπαὶ C. αἱ δὲ λοιπαὶ i. vulgo αἱ γὰρ λοιπαὶ. 11. προσλαβόντες C. G. e. m. 13. προξυγγενόμενοι K. ξυμπραττόντων B. πρασσόντων d. 14. προειπόντες d.

1. καὶ αἱ ἀπὸ τῆς Σικελίας—νῆες] The article is explained by the clause following, αἱ μετὰ Γυλίππου ξυνδιαπολεμήσασαι. So again c. 26, 1. τὰς ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου καὶ Σικελίας πέντε καὶ πενήκοντα ναῦς· τῶν τε γὰρ Σικελιωτῶν εἴκοσι νῆες Συρακοσίων ἦλθον, αἱ τε ἐκ Πελοποννήσου, κ. τ. λ. See the note on III. 22, 8.

4. κοπεῖσαι] *Vezata*, Demosthenes II. Olynth. p. 14. apud Stephanum: Κοπτόμενοι δὴ αἰεὶ ταῖς στρατείαις ταύταις ταῖς ἄνω καὶ κάτω, i. e. ut ibi Scholiastes, *ταλαιπωρούμενοι*. Hesychius: *κοπτομένου, ταλαιπωρουμένου*. DUKER.

10. τοῦ μὴ ἐξάγγελτοι γενέσθαι] The same construction occurs, I. 4. fin. I. 23. fin., and is noticed by Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 539. Obs. 1. Jelf, 492. But its

explanation is not so easy. "Because of," seems to express the sense of the genitive in English. "They seized all whom they fell in with, *because of* not having their coming reported." So οἰκτεῖρω σε τοῦ πάθους, "I pity thee, *because of* thy calamity." It seems to belong to that general property of the genitive case which explains or defines the nature of the preceding verb, as in the expression, *καλῶς ἔχει βίον*, &c., and thus in the exclamations, *τῆς τύχης*—*τῆς ἀναιδείας*, &c., the genitive in fact explains the inarticulate sound of grief, surprise, disgust, or any other feeling, which is supposed to have preceded it. "Alas! for my fortune!" "shame of thy impudence," &c.

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καὶ λεγομένων λόγων ἀπὸ τε τοῦ Χαλκιδέως καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδου, ὥς ἄλλαι τε νῆες πολλαὶ προσπλέουσι, καὶ τὰ περὶ τῆς πολιορκίας τῶν ἐν τῷ Πειραιῶ νεῶν οὐ δηλωσάντων, ἀφίστανται Χῖοι καὶ αὖθις Ἐρυθραῖοι Ἀθηναίων. καὶ μετὰ 3
5 ταῦτα τρισὶ ναυσὶ πλεύσαντες καὶ Κλαζομενὰς ἀφιστᾶσι. διαβάντες δὲ οἱ Κλαζομένιοι εὐθὺς ἐς τὴν ἡπειρον, τὴν Πολίχναν ἐτείχιζον, εἴ τι δέοι, σφίσιν αὐτοῖς ἐκ τῆς νησίδος, ἐν ᾗ οἰκοῦσι, πρὸς ἀναχώρησιν. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἀφεστῶτες πάντες ἐν τειχισμῷ ἦσαν καὶ παρασκευῇ πολέμου.

10 XV. Ἐς δὲ τὰς Ἀθήνας ταχὺ ἀγγελία τῆς Χίου ἀφικνέται· καὶ νομίσαντες μέγαν ἤδη καὶ σαφῇ τὸν κίνδυνον σφᾶς

ATHENS.

On the news of the revolt of Chios, the Athenians resolve to use the ships and money set apart for the greatest emergencies. They send off twenty ships to Chios.

περιεστάναι, καὶ τοὺς λοιποὺς ξυμμάχους οὐκ ἐβελήσειν τῆς μεγίστης πόλεως μεθεστηκυίας ἡσυχάζειν, τὰ τε χίλια τάλαντα, ὧν διὰ παντὸς τοῦ πολέμου ἐγλίχοντο μὴ ἄψεσθαι, εὐθὺς ἔλυσαν τὰς ἐπικειμένους ζημίας τῷ εἰπόντι ἢ ἐπιψηφίσαντι, ὑπὸ τῆς παρούσης ἐκπλήξεως, καὶ ἐψηφίσαντο κινεῖν, καὶ ναῦς πληροῦν οὐκ ὀλίγας, τῶν τε ἐν τῷ Πειραιῶ ἐφορμουσῶν τὰς μὲν ὀκτὼ ἤδη πέμπειν, αἱ 20 ἀπολειποῦσαι τὴν φυλακὴν, τὰς μετὰ Χαλκιδέως διώξασαι

1. λεγομένων A.C.E.F.G. γενομένων B. Bekk. τε τοῦ] om. Q. 3. πειραιεῖ E.e. ἀφιστᾶσιν i. 4. ἀθηναίων. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Q. 6. τε B. Bekker. Goell. εὐθὺς οἱ κλαζομένιοι B. 7. εἴ τι] ὅτι H. 8. ἐν τειχισμῷ τε πάντες B. Bekk. Goell. 10. ἀγγελία ἐκ τῆς i. 11. τὸν κίνδυνον καὶ σαφῇ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς c. 12. περιεστάναι Q. 13. μεγάλης P. ἀφεστηκυίας B. 15. μὴ] om. g. ἄψασθαι E. Bekk. 18. οὐκ B. Bekk. 2. vulgo μή. 19. τὰς] om. G.L.O.P.e.k.m. 20. ἀπολειποῦσαι X.

1. λεγομένων λόγων] The reading γενομένων, which Bekker has adopted from B, is right enough in itself, but need not be preferred to λεγομένων. Compare VI. 32, 4, quoted by Poppo, ἐλέχθησαν λόγοι ἀπὸ ἄλλων.

6. τὴν Πολίχναν] This is a general name which has become a proper one by usage, like Ham, Kirby, &c. in English; or more like "Borgo" in Italian, the full name of the place being properly, τὴν Πολίχναν τῶν Κλαζομενίων, Borgo dei Clazomeni; and thence in common speech, simply τὴν Πο-

λίχναν, Borgo. It occurs as a proper name in Argolis; (Polybius, IV. 36.) in Crete; (Herodot. VII. 170, 2.) and in Troas; (Strabo, XIII. 1, 45.) Πόλισμα also occurs as a proper name in Strabo, XIII. 1, 42.

10. ἀγγελία τῆς Χίου] *Nuncius de Chio*. Sophocles *Ajac.* v. 221. οἶαν ἐδηλωσας ἀνδρὸς αἰθωνος ἀγγελίαν. Et v. 1017. ὁξεία γάρ σου βάξις ὡς θεοῦ τινὸς δι᾿ ἡλθ' Ἀχαιοὺς πάντας. Confer supra II. 45, 4. DUK. And I. 61, 1. ἀγγελία τῶν πόλεων.

16. τῷ εἰπόντι ἢ ἐπιψηφίσαντι] Scil. κινεῖν. Compare for the story, II. 24.

καὶ οὐ καταλαβοῦσαι ἀνακεχωρήκεσαν (ἦρχε δὲ αὐτῶν
 Στρομβιχίδης Διοτίμου), ἄλλας δὲ οὐ πολὺ ὕστερον βοηθεῖν
 δώδεκα μετὰ Θρασυκλέους, ἀπολιπούσας καὶ ταύτας τὴν
 2 ἐφόρμησιν. τὰς τε τῶν Χίων ἐπτὰ ναῦς, αἱ αὐτοῖς ξυνεπολι-
 ὀρκοῦν τὰς ἐν τῷ Πειραιῶ, ἀπαγαγόντες, τοὺς μὲν δούλους 5
 ἐξ αὐτῶν ἐλευθέρωσαν, τοὺς δ' ἐλευθέρους κατέδησαν. ἐτέρας
 δ' ἀντὶ πασῶν τῶν ἀπελθουσῶν νεῶν ἐς τὴν ἐφόρμησιν τῶν
 Πελοποννησιῶν διὰ τάχους πληρώσαντες ἀντέπεμψαν, καὶ
 ἄλλας διεννοοῦντο τριάκοντα πληροῦν· καὶ πολλὴ ἦν [ή]
 προθυμία, καὶ ὀλίγον ἐπράσσετο οὐδὲν ἐς τὴν βοήθειαν τὴν 10
 ἐπὶ τὴν Χίον.

XVI. Ἐν δὲ τούτῳ Στρομβιχίδης ταῖς ὁκτὼ ναυσὶν ἀφι-
 κνεῖται ἐς Σάμον, καὶ προσλαβὼν Σαμίαν μίαν ἔπλευσεν ἐς

COAST OF ASIA.

Progress of the revolt.

TEOS joins the Pelo-
 ponnesians;

Τέων καὶ ἡσυχάζειν ἡξίου αὐτοῦς. ἐκ δὲ τῆς
 Χίου ἐς τὴν Τέων καὶ ὁ Χαλκιδεὺς μετὰ τριῶν 15
 καὶ ἑκοσι νεῶν ἐπέπλει, καὶ ὁ πεζὸς ἅμα ὁ
 2 τῶν Κλαζομενίων καὶ Ἐρυθραίων παρήει. προ-
 αισθόμενος δὲ ὁ Στρομβιχίδης προανήγετο· καὶ μετεωρισθεὶς
 ἐν τῷ πελάγει, ὥς ἑώρα τὰς ναῦς πολλὰς τὰς ἀπὸ τῆς Χίου,
 3 φυγὴν ἐποιεῖτο ἐπὶ τῆς Σάμου· αἱ δὲ ἐδίωκον. τὸν δὲ πεζὸν 20
 οἱ Τήϊοι τὸ πρῶτον οὐκ ἐσδεχόμενοι, ὥς ἔφυγον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι,
 ἐσηγάγοντο. καὶ ἐπέσχον μὲν οἱ πεζοὶ, καὶ Χαλκιδέα ἐκ τῆς

2. στρομβιχίδης B. ut solet. στροβιχίδης Q. 4. ἐφόρμησιν e. 6. ἡλευθέρωσαν N. Bekk. 7. τῶν—ἐφόρμησιν om. G. ἀπελθουσῶν A. B. E. F. H. N. R. V. X. f. m. Haack. Porro. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπελθουσῶν. ἀφόρμησιν Q. 8. ἀντέπεμψαν Q. 9. ἦν ἡ προθυμία B. Q. Porro. Goell. Bekk. sed ille unicus inclusum. προῖν προθυμία g. vulgo ἦν προθυμία. 10. ἐπράττετο B. ἐπεπράσσετο i. αἶθεν B. 11. ἐπὶ τὴν] om. A. E. F. X. et N. sed hic margine adscript. habet. χίων A. τῶν χίων γρ. B. χίον N. 12. στρομβιχίδης B. ἀφικνεῖτο i. παραλαβὼν Q. 14. τῶν e. καὶ ἡσυχάζειν—τέων] om. E. ἡξίου A. F. 15. τῶν L. O. 16. ὁ τῶν B. Goell. Bekk. vulgo καὶ ὁ. 17. καὶ ὁ ἐρυθραίων Q. i. 18. προανήγετο A. C. E. F. G. i. ἐξανήγετο B. Bekk. προσηγάγετο N. V. 19. πολλὰς τὰς ναῖς τὰς g. ἀπὸ] ἐπὶ L. O. P. g. 20. ἐπὶ] ἀπὸ e. om. K. 21. τέτοι e. 22. ἐσηγάγοντο L. O. d. i. ἀσηγάγοντο e. πεζοὶ B. Porro. Goell. Bekk. N. ex rasura et vulgo πολλοί.

17. παρήει] "Moved along the shore." For Chalcideus having run over from Chios to the main land, then sailed along under the land to Teos; and the land forces moved along the shore in

the same direction to cooperate with them.

19. ὥς ἑώρα τὰς ναῦς πολλὰς] scil. οὐσας. "On seeing their ships to be "so numerous."

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διώξεως περιμένοντες· ὥς δὲ ἐχρόνιζε, καθήρουν αὐτοὶ τὸ
τείχος, ὃ ἀνωκοδόμησαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τῆς Τηϊῶν πόλεως τὸ
πρὸς ἡπειρον, ξυγκαθήρουν δὲ αὐτοῖς καὶ τῶν βαρβάρων
ἐπελθόντες οὐ πολλοὶ, ὧν ἦρχε Στάγης, ὕπαρχος Τισ-
5 σαφέρνους.

XVII. Χαλκιδεὺς δὲ καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδης, ὥς κατεδίωξαν ἐς
Σάμον Στρομβιχίδην, ἐκ μὲν τῶν ἐκ Πελοποννήσου νεῶν
τοὺς ναύτας ὀπλίσαντες ἐν Χίῳ καταλιμπά-
νουσιν, ἀντιπληρώσαντες δὲ ταύτας τε ἐκ Χίου
καὶ ἄλλας εἴκοσιν, ἔπλεον ἐς Μίλητον ὥς ἀπο-
στήσοντες. ἐβούλετο γὰρ ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης, ὧν 2
ἐπιτήδειος τοῖς προεστῶσι τῶν Μιλησίων, φθά-
σαι τὰς τε ἀπὸ τῆς Πελοποννήσου ναῦς προσ-
αγαγόμενος αὐτοὺς, καὶ τοῖς Χίοις καὶ ἑαυτῷ καὶ Χαλκιδεῖ
15 καὶ τῷ ἀποστείλαντι Ἐνδίῳ, ὥσπερ ὑπέσχετο, τὸ ἀγώνισμα
προσθεῖναι, ὅτι πλείστας τῶν πόλεων μετὰ τῆς Χίων δυνά-
μεως καὶ Χαλκιδέως ἀποστήσας. λαθόντες οὖν τὸ πλείστον 3
τοῦ πλοῦ, καὶ φθάσαντες οὐ πολὺ τὸν τε Στρομβιχίδην καὶ
τὸν Θρασυκλέα, ὃς ἔτυχεν ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν δώδεκα ναυσὶν
20 ἄρτι παρὼν καὶ ξυνδιώκων, ἀφιστᾶσι τὴν Μίλητον. καὶ οἱ
Ἀθηναῖοι κατὰ πόδας μιᾶς δεούσαις εἴκοσι ναυσὶν ἐπιπλεύ-
σαντες, ὥς αὐτοὺς οὐκ ἐδέχοντο οἱ Μιλήσιοι, ἐν Λάδῃ τῇ

1. αὐτὸ i. αὐτοὶ τε B. Bekk. Goell. 2. οἱ] om. K. πόλεως τὸ πρὸς B.
Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri πόλεως πρὸς. 4. ὁ τάγης A. ὁ τάνης d. ὁ πάγης
L.O.e.k. ὁπάγης C. ὁ γάγης γρ. B. στάγης B. Poppo. Goell. ὁτάγης N.
Bekk. ὁ τάγης corr. G. ὁτάγης E.F. vulgo ὁ Τάγης. 7. σάμου C. τῶν μὲν K.
9. ταύτας ἐκ χίου τε i. 10. ἐς] ὥς K.Q. ἀποστήσαντες C. 12. φθάσας i.
13. τὰς B. Bekk. Goell. ceteri τὰς τε. τῆς] om. i. προσαγόμενος G.L.O.d.i.m.
προσαγαγόμενος e.k. 14. καὶ τοῖς χίοις A.B.C.F.H.K.L.N.O.Q.V.f.g.i.k.m.
Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omittunt articulum. 16. πόλεων] πολεμίων P.
17. χαλκιδέων K. 19. τὸν] om. g. φασικλέα K. 21. δεούσης G.L.O.P.Q.
f.i.k.m. δὲ ούσαις E.

12. φθάσαι τὰς τε—ναῦς, κ. τ. λ.] The
conjunction is misplaced, as we have
often seen it before; the construction
being, φθάσαι τε τὰς ναῦς καὶ τὸ ἀγώ-
νισμα προσθεῖναι.

22. ἐν Λάδῃ τῇ ἐπικειμένη νήσῳ]
“This island, like many others, has
“been joined to the continent by the
“mud of the Mæander; and its place

“is only marked now by a hill, and
“village named *Bautenau*. The mouth
“of the river, according to Chandler,
“is distant about eight miles; the
“plain smooth and level as a bowling-
“green, except certain knolls extant
“in it, near midway before Miletus.”
Cramer’s Asia Minor, vol. I. p. 389.

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4 ἐπικειμένη νήσῳ ἐφώρμουν. καὶ ἡ πρὸς βασιλέα ξυμμαχία
Λακεδαιμονίοις ἡ πρώτη, Μιλησίων εὐθὺς ἀποστάντων, διὰ
Τισσαφέρνους καὶ Χαλκιδέως ἐγένετο ἥδε.

XVIII. “ΕΠΙ τοῖσδε ξυμμαχίαν ἐποιήσαντο πρὸς βα-
“σιλέα καὶ Τισσαφέρνην Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι. 5
“ὅπόσῃν χώραν καὶ πόλεις βασιλεὺς ἔχει καὶ
“οἱ πατέρες οἱ βασιλέως εἶχον, βασιλέως ἔστω
“καὶ ἐκ τούτων τῶν πόλεων ὅποσα Ἀθηναίοις
“ἐφοίτα χρήματα ἢ ἄλλο τι, κωλύόντων κοινῇ βασιλεὺς καὶ
“Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι, ὅπως μήτε χρήματα λαμ- 10
2 “βάνωσιν Ἀθηναῖοι μήτε ἄλλο μηδέν. καὶ τὸν πόλεμον τὸν
“πρὸς Ἀθηναίους κοινῇ πολεμοῦντων βασιλεὺς καὶ Λακε-
“δαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι· καὶ κατάλυσιν τοῦ πολέμου
“πρὸς Ἀθηναίους μὴ ἐξέστω ποιεῖσθαι, ἣν μὴ ἀμφοτέροις
3 “δοκῇ, βασιλεῖ καὶ Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις. ἦν 15
“δέ τινες ἀφιστῶνται ἀπὸ βασιλέως, πολέμιοι ἔστωσαν καὶ
“Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις. καὶ ἦν τινες ἀφιστῶν-
“ται ἀπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων, πολέμιοι ἔστω-
“σαν βασιλεῖ κατὰ ταῦτά.”

XIX. Ἡ μὲν ξυμμαχία αὕτη ἐγένετο. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα οἱ 20
Χῖοι εὐθὺς δέκα ἐτέρας πληρώσαντες ναῦς ἔπλευσαν ἐς Ἀναία,
βουλόμενοι περὶ τε τῶν ἐν Μιλήτῳ πυθέσθαι
καὶ τὰς πόλεις ἅμα ἀφιστάναι. καὶ ἐλθούσης
2 παρὰ Χαλκιδέως ἀγγελίας αὐτοῖς ἀποπλεῖν
πάλιν, καὶ ὅτι Ἀμόργης παρέσται κατὰ γῆν 25

A Chian squadron de-
feated by an Athenian
one, just sent from
Athena. Revolt of
LEBEDUS & ERÆ.

3. ἐγγένητο B. ἥδη d.i. 4. ξυμμαχίας i. 5. τισσαφέρνην i. 7. πατέρες
βασιλέως c.g. πατέρες οἱ βασιλέων i. 8. ἀθηναίους B.C.E. ἀθηναίους ξυμμαχεῖ καὶ
φύρους δίδωσι V. N. sed vulgat. in marg. habet. 9. βασιλεὺς τε καὶ οἱ λακεδαιμό-
νιοι L.O. βασιλεῖς καὶ οἱ λακεδαιμόνιοι c.g.k. 10. λαμβάνωσιν οἱ ἀθηναῖοι L.N.O.g.
11. μήτε ἄλλην ξυμμαχίαν τινα V.N. sed vulgat. in marg. habet. τὸν πρὸς ἀθη-
ναίους] om. c. 14. πρὸς τοῖς (τοῖς πρὸς teste Bekk.) ἀθηναίους B. 15. δοκεῖ Q.
16. ἀπὸ τοῦ βασιλέως N.V. 18. καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων] om. c. ἔστωσαν βασιλεῖ.
κατὰ ταῦτα μὲν ἡ ξυμμαχία N.V. 19. ταῦτα A.B.E.F.K.N.m. 20. ταῦτα
A.C.E.F.G. τοῦτο B. Bekk. 2. 21. ἀναία A.C.F.G.H.K.X.d.f.i. et prima
manu N. Porro. Goell. Bekk. 2. ἀναί B. ἀναίαν L.O.V.g.m. corr. E. vulgo ἀναίαν.
Conf. III. 19, 2. 32, 2. IV. 75, 1. 23. ἀφιστάναι Q. 25. ἀμώργης f.
παρεστάναι i.

COAST OF CORINTH. A. C. 412. Olymp. 92. 1.

στρατιᾷ, ἔπλευσαν ἐς Διὸς ἱερόν· καὶ καθορώσιν ἐκκαίδεκα
ναῦς, ἃς ὕστερον ἔτι Θρασυκλέους Διομέδων ἔχων ἀπ’
Ἀθηνῶν προσέπλει. καὶ ὡς εἶδον, ἔφευγον μιᾷ μὲν νηϊ ἐς 3
Ἐφεσον, αἱ δὲ λοιπαὶ ἐπὶ τῆς Τέω. καὶ τέσσαρας μὲν κενὰς
5 οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι λαμβάνουσι, τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἐς τὴν γῆν φθασάν-
των· αἱ δ’ ἄλλαι ἐς τὴν Τηϊῶν πόλιν καταφεύγουσι. καὶ 4
οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπὶ τῆς Σάμου ἀπέπλευσαν· οἱ δὲ Χῖοι ταῖς
λοιπαῖς ναυσὶν ἀναγαγόμενοι, καὶ ὁ πεζὸς μετ’ αὐτῶν, Λέβε-
δον ἀπέστησαν καὶ αὐθις Ἐράς. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο ἕκαστοι ἐπ’
10 οἴκου ἀπεκομίσθησαν, καὶ ὁ πεζὸς καὶ αἱ νῆες.

XX. Ὑπὸ δὲ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους αἱ ἐν τῷ Πειραιῷ
εἴκοσι νῆες τῶν Πελοποννησίων, καταδιωχθεῖσαι τότε καὶ
ἐφορμούμεναι ἴσῳ ἀριθμῷ ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίων, ἐπέκ-
πλουν ποιησάμεναι αἰφνίδιον καὶ κρατήσασαι
15 ναυμαχίᾳ, τέσσαράς τε ναῦς λαμβάνουσι τῶν
Ἀθηναίων, καὶ ἀποπλεύσασαι ἐς Κεγχρειὰς
τὸν ἐς τὴν Χίον καὶ τὴν Ἰωνίαν πλοῦν αὐθις
παρεσκευάζοντο. καὶ ναύαρχος αὐτοῖς ἐκ Λα-
κεδαίμονος Ἀστύοχος ἐπήλθεν, ᾧπερ ἐγίγνετο
20 ἤδη πᾶσα ἡ ναυαρχία. ἀναχωρήσαντος δὲ τοῦ ἐκ τῆς Τέω 2

A. C. 412.

Olymp. 92. 1.

COAST OF

CORINTH.

15

The Peloponnesian
ships blockaded on this
coast break out, defeat
the blockading squad-
ron, and prepare to
sail for Ionia.

2. αἷς correctus i. ἔχων] om. i. 3. ἀθηναίων b. ἔφευγον i. 4. τῇω
L. τῇον O. τέτταρας B. τέσσαρες d.i. καινὰς k. 5. τὴν] om. K. γῆν]
φυγὴν A. 8. ναυσὶν accessit ex B.C.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.X.b.c.d.e.f.g.i.k.
Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀναγόμενοι F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.X.d.e.g.i.k.m.
λεβεδὸν Q. 12. καὶ] om. i. 13. ἐφορμώμεναι e. ἔκπλουν O. 15. τέτ-
ταράς B. 16. κεγχρεῖς e. 19. ἀπῆλθεν Q. 20. ἡ ναυαρχία πᾶσα Q.
πᾶσα ἡ ναυμαχία B. ἡ πᾶσα ναυμαχία d.f.i. τήον L.O. quī et mox τήφ.

1. Διὸς ἱερόν] Πολίχμιον Ἰωνίας, με-
ταξὺ Λεβέδου καὶ Κολοφῶνος, Stephan.
Byzant. A small town grew up prob-
ably around the temple, as at the
more famous Διὸς ἱερόν, near the mouth
of the Bosphorus. The Chians were
returning from Anæa along the coast,
and when they saw the Athenian fleet
coming towards them from the open
sea, one of their number turned about
and escaped to Ephesus; the others
continued their course along the shore,
and most of them reached Teos in

safety. The “land forces” mentioned
a little below, were those of the Clazo-
menians and Erythræans already men-
tioned in ch. 16, 3. as having been ad-
mitted into Teos.

20. πᾶσα ἡ ναυαρχία] That is, he was
to have the command not only over the
squadron with which he sailed, but
over all the naval forces of the Lacedæ-
monians and their allies on the coast of
Asia, as being the regular ναύαρχος, or
high admiral, of Sparta.

SAMOS. A. C. 412. Olymp. 92. 1.

πεζού, καὶ Τισσαφέρνῃς αὐτὸς στρατιᾷ παραγενόμενος, καὶ ἐπικαθελὼν τὸ ἐν τῇ Τέῳ τεῖχος, εἴ τι ὑπελείφθη, ἀνεχώρησε. καὶ Διομέδων ἀπελθόντος αὐτοῦ οὐ πολὺ ὕστερον δέκα ναυσὶν Ἀθηναίων ἀφικόμενος, ἐσπείσατο Τηϊοῖς ὥστε δέχεσθαι καὶ σφᾶς. καὶ παραπλεύσας ἐπὶ Ἑρὰς καὶ προσβα- 5 λῶν, ὥς οὐκ ἐλάμβανε τὴν πόλιν, ἀπέπλευσεν.

XXI. Ἐγένετο δὲ κατὰ τὸν χρόνον τοῦτον καὶ ἡ ἐν Σάμῳ ἐπανάστασις [ὑπὸ] τοῦ δήμου τοῖς δυνατοῖς μετὰ Ἀθηναίων, οἱ ἔτυχον ἐν τρισὶ ναυσὶ παρόντες. καὶ ὁ δῆμος ὁ Σαμίων ἐς διακοσίους μὲν τινὰς τοὺς πάντας 10 τῶν δυνατῶν ἀπέκτεινε, τετρακοσίους δὲ φυγῇ ζημιώσαντες, καὶ αὐτοὶ τὴν γῆν αὐτῶν καὶ οἰκίας νειμάμενοι, Ἀθηναίων τε σφίσιν αὐτονομίαν μετὰ ταῦτα ὥς βεβαίοις ἤδη ψηφισαμένων, τὰ λοιπὰ διώκουν τὴν πόλιν, καὶ τοῖς γεωμόροις μετεδίδοσαν οὔτε ἄλλου οὐδενός, 15

- | | | |
|----------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. παραγενόμενος E. | 2. ὑπελήφθη H. | 4. ἀφίκοι. ἀθηναίων N.V.X. |
| τῆϊος B. | 5. ἔρας E. | προσλαβών R. |
| 10. ὁ] τῶν d.i. | ἐς διακοσίους A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.c.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. | 8. ὑπὸ] om. F.H.N.V.X. Poppo. |
| Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. | ἐς διακοσίων i. | vulgo omitunt præpositionem. |
| 11. δυνατωτάτων B. | ἀπέκτειναν d.i. | 13. νειμάμενοι κατέιχον ἀθηναίων B. |
| 15. γεωμόροις E. | οὔτε ἄλλου οὐδενός] καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν Q. | |

7. ἡ ἐν Σάμῳ ἐπανάστασις, κ. τ. λ.] The preposition ὑπὸ should certainly, I think, be omitted: for the words τοῦ δήμου belong to ἐπανάστασις, not to ἐγένετο, and ἡ ἐπανάστασις ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου cannot be a correct expression.

8. ἐπανάστασις ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου τοῖς δυνατοῖς] Stephanus monet, adnotandum esse, verbale hic retinere casum verbi sui. Hoc crebrum est in Thucydide. VI. 18, 6. διάστασις τοῖς νέοις ἐς τοὺς πρεσβυτέρους. VI. 76, 4. περὶ δὲ οἱ μὲν σφίσιν ἀλλὰ μὴ ἐκείνῳ καταδουλώσεως (τῷ Μήδῳ ἀντίστησαν). Adde quæ ad V. 46, 4. dicta sunt. Duk.

10. ἐς διακοσίους μὲν τινὰς τοὺς πάντας] "Amounting in all to some two hundred." Compare I. 100, 1. εἴλον τριήρεις—τὰς πάσας ἐς διακοσίους. And III. 68, 4. ἐνιαυτὸν μὲν τινα, "about a year;" and also VII. 34, 5. ἐπτά times, "some seven," i. e. about seven.

15. τοῖς γεωμόροις] The γεωμόροι, or "landlords," were the highest class in

all the colonial aristocracies, where the ascendancy of the ruling party was founded on wealth, not on birth. Thus at Syracuse, as at Samos, we read of the γεωμόροι as forming the aristocracy; but in the old constitution of Athens, persons so called formed only the second class; the εὐπατρίδαι, or aristocracy of birth, forming the first class. See Pollux, VIII. 111. The term is in itself ambiguous, according to the various relations in which the landholders stood to other parts of the community, in different times and places. In the Suppliants of Æschylus, the citizens of Argos are called γεωμόροι; but the Doric form of the word shews that it refers to a period subsequent to the Dorian conquest; and denotes the allodial proprietors, the free Dorians, who had divided amongst themselves the soil of the conquered country. On the other hand, in Callimachus, Hymn. in Jov. 74, it denotes merely a peasant, "Bauer,"

LESBOS. A. C. 412. Olymp. 92. 1.

οὔτε ἐκδοῦναι οὐδ' ἀγαγέσθαι παρ' ἐκείνων οὐδ' ἐς ἐκείνους
οὐδενὶ ἔτι τοῦ δήμου ἐξῆν.

XXII. Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τοῦ αὐτοῦ θέρους οἱ Χῖοι, ὥσπερ
ἤρξαντο, οὐδὲν ἀπολείποντες προθυμίας, ἄνευ τε Πελοπον-
5 LESBOS. νησίων πλήθει παρόντες ἀποστήσai τὰς πόλεις,
A Chian squadron sails
to Lesbos, and induces
first METHYMNA
and then MYTILENE
to revolt from Athens.
καὶ βουλόμενοι ἅμα ὥς πλείστους σφίσι ξυγ-
κινδυνεύειν, στρατεύονται αὐτοί τε τρισκαίδεκα
ναυσὶν ἐπὶ τὴν Λέσβον, (ὥσπερ εἶρητο ὑπὸ
τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων δεύτερον ἐπ' αὐτὴν ἰέναι, καὶ
10 ἐκείθεν ἐπὶ τὸν Ἑλλάσποντον,) καὶ ὁ πεζὸς ἅμα Πελοποννη-
σίων τε τῶν παρόντων καὶ τῶν αὐτόθεν ξυμμάχων παρήει ἐπὶ
Κλαζομενῶν τε καὶ Κύμης· ἦρχε δ' αὐτοῦ Εὐάλας Σπαρτιά-
της, τῶν δὲ νεῶν Δεινιάδας περίοικος. καὶ αἱ μὲν νῆες κατα- 2
πλεύσασαι Μήθυμναν πρῶτον ἀφιστᾶσιν, καὶ καταλείπονται
15 τέσσαρες νῆες ἐν αὐτῇ· καὶ αὖθις αἱ λοιπαὶ Μυτιλήνην
ἀφιστᾶσιν. XXIII. Ἀστύοχος δὲ ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος ναύ-
αρχος τέσσαρσι ναυσὶν, ὥσπερ ὥρμητο, πλέων
ἐκ τῶν Κεγχρειῶν ἀφικνεῖται ἐς Χίον. καὶ
τρίτην ἡμέραν αὐτοῦ ἦκοντος αἱ Ἀττικαὶ νῆες
20 πέντε καὶ εἴκοσιν ἔπλεον ἐς Λέσβον, ὧν ἦρχε
Λέων καὶ Διομέδων· Λέων γὰρ ὕστερον δέκα
ναυσὶ προσεβοήθησεν ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν. ἀνα- 2

1. οὐδ' ἀγαγέσθαι] οὔτε ἀγαγέσθαι plerique. 3. ὥσπερ οἱ χῖοι d.e.i. 4. ἀπο-
λείποντες K. ἀπολιπόντες i. 7. δέκα καὶ τρισὶ e. 8. λέσαον F. εἶρηται d.i.
10. ἅμα τῶν πελοποννησίων K. 11. αὐτῶθεν F. περιήει g. 12. κύβης B.
εὐάδας B. βάλας d.i. 13. δεινάδας e. δεινιάδης d. 14. μήθυμναν Q. καὶ
καταλείπονται—ἀφιστᾶσιν] Hæc Latine dedit Valla, Græca unus servavit B. qui
τέτταρες et μυτιλήνην. Habent Poppo. Goell. Bekk. 16. λακεδαιμονίων N.V.
17. τέτταρσι B. ὥρμητο F.H.T. et prima manu N. 18. τῶν] om. d.i.
κεγχρεῶν B. 21. γὰρ] δὲ Q. 22. ἀναγόμενος G.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.d.e.g.k.m.

the mere cultivator of the soil under a noble proprietor. In Egypt the γεωμόροι, or γεωργοὶ, stood towards the priests in something of the same relation as the Dorians to the Heraclidæ in Lacedæmon, in the period following the conquest: that is, they were allodial free proprietors, but not enjoying po-

litical power, because their blood was not sacred. And this seems to have been the relation intended to subsist between the γεωργοὶ and the φύλακες, in the imaginary commonwealths of the philosophers.

17. ὥρμητο] See ch. 20, 1.

LESBOS. A. C. 412. Olymp. 92. 1.

γαγόμενος δὲ καὶ ὁ Ἀστύοχος τῇ αὐτῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἐς ὄψε, καὶ
 προσλαβὼν Χίαν ναῦν μίαν, ἔπλει ἐς τὴν Λέσβον, ὅπως
 ὠφελοίη, εἴ τι δύναιτο. καὶ ἀφικνεῖται ἐς τὴν Πύρραν, ἐκείθεν
 δὲ τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ ἐς Ἑρεσον· ἔνθα πυνθάνεται ὅτι ἡ Μυτιλήνη
 3 ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων αὐτοβοεὶ ἐάλωκεν. οἱ γὰρ Ἀθηναῖοι, 5
 ὥσπερ ἔπλεον, ἀπροσδόκητοι κατασχόντες ἐς τὸν λιμένα τῶν
 τε Χίων νεῶν ἐκράτησαν, καὶ ἀποβάντες, τοὺς ἀντιστάνας
 4 μάχῃ νικήσαντες, τὴν πόλιν ἔσχον. ἂ πυνθανόμενος ὁ
 Ἀστύοχος τῶν τε Ἑρεσίων καὶ τῶν ἐκ τῆς Μηθύμνης μετ'
 Εὐβούλου Χίων νεῶν, αἱ τότε καταλειφθεῖσαι, καὶ ὥς ἡ 10
 Μυτιλήνη ἐάλω φεύγουσαι, περιέτυχον αὐτῷ τρεῖς (μία γὰρ
 ἐάλω ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων), οὐκέτι ἐπὶ τὴν Μυτιλήνην ὥρμη-
 σεν, ἀλλὰ τὴν Ἑρεσον ἀποστήσας καὶ ὀπλίσας, καὶ τοὺς
 ἀπὸ τῶν ἑαυτοῦ νεῶν ὀπλίτας πεζῇ παραπέμπει ἐπὶ τὴν

1. καὶ] om. i. ἀστύμαχος A.C.F.G.R.T.c.i.m. 2. ναῦν] om. Q. post μίαν
 ponunt B.i. ναυμαχίαν, omisso μίαν, A.E.F.X. γρ. B. ναῦμίαν G. ἐς] ἐπὶ L.O.
 P.c.k. 4. ἔρεσσον Bekk. 5. ἀπὸ A.E.F.G.X. τῶν] τῆς i. αὐτοβοῇ E.
 ἐάλω B.Q. 7. νηῶν B. ἀντιστάνας C.K.k. 9. ἀστύμαχος i. ἔρεσίων
 Bekk. τῶν τε] μετὰ τῶν τε Tusanus. 10. καταλειφθεῖσαι A.B.C.E.F.H.L.
 O.R.T.V.X.g.i.k.m. N. correct. Taur. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri κατα-
 ληφθεῖσαι. 11. μία μὲν Q. 13. ἔρεσσον ut solet Bekk. 14. πεζῇ καὶ
 ἄρχοντα N. παραπέμπει B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. quod conjectura praecepit Wassius,
 collato c. 61, 1. et dudum ante Acacius. παράπεμπε τε X. παρέπλει A.C.E.F.G.

13. ἀλλὰ τὴν Ἑρεσον ἀποστήσας, κ. τ. λ.] The whole of this sentence is more or less corrupted in all the MSS., and it seems very doubtful how it should be restored. Ὀπλίσας, however, must refer to Ἑρεσον, and not to τοὺς ἀπὸ τῶν ἑαυτοῦ νεῶν: for the *seamen* of the ships were not sent to Antissa and Methymna by land, as the very next clause shews that they carried their ships thither by sea; and the ἐπιβάται must have had arms already. But τὴν Ἑρεσον ὀπλίσας means, that the inhabitants, who under the Athenian dominion had had little opportunity of serving as heavy armed soldiers, were ill provided with arms, and were glad to get a supply from Astyochochus. Compare the conduct of Salæthus at Mytilene, III. 27, 2. The words ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀντισσαν καὶ Μήθυμναν, must be omitted either in the first clause or in the second; it is difficult to say in which, as

one MS. (B.) omits them in the latter; and two others, (N.V.) in the former. The reading of these two last MSS. is possibly the true one, although it offers an incomplete grammatical construction, for the words τοὺς ἀπὸ—ὀπλίτας have nothing to govern them. Yet, as Haack has observed, the verb may be supplied from the context, τοὺς ὀπλίτας πεζῇ—καὶ αὐτὸς ταῖς ναυσὶ παρέπλει, the word παρέπεμψε, or παραπέμπει, or something of a similar meaning, being almost necessarily implied. And thus the reading in B, παραπέμπει, may be only a correction; but as it gives the sense which is wanted, and as undoubtedly this MS. has in many places in the eighth book either preserved or successfully restored the true text, I have thought it best, with Bekker, Poppo, and Göller, to follow it on the present occasion also.

MILETUS, CHIOS. A. C. 412. Olymp. 92. 1.

Ἄντισσαν καὶ Μήθυμναν, ἄρχοντα Ἑτεόνικον προστάξας
καὶ αὐτὸς ταῖς τε μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ ναυσὶ καὶ ταῖς τρισὶ ταῖς Χίαις
παρέπλει [ἐπὶ τὴν Ἄντισσαν καὶ Μήθυμναν,] ἐλπίζων τοὺς
Μηθυμναίους θαρσήσειν τε ἰδόντας σφᾶς, καὶ ἐμμενεῖν τῇ
5 ἀποστάσει. ὥς δὲ αὐτῷ τὰ ἐν τῇ Λέσβῳ πάντα ἡναντιοῦτο, 5
ἀπέπλευσε τὸν ἑαυτοῦ στρατὸν ἀναλαβὼν ἐς τὴν Χίον.
ἀπεκομίσθη δὲ πάλιν κατὰ πόλεις καὶ ὁ ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν πεζὸς,
ὃς ἐπὶ τὸν Ἑλλησποντον ἐμέλλησεν ἰέναι. καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν ἐν
Κεγχρειᾷ ξυμμαχίδων Πελοποννησίων νεῶν ἀφικνοῦνται
10 αὐτοῖς ἕξ μετὰ ταῦτα ἐς τὴν Χίον. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι τά τε ἐν 6
τῇ Λέσβῳ πάλιν κατεστήσαντο, καὶ πλεύσαντες ἕξ αὐτῆς,
Κλαζομενίων τὴν ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ Πολίχναν τειχιζομένην
ἐλόντες, διεκόμισαν πάλιν αὐτοὺς ἐς τὴν ἐν τῇ νήσῳ πόλιν,
πλὴν τῶν αἰτίων τῆς ἀποστάσεως· οὗτοι δὲ ἐς Δαφνοῦντα
15 ἀπῆλθον. καὶ αὖθις Κλαζομεναὶ προσεχώρησαν Ἀθηναίοις.

XXIV. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ θέρους οἱ τ' ἐπὶ Μιλήτῳ Ἀθηναῖοι
ταῖς εἴκοσι ναυσὶν ἐν τῇ Λάδῃ ἐφορμοῦντες, ἀπόβασιν ποιη-
MILETUS, CHIOS. σάμενοι ἐς Πάνορμον τῆς Μιλησίας, Χαλ-
The Athenians make a descent on the coast
20 of Miletus, in which κιδέα τε τὸν Λακεδαιμόνιον ἄρχοντα μετ'
ὀλίγων παραβοηθήσαντα ἀποκτείνουσι, καὶ

1. ἄρχοντα τούτοις ἑτεόνικον προστάξας, αὐτὸς, κ. τ. λ. N.V. ἐπεόνικον L.
ἐτεόνιον g. τε ξύνοικον f. τούτοις N. 2. αὐτοῦ E.F. ταῖς τρισὶ] om. L.
3. ἐπὶ—μήθυμναν] om. B. Bekk. 2. habent A.C.E.F.G. τὴν accessit ex A.C.E.
F.G.H.K.L.N.O.Q.T.V.X.f.g.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. 4. θαρρήσειν B. ἐμμέ-
νειν A.E.K.N.O.T.V. 5. πάντως g. ἡναντιοῦντο i. 6. τὸν αὐτοῦ N.
στρατὸν] στρατηγὸν i. πεζὸν post στρατὸν B. Bekk. Goell. om. A.C.E.F.G.
7. δ] om. g. 10. τὴν] om. Q.g. τὰς τ' F. ταῦτ' ἐν R. 12. κλαζομε-
νίων—τειχιζομένην] κλαζομένην E. τὴν τ' ἐν i. πολίχνην g. πολίχνην d.i.
13. διεκόμισαντο e. 14. αἰτίων A.F. τῆς] om. K. 15. ἀθήναις K.
16. μιλήτῳ] μιτυλήμνην d.i. 19. τε] om. L.O.g.k. 20. ὀλίγων i. παρα-
βοηθήσαντα C.c.

7. ὁ ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν πεζὸς] That is, the forces of the Asiatic cities, τῶν αὐτόθεν ξυμμάχων, who, together with the Peloponnesian land forces, had accompanied the Chian fleet in its expedition to Lesbos. After the failure of this expedition, Astyochus embarked the Peloponnesians on board his ships, and carried them back to Chios, whilst the Asiatics dispersed to their respective

cities. He says, ὁ ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν πεζὸς, because it is clearly implied in the narrative, that the soldiers had been carried over to Lesbos to cooperate with the fleet there, and now after the victory of the Athenians were again carried back to the main land.

17. ταῖς εἴκοσι ναυσὶν] Compare c. 15, I. 17, 3.

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Chalceids, the Lacedæmonian commander, is killed. They attack Chios, defeat the Chians in several battles, shut them up within their walls, and lay waste the whole island.

τροπαῖον τρίτῃ ἡμέρᾳ ὕστερον διαπλεύσαντες ἔστησαν, ὃ οἱ Μιλήσιοι ὥς οὐ μετὰ κράτους τῆς γῆς σταθὲν ἀνείλον. καὶ Λέων καὶ Διομέδων ἔχοντες τὰς ἐκ Λέσβου Ἀθηναίων ναῦς, ἔκ τε Οἰνουσσῶν, τῶν πρὸ Χίου νήσων, καὶ ἐκ Σιδούσης καὶ ἐκ Πτελεοῦ, ἃ ἐν τῇ Ἐρυθραίᾳ εἶχον τείχη, καὶ ἐκ τῆς Λέσβου ὀρμώμενοι, τὸν πρὸς τοὺς Χίους πόλεμον ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν ἐποιοῦντο· εἶχον δὲ ἐπιβάτας τῶν ὀπλιτῶν ἐκ καταλόγου ἀναγκαστούς. καὶ ἔν τε Καρδαμύλῃ ἀποβάντες καὶ ἐν Βολίσσῳ, τοὺς προσβοηθέντας τῶν Χίων μάχῃ νικήσαντες καὶ πολλοὺς διαφθείραντες, ἀνάστατα ἐποίησαν τὰ ταύτῃ χωρία. καὶ ἐν Φάναις αὖθις ἄλλῃ μάχῃ ἐνίκησαν, καὶ τρίτῃ ἐν Λευκωνίῳ. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο οἱ μὲν Χῖοι ἤδη οὐκέτι ἐπέξησαν, οἱ δὲ τὴν χώραν, καλῶς κατεσκευασμένην καὶ ἀπαθὴ οὔσαν ἀπὸ τῶν Μηδικῶν ἐμέχρι τότε, διεπόρθησαν. Χῖοι γὰρ μόνοι μετὰ Λακεδαιμονίους ὧν ἐγὼ ἡσθόμην, εὐδαιμονήσαντες ἅμα καὶ ἐσωφρόνησαν, καὶ ὅσῳ ἐπεδίδου ἡ πόλις αὐτοῖς ἐπὶ τὸ μείζον, τόσῳ καὶ ἐκοσμοῦντο ἐχυρώτερον. καὶ οὐδ' αὐτὴν τὴν ἀπόστασιν, εἰ τοῦτο δοκοῦσι παρὰ τὸ ἀσφαλέστερον πράξαι, πρότερον

1. τῇ τρίτῃ Q.R.d.i. 2. ἔστησαν] ὕστερον B. 4. ἐκ τῆς Λέσβου B.
5. οἰνουσσῶν E. οἰνουσσῶν G.g.m. οἰνουσσὸν V. πρὸς C.T. 6. σιδούσης
A.F.H.K.N.T.g.i.k. πτελεοῦ G. πτελεοῦ F.H. 7. εἶχον] καθεῖλον margo i.

τείχῃ ἀπῆραν καὶ B. 10. βολίσκῳ B. Θουκυδίδης Βολίσκον αὐτὴν καλεῖ ἐν ὀγδῷ Steph. Byz. 12. ἀναστ.—χωρία] ἀνεχώρησαν Q.i. φάναις A.E.F.H.I. N. O.V. Porro. Goell. Bekk. vulgo φαναίς. 13. νικήσαντες P. λευκωνία e. τλευκωνίῳ g. 17. ἡδαιμόνησάν τε B. εὐδαιμονήσαντες R. καὶ ἅμα Q. καὶ om. R. 18. ἀπεδίδου V. αὐτοῖς ἡ πόλις Q.R.i. τόσον K. τοσῶδε B. τοσούτῳ e. 19. καὶ] om. d.i. ἐκοσμοῦτο E.N.T.V. et γρ. G. σημεῖωσαι δὲ τοῦτο margo G. καὶ ἰσχυρώτερον T. 20. εἰ] ἐς B. περὶ d. τό] om. Q. ἀσφαλέστερον A.C.E.F.G. ἀσφαλέστατον B. Bekk.

8. ἐπιβάτας ἐκ καταλόγου ἀναγκαστούς] The ἐπιβάται were usually drawn from the fourth class, or Thetes; although on some occasions men of the higher classes seem to have volunteered to serve amongst them. See III. 98, 3. note. Now however the citizens of the higher classes were actually compelled to serve as ἐπιβάται, owing to the peculiar exigency of the crisis.

12. ἀνάστατα—χωρία] Agnoscit Pol-

lux, III. 91. Herodotus, p. 31. I. 76, 2. ἀναστάτους ἐποίησε Συρίους. ἀναστατούντας, ἀνατρέποντας Hesych. v. Etymologum et Suidam. Auctor nescio quis πᾶν Μέλαθρον ἄρδην ἐκ βάθρων ἄνασταν. WASS.

ἐν Φάναις] Φάναι, ἀκρωτήριον τῆς Χίου, Stephanus. Vide ibi Holstenium. DUK.

13. ἐν Λευκωνίῳ] Polyænus lib. VIII. cap. 66. Χίοις πρὸς Ἐρυθραίους πόλεμος ἦν Λευκωνίας πέρι. DUK.

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ἐτόλμησαν ποιήσασθαι ἢ μετὰ πολλῶν τε καὶ ἀγαθῶν ξυμμάχων ἔμελλον κινδυνεύσειν, καὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἡσθάνοντο οὐδ' αὐτοὺς ἀντιλέγοντας ἔτι μετὰ τὴν Σικελικὴν ξυμφορὰν ὥς οὐ πάνυ πόνηρα σφῶν βεβαίως τὰ πράγματα εἶη· εἰ δέ 5 τι ἐν τοῖς ἀνθρωπέοις τοῦ βίου παραλόγοις ἐσφάλησαν, μετὰ πολλῶν, οἷς ταῦτα ἔδοξε, τὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ταχὺ ξυναιρεθῆσθαι, τὴν ἀμαρτίαν ξυνέγνωσαν. εἰργομένοις οὖν 6 αὐτοῖς τῆς θαλάσσης καὶ κατὰ γῆν πορθουμένοις ἐνεχείρησάν τινες πρὸς Ἀθηναίους ἀγαγεῖν τὴν πόλιν· οὓς αἰσθόμενοι οἱ 10 ἄρχοντες αὐτοὶ μὲν ἡσύχασαν, Ἀστύοχον δὲ ἐξ Ἑρυθρῶν τὸν ναύαρχον μετὰ τεσσάρων νεῶν, αἱ παρήσαν αὐτῷ, κομίσαντες, ἐσκόπουν ὅπως μετριώτατα, ἢ ὁμήρων λήψει ἢ ἄλλω

1. ἀγαθῶν K. Bekk. Poppo. Goell. ξυμμάχων μεθ' ὧν ἔμελλον ξυγκινδυνεύειν B. 2. κινδυνεύσειν A.C.E.F. et corr. G. ξυγκινδυνεύσειν Bekk. 2 4. ὥς] καὶ ὥς i. οὐ] om. g.i. πονηρὰ A.B.H.K.T. Haack. accentu nullo E.F. εἴτ' ἔτι F. δέ τι] δ' ἔτι F. teste Bekk. 6. τὰ αὐτὰ A.B.C.F.H.V.d.e.f.g.i.k. Haack. ταῦτα Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ταῦτα. τὰ] om. B. ξυναναιρεθ. B. Bekk. Poppo. Goell. [A.C.E.F.G. et Poppo in adnott. p. 659. ξυναιρεθῆσθαι.] 7. εἰργομένης c. γοῦν B. "Quidni δ' οὖν?" Bekk. 2. 8. αὐτῆς c. θαλάττης B. ἐνεχείρισάν A.F.G.H.K. 9. πρὸς τοὺς ἀθηναίους B. αἰσθανόμενοι Q. 11. τὸν] om. Q. 12. μετριότητα c.

1. μετὰ πολλῶν τε καὶ ἀγαθῶν] Bekker, Poppo, and Göller, read *καγαθῶν*. It is manifest that the expression *καλοὶ καγαθοὶ* proves nothing, for there the two words have become one, and express together one idea, so that the crasis there is natural enough. But *κακῶν τε καγαθῶν*, II. 41, 4, referred to by Poppo in his remarks on my note on III. 90, 5, is certainly, if the text be correct, an authority in favour of Bekker's correction. However, as even there several MSS. read *κακῶν τε καὶ ἀγαθῶν*, as all read *καὶ ἀγαθῶν* in the present case, with one single exception, and as there seems no reason why the crasis should be admitted, as the words *πολλοὶ* and *ἀγαθοὶ* are not habitually taken together so as to form one single expression, I have chosen to keep the common reading.

6. *ξυναιρεθῆσθαι*] The objection to Bekker's reading *ξυναναιρεθῆσθαι* is this, that as *ἀναιρεθῆσθαι* by itself would signify, "to be destroyed," so with the preposition *ἐν* it must signify, "to be destroyed together with," as in Lycurgus, (Leocrates, p. 180. Reiske)

τελευτήσαντι συναναιρεῖται πάντα. But *ξυναιρεῖν* is, "corripere," "conficere," as II. 51, 5, τὸ νόσημα πάντα ξυνῆρει, so that in this place τὰ τῶν Ἀθην. ξυναιρεθῆσθαι seems to signify, "that the power of the Athenians would speedily be cut short or destroyed." See Dion Cassius, XXXVII. 13, where, speaking of Mithridates, he says, τὸ φάρμακον οὐ συνείλεν αὐτόν. "Did not dispatch him." Where *ἀνείλεν*, and *συνανείλεν*, are both, I think, unnecessary corrections.

7. *εἰργομένοις οὖν αὐτοῖς*—*ἐνεχείρησαν*] This use of the dative may be referred to the rule given in the note on III. 98, 1, that it expresses the action spoken of as relating to the feelings or conduct of the party concerned in it. Thus the attempt to surrender the city is spoken of as affecting the Chians, that is, the ruling party in Chios, who are the principal subject of the greater part of the chapter. "While then the Chians were thus situated, *their city was attempted to be betrayed* to the Athenians; but they discovered it in time," &c.

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τῷ τρόπῳ, καταπαύσουσι τὴν ἐπιβουλήν. καὶ οἱ μὲν ταῦτα ἔπρασσον.

XXV. Ἐκ δὲ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν τοῦ αὐτοῦ θέρους τελευτῶν-
τος χίλιοι ὀπλῖται Ἀθηναίων, καὶ πεντακόσιοι καὶ χίλιοι

MILETUS.
The Athenians land
on the coast of Mile-
tus, defeat the Mile-
sians and their allies
in a general battle,
and prepare to besiege
Miletus.

Ἀργείων (τοὺς γὰρ πεντακοσίους τῶν Ἀργείων 5
ψιλοὺς ὄντας ὥπλισαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι) καὶ χίλιοι
τῶν ξυμμάχων, ναυσὶ δυοῖν δεοῦσαι πεντή-
κοντα, ὧν ἦσαν καὶ ὀπλιταγωγοὶ, Φρυνίχου
καὶ Ὀνομακλέους καὶ Σκιρωνίδου στρατηγούν-
των κατέπλευσαν ἐς Σάμον, καὶ διαβάντες ἐς Μίλητον ἐστρα- 10
τοπεδεύσαντο. Μιλήσιοι δὲ ἐξελθόντες αὐτοὶ τε, ὀκτακόσιοι
ὀπλῖται, καὶ οἱ μετὰ Χαλκιδέως ἐλθόντες Πελοποννήσιοι καὶ
Τισσαφέρνους τι ξενικὸν ἐπικουρικὸν, καὶ αὐτὸς Τισσαφέρνης
παρὼν καὶ ἡ ἵππος αὐτοῦ, ξυνέβαλον τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις καὶ τοῖς
3 ξυμμάχοις. καὶ οἱ μὲν Ἀργεῖοι τῷ σφετέρῳ αὐτῶν κέρει 15
προεξάξαντες καὶ καταφρονήσαντες, ὥς ἐπὶ Ἰωνάς τε καὶ οὐ

1. τῷ om. c.d.e.i. τῷ g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τῷ. καταπαύ-
σουσι A.B.C.F.H.K.N.V.d.e.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. καταπαύουσι
T. qui mox ἐπιβουλήν. vulgo καταπαύσωσι. 2. ἔπραττον B. 3. ἀθηναίων
E.F.N.T.V. 4. ὀπλῖται ἀθηναίων A.B.C.F.H.K.L.N.O.Q.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.i.k.m.
Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὀπλῖται τῶν ἀθηναίων. 7. δὲ οὐσαις E.
9. σκιρωνίδου B. σκυρωνίδου c.e. σκινωνίδου i. 11. αὐτοὶ τε καὶ Q. 12. καὶ
τισσαφ.—ἐπικουρικὸν] om. G. 13. τισσαφ.—αὐτὸς] om. L.O.P.e.g.k.m. τι
A.B.C.E.F.N.T.V.e.i. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τό. ξενικὸν] Delet Schaefer
ad Bos. Ellips. p. 451. uncis inclusit Bekk. τισσαφέρνης K. 14. καὶ τοῖς

ξυμμάχοις B. Bekker 2. vulgo καὶ ξυμμάχοις. 16. προεξάξαντες B. προεξ-
άξαντες C.G.L.O.P.Q.k. cujus verbi exempla ponit Lobeckius ad Phrynich. p.
287. petita illa a Syntipa et Anna Comnena: προεξέρξαντες G. προεξάξαντες Bekk.

13. τι ξενικὸν ἐπικουρικὸν] The autho-
rity of the best MSS. is in favour of
this reading; but the common text, τὸ
ξενικὸν, is intelligible enough in itself,
as there is no reason to suppose that
Tissaphernes' ordinary establishment of
foreign mercenaries was very numerous.
It is a question whether these mer-
cenaries were Greeks or Barbarians;
probably however they were Greeks,—
Arcadians, we may suppose, from Pe-
loponnesus;—and the word ξενικὸν de-
scribes them in relation to Tissa-
phernes, and not to the historian him-
self. The "Peloponnesians who came
"with Chalcideus" must have been
too few to offer any effectual resist-
ance to 1000 heavy armed Athenians,

being only the ἐπιβάται of five ships;
but the Peloponnesian mercenaries of
Tissaphernes added considerably to
their strength. Ξενικὸν and ἐπικουρικὸν
are often used as synonymous; but
here the first expresses that the men
were not Asiatics, i. e. were foreigners
to Tissaphernes; the second describes
the tenure of their service, i. e. that
they were mere mercenaries. Poppo
well refers to III. 109, 2. τὸν μισθοφόρον
ὄχλον τὸν ξενικόν, and to Xenoph. Hel-
len. VI. 1, 4. μισθοφόρους ἔχω ξένους.
Perhaps these mercenaries, like those
of Pisuthnes spoken of III. 34, 2. may
have been partly Greek and partly Bar-
barian.

16. προεξάξαντες] Another instance

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δεξομένους ἀτακτότερον χωροῦντες, νικῶνται ὑπὸ τῶν Μιλη-
 σίων, καὶ διαφθείρονται αὐτῶν ὀλίγῳ ἐλάσσους τριακοσίων
 ἀνδρῶν Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ τοὺς τε Πελοποννησίους πρώτους νική-
 σαντες, καὶ τοὺς βαρβάρους καὶ τὸν ἄλλον ὄχλον ὡσάμενοι,
 5 τοῖς Μιλησίοις οὐ ξυμμίξαντες, ἀλλ' ὑποχωρησάντων αὐτῶν
 ἀπὸ τῆς τῶν Ἀργείων τροπῆς ἐς τὴν πόλιν, ὡς ἐώρων τὸ
 ἄλλο σφῶν ἡσώμενον, πρὸς αὐτὴν τὴν πόλιν τῶν Μιλη-
 σίων κρατοῦντες ἤδη τὰ ὄπλα τίθενται. καὶ ξυνέβη ἐν τῇ 4
 μάχῃ ταύτῃ τοὺς Ἴωνας ἀμφοτέρων τῶν Δωριέων κρατῆσαι·
 10 τοὺς τε γὰρ κατὰ σφᾶς Πελοποννησίους οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐνίκων,
 καὶ τοὺς Ἀργείους οἱ Μιλήσιοι. στήσαντες δὲ τροπαῖον, τὸν 5
 περιτειχισμὸν ἰσθμῶδους ὄντος τοῦ χωρίου οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι παρ-
 εσκευάζοντο, νομίζοντες, εἰ προσαγάγουντο Μίλητον, ῥαδίως
 ἂν σφίσι καὶ τᾶλλα †προσχωρήσειν.†

15 XXVI. Ἐν τούτῳ δὲ περὶ δείλῃν ἤδη ὀψίαν ἀγγέλλεται
 αὐτοῖς τὰς ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου καὶ Σικελίας πέντε καὶ πεν-
 τήκοντα ναῦς ὅσον οὐ παρεῖναι. τῶν τε γὰρ
 Σικελιωτῶν, Ἑρμοκράτους τοῦ Συρακοσίου
 μάλιστα ἐνάγοντος ξυνεπιλαβέσθαι †καὶ† τῆς
 20 ὑπολοίπου Ἀθηναίων καταλύσεως, εἴκοσι νῆες

A large Peloponnesian
 and Sicilian fleet ar-
 rives just at this time
 on the coast, and pre-
 pares to relieve Mi-
 letus.

1. δεξαμένους P. ἀτακτώτερον T. 2. αὐτῶν] om. N.V. ὀλίγον g. ὀλίγοι
 C.E.F.G.K.L.O.T.c.d.e.i.m. ἐλάττους B. τριακοσίων] τῶν c. 3. οἱ ἀθηναῖοι c.e.
 τοὺς πελοποννησίους πρῶτα e. 6. τῶν] τῶν ἐν G. 7. ἡττωμένων K.i. 9. ταύτῃ]
 om. c.e. ἀμφοτέρων A.C.E.F.G. ἀμφοτέρωθεν B. Bekk. 2. δωριῶν C. Bekk.
 12. ἰσθομῶδους E. οἱ] om. d.i. 13. προσάγουντο e. 14. τᾶλλα B. Bekk.
 τᾶλλα L.O.d.e.k.m. Porpo. Goell. vulgo τὰ ἄλλα. προσχωρήσαι G. προσχωρή-
 σαι m. 15. δείλῃν ὀψίας d. 16. τὰς ἀπὸ σικελ. καὶ πελοπονν. Bekk. 2. πέντε
 καὶ] om. K. 17. οὐ] οὐπω G.L.O.P.Q.c.e.g.m. 19. καὶ accessit ex B. Goell.
 Bekk. et uncis inclusum Porpo.

of the first aorist form ἦξα. See II. 97, 3.
 προσῆξαν. The sense is "advancing
 "from the line before the rest." See
 VII. 37, 2. 70, 1.

14. †προσχωρήσειν†] Dobree would
 read προσχωρήσαι. Ἄν προσχωρήσειν
 occurs however again in II. 80. ad fin.
 But the question is merely as to the
 truth of the rule, "that ἂν is not to be
 "joined with the future tense," on
 other grounds: for our MSS. of Thu-
 cydides are of very little authority
 against it.

16. τὰς—πέντε καὶ πεντήκοντα ναῦς]
 The article is explained by what fol-
 lows, (see III. 22, 8. note,) "the five
 "and fifty ships; that is, 22 from Si-
 "cily, and 33 which had been got ready
 "for sea in Peloponnesus." These 33
 are not easily to be accounted for.
 Forty had been ordered to be sent from
 Peloponnesus, over to the Asiatic coast,
 ch. 6, 4; and of these ten were to be
 furnished by the Lacedæmonians, but
 they afterwards reduced their number
 to five, which were sent off with Chal-

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Συρακοσίων ἦλθον καὶ Σελινούντιαι δύο, αἱ τε ἐκ Πελοπον-
νήσου, ἃς παρεσκευάζοντο, ἐτοίμαι ἤδη οὖσαι· καὶ Θηραμένει
τῷ Λακεδαιμονίῳ ξυναμφότεραι ὥς Ἀστύοχον τὸν ναύαρχον
προσταχθεῖσαι κομίσαι, κατέπλευσαν ἐς Λέρον πρῶτον, τὴν
2 πρὸ Μιλήτου νῆσον. ἔπειτα ἐκείθεν, αἰσθόμενοι ἐπὶ Μιλήτῳ 5
ὄντας Ἀθηναίους, ἐς τὸν Ἰασικὸν κόλπον πρότερον πλεύ-
3 σαντες ἐβούλοντο εἰδέναι τὰ περὶ τῆς Μιλήτου. ἐλθόντος δὲ
Ἀλκιβιάδου ἱππῶ ἐς Τειχιούσσαν τῆς Μιλησίας, οἵπερ τοῦ
κόλπου πλεύσαντες ἠγλίσαντο, πυνθάνονται τὰ περὶ τῆς
μάχης. παρῆν γὰρ ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης καὶ ξυνεμάχετο τοῖς Μιλη- 10
σίοις καὶ Τισσαφέρνει, καὶ αὐτοῖς παρήνει, εἰ μὴ βούλονται
τά τε ἐν Ἰωνίᾳ καὶ τὰ ξύμπαντα πράγματα διολέσαι, ὥς
τάχιστα βοηθεῖν Μιλήτῳ καὶ μὴ περιδεῖν ἀποτειχισθεῖσαν.
XXVII. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἅμα τῇ ἔῳ ἔμελλον βοηθήσειν· Φρύ-

1. σελινούντιαι B. ἐκ τῆς πελοποννήσου g. 2. ἔτοιμαι A.C.E.F.N.T.V.
Poppo. Goell. ἐτοίμαι Bekk. vulgo ἔτοιμοι. θηραμένει] θηραμ. hic omnes. Infra
VIII. 29, 2. 31, 1. 38, 1. 43, 3. 52. solus B. θηριμ. A. Bekk. consentiente c. 38,
1. F. 3. ξυναμφότερα L.O. ξυναμφότεροι B.G.m. 4. λέρον B. Goell. Bekk. ἔλεον
E.H.T. vulgo ἔλεον. 6. ἰασικὸν g. ἰασικὸν B. 8. τειχιούσαν K.L.N.O.V.g.
οἵπερ A.C.E.F.H.K.L.O.P.T.V.d.f.g.i. οἵπερ G.N. Bekker 2. vulgo ἡπερ. οὐ
ἐπὲρ B. 10. γὰρ ὁ A.B.C.E.F.H.K.N.T.V.c.e.f.i.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo
γὰρ καὶ ὁ. 11. τισσαφέρην c. 12. διολέσας c. ὥς τάχιστα] αἰσχιστα A.
14. βοηθῆσαι i.

cideus. Thirty would then remain to be sent by the other Peloponnesian states, and to these the Spartans may perhaps have added three of their own, one for every ten of their allies.

4. ἐς Λέρον] Poppo objects to this reading that Lerus is 350 stadia distant from Miletus, and could scarcely therefore be called ἡ πρὸ Μιλήτου νῆσος. And he supposes that Eleus, the old reading, may have been one of the small and unnoticed islands which lie just in front of Miletus. But in defence of Bekker's correction may be urged, first, the passage in the following chapter, §. 1. ὥς ἀπὸ τῆς Λέρον ἐπύθετο, κ. τ. λ.; secondly, the nearness of Lerus to the mouth of the gulf of Iasus; thirdly, that as the Athenians were at Lade, at the mouth of the harbour, the Peloponnesians could not have advanced to any of the small islands close to Lade without being seen by the

whole Athenian armament; whereas the words ὥς ἀπὸ τῆς Λέρον ἐπύθετο, κ. τ. λ. imply that they had not come *within sight* of the Athenians, but had been only *heard of* by them: fourthly, Herodotus describes Lerus as lying sufficiently near to Miletus to furnish the Milesians with a point of refuge, and a point from which they might easily return to their country. (Herodot. V. 125.) The expression then, ἡ πρὸ Μιλήτου νῆσος, must be taken generally, just as the Isle of Man may be called "the Island off Whitehaven," although it be not immediately near to it. It was an island immediately in the way to Miletus; and to a fleet which had crossed over the Ægean from Peloponnesus, an island within sight of the point which it was bound for, might well be considered as "lying before it," even though there was a distance of more than thirty miles between them.

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νυχος δὲ ὁ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγὸς, ὡς ἀπὸ τῆς Λέρου

The Athenians, following the advice of PHRYNICHUS, decline an engagement, 5 embark from Miletus, and retire to Samos.

ἐπύθετο τὰ τῶν νεῶν σαφῶς, βουλομένων τῶν

ξυναρχόντων ὑπομείναντας διανauμαχεῖν, οὐκ

ἔφη οὐτ' αὐτὸς ποιήσειν τοῦτο οὐτ' ἐκείνοις

οὐδ' ἄλλω οὐδενὶ ἐς δύναμιν ἐπιτρέψειν. ὅπου 2

γὰρ ἔξεστιν ἐν ὑστέρω, σαφῶς εἰδότας πρὸς

ὀπόσας τε ναῦς πολεμίας καὶ ὅσαις πρὸς αὐτὰς ταῖς σφε-

τέραις, ἱκανῶς καὶ καθ' ἡσυχίαν παρασκευασαμένοις ἔσται

ἀγωνίσασθαι, οὐδέποτε τῷ αἰσχυρῷ ὀνείδει ἐξας ἀλόγως δια-

10 κινδυνεύσειν. οὐ γὰρ αἰσχυρὸν εἶναι Ἀθηναίους ναυτικῷ μετὰ 3

καιροῦ ὑποχωρῆσαι, ἀλλὰ καὶ μετὰ ὁτουοῦν τρόπου αἰσχυιον

ξυμβήσεσθαι, ἣν ἡσσηθῶσι καὶ τὴν πόλιν οὐ μόνον τῷ

αἰσχυρῷ ἀλλὰ καὶ τῷ μεγίστῳ κινδύνῳ περιπίπτειν, ἥ μολις

ἐπὶ ταῖς γεγενημέναις ξυμφοραῖς ἐνδέχασθαι μετὰ βεβαίου

1. Λέρου L.P.Q. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. λέρου B. δέρου F. λέρου O. vulgo δέρου.

2. βουλευομένων i. 3. ξυναρχόντων e. 5. οὐδ' Goell. Bekk. Libri οὐτ'.

οὐθενὶ B. 7. ὅσαις] ὅσας G.L.O.f.k.m. 8. καὶ] om. L.O.P.k. παρεσκευ-

ασμένοις B.N.V. παρασκευασμένοις K. ἔσται uncis inclusit Bekk. ἐξέσται

ἀγωνίσασθαι ὅποι τε βούλονται οὐδέποτε B. 9. ἀλόγως] ὀλίγωι B. om. K.

10. κινδυνεύσειν c. ἀθηναίους] om. K. 11. καιρὸν F.H.T.f.i. et γρ. G. καὶ] om. Q. 12. ἡττασθῶσι B. 13. παραπίπτειν O. ἥ K. μολις F. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo μόλις. 14. ἐπὶ] περὶ i. ἐνδέχεται d.

5. ὅπου γὰρ ἔξεστιν, κ. τ. λ.] The simplest way of explaining this passage is to suppose, with the Scholiast, that ἔσται is added unnecessarily, the writer having forgotten that ἔξεστιν had already preceded it. So that the sentence would run, ὅπου γὰρ ἔξεστιν ἀγωνίσασθαι, or ὅπου γὰρ ἔσται ἀγωνίσασθαι. Another mode of interpreting it would repeat ἀγωνίσασθαι twice; ὅπου γὰρ ἔξεστιν ἐν ὑστέρω ἀγωνίσασθαι, εἰδότας πρὸς ὀπόσας ναῦς ἔσται ἀγωνίσασθαι.

13. ἥ μολις ἐπὶ ταῖς γεγενημέναις, κ. τ. λ.] "For after its late disasters, the state could hardly venture to act on the offensive of its own free will, even when its force might reasonably promise success; or even when driven to do so from utter necessity: how then could it, without any such necessity, rush upon a self-chosen danger?" Such seems the sense of this passage. The words, μετὰ βεβαίου παρασκευῆς, refer to the actually inferior force of

the Athenians on the present occasion. "They might act on the offensive of their own choice, if they had a force such as could ensure victory; or they might act on the offensive, if they could do no otherwise; but even under such circumstances it was hardly to be thought of: how then could they think of it now, with an inferior force, and when under no necessity of fighting?" The words, ποῦ δὲ, have been variously corrected. Schneider proposes σπουδῇ, in the sense of σχολῇ, that is, "scarcely," "hardly," "it will be long before it happens." (Schneider Ind. Xenoph. Memorab. in σχολῇ.) Two MSS., N. and V., read ποῦ δεῖ, that is, "how can it be made out to be right?" Compare Sophocles, Ajax, v. 1100. ποῦ σὺ στρατηγεῖς τοῦδε; and Hermann's note on v. 1237. of the same play. But then βιαζομένην would be required instead of βιαζομένη. Others correct ἥπου δὲ, an expression

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παρασκευῆς καθ' ἐκουσίαν, ἣ πάνυ γε ἀνάγκη, προτέρα ποι
ἐπιχειρεῖν· ποῦ δὴ, μὴ βιαζομένη γε, πρὸς αὐθαιρέτους
4 κινδύνους ἰέναι; ὥς τάχιστα δὲ ἐκέλευε τοὺς τε τραυματίας
ἀναλαβόντας καὶ τὸν πεζὸν καὶ τῶν σκευῶν ὅσα ἦλθον
ἔχοντες, ἃ δ' ἐκ τῆς πολεμίας εἰλήφασι καταλιπόντας, ὅπως 5
κούφαι ὥσιν αἱ νῆες, ἀποπλεῖν ἐς Σάμον, κἀκεῖθεν, ἥδη ξυνα-
γαγόντας πάσας τὰς ναῦς, τοὺς ἐπίπλους, ἣν πού καιρὸς ἦ,
5 ποιεῖσθαι. ὥς δὲ ἔπεισε, καὶ ἔδρασε ταῦτα· καὶ ἔδοξεν οὐκ
ἐν τῷ αὐτίκα μᾶλλον ἢ ὕστερον, οὐκ ἐς τοῦτο μόνον ἀλλὰ
6 καὶ ἐς ὅσα ἄλλα Φρύνιχος κατέστη, οὐκ ἀξύνετος εἶναι. καὶ 10
οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι ἀφ' ἐσπέρας εὐθὺς τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ ἀτελεῖ
τῇ νίκῃ ἀπὸ τῆς Μιλήτου ἀνέστησαν, καὶ οἱ Ἀργεῖοι κατὰ
τάχος καὶ πρὸς ὀργὴν τῆς ξυμφορᾶς ἀπέπλευσαν ἐκ τῆς
Σάμου ἐπ' οἴκου. XXVIII. οἱ δὲ Πελοποννήσιοι ἅμα τῇ

Upon their retreat,
the Peloponnesians co-
operate with Tissa-
phernes in reducing
Iasus, held by Amor-
ges, a rebel Persian.

ἔφ' ἐκ τῆς Τειχιούσης ἄραντες ἐπικατάγονται, 15
καὶ μέιναντες ἡμέραν μίαν, τῇ ὑστεραία καὶ
τὰς Χίας ναῦς προσλαβόντες τὰς μετὰ Χαλκι-
δέως τὸ πρῶτον ξυγκαταδιωχθείσας, ἐβούλοντο

1. καθ'] καὶ καθ' F.H. κατ' ἐκουσίαν L.O.P.b.g. om. C.K. c.e.f. ἀνάγκη]
om. B. πρότερα E. ποι] που B. πη N.V. om. b.c.d.f.i. 2. ποῦ δὴ] πῶς δὴ d.
σπουδῇ b.c.f. σπουδῇ Schneiderus indic. Xenophont. Memor. v. σχολή. om. pr.
manu N. sed suprascriptum habet, et in marg. ascriptum γρ. ποῦ δεῖ. Mox idem
ἰέναι ex rasura. σπουδῇ T. ποῦ δεῖ V. αἰθερέτους E. 4. τῶν πεζῶν C.G.L.O.
d.e.g.k.m. 7. ἦ B. Goell. Dobræus. Bekk. Poppo. in adnott. p. 666. vulgo εἴη.
8. ἔδοξαν e. 10. φρύνιχος ἄλλα i. 12. καὶ] om. d.i. 13. συμφορᾶς c.
ἐπέπλευσαν i. ἐπ' οἴκοι ἐκ τ. σάμου N.V. 15. τεχιούσης V.k. 16. ἡμέρα
μᾶ i. 17. χαλκιδέας F.

used by Thucydides in other places, I. 142, 3. VI. 37, 2. If we retain ποῦ δὴ, we must repeat ἐνδέχεσθαι, "how" then can it be shewn to be allowable "to incur self-chosen dangers, without "necessity?" Compare Herodot. II. 11, 5. κοῦ γε δὴ—οὐκ ἂν χωσθείη κόλπος; where Reizius and Valckenaer propose to read ἦ κοῦ γε δὴ, but Bähr, in his recent edition, rightly retains the old reading. And so, I think, we may safely do in the present passage of Thucydides.

7. ἦν πού καιρὸς ἦ] Hermann defends the optative after ἦν, where the words are another's sentiments, expressed in the oratio obliqua. See his notes on

Viger, 256, 291. And so Poppo, Prolegom. I. p. 144. But the language throughout this speech of Phrynichus is suited to the oratio recta, rather than obliqua. We have ἔξεστιν, ἔσται,—ὅσα ἦλθον ἔχοντες,—εἰλήφασι, and above all, ἦν ἡσσηθῶσι, not ἡσσηθείεν. So that Hermann's rule, whether true or not, does not seem applicable to the present case; and I have therefore followed Bekker and Dobree in reading ἦ.

15. ἐπικατάγονται] Post profectionem Atheniensium ad Miletum appellunt. PORTUS.

18. τὰς—ξυγκαταδιωχθείσας] See ch. 17, 3.

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They then establish
their head quarters at
Miletus.

πλεῦσαι ἐπὶ τὰ σκεύη ἃ ἐξείλοντο ἐς Τειχιούσ-
σαν πάλιν. καὶ ὡς ἦλθον, Τισσαφέρνης τῷ²
πεζῷ παρελθὼν πείθει αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ Ἰασον, ἐν ᾗ Ἀμόργης
πολέμιος ὢν κατεῖχε, πλεῦσαι. καὶ προσβαλόντες τῇ Ἰάσῳ
5 αἰφνίδιοι, καὶ οὐ προσδεχομένων ἄλλ' ἢ Ἀττικὰς τὰς ναῦς
εἶναι, αἰροῦσι· καὶ μάλιστα ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἐπη-
νέθησαν. καὶ τὸν τε Ἀμόργην ζῶντα λαβόντες, Πισσούθνου³
νόθον υἱὸν, ἀφεστῶτα δὲ βασιλέως, παραδιδόασιν οἱ Πελο-
ποννήσιοι Τισσαφέρνει ἀπαγαγεῖν, εἰ βούλεται, βασιλεῖ,
10 ὥσπερ αὐτῷ προσέταξε· καὶ τὴν Ἰασον διεπόρθησαν, καὶ
χρήματα πάνυ πολλὰ ἢ στρατιὰ ἔλαβε· παλαιόπλουτον γὰρ
ἦν τὸ χωρίον. τοὺς τ' ἐπικούρους τοὺς περὶ τὸν Ἀμόργην⁴
παρὰ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς κομίσαντες καὶ οὐκ ἀδικήσαντες ξυνέτα-
ξαν, ὅτι ἦσαν οἱ πλείστοι ἐκ Πελοποννήσου· τό τε πόλισμα
15 Τισσαφέρνει παραδόντες καὶ τὰ ἀνδράποδα πάντα, καὶ δοῦλα
καὶ ἐλεύθερα, ὧν καθ' ἕκαστον στατήρα Δαρεικὸν παρ' αὐτοῦ
ξυνέβησαν λαβεῖν, ἔπειτα ἀνεχώρησαν ἐς τὴν Μίλητον. καὶ⁵
Πεδάριτόν τε τὸν Λέοντος ἐς τὴν Χίον ἄρχοντα Λακεδαιμο-
νίων πεμφάντων, ἀποστέλλουσι πεζῇ μέχρι Ἐρυθρῶν, ἔχοντα
20 τὸ παρὰ Ἀμόργου ἐπικουρικὸν, καὶ ἐς τὴν Μίλητον αὐτοῦ
Φίλιππον καθιστᾶσι. καὶ τὸ θέρος ἐτελεύτα.

2. πόλιν Q. om. d.i.k. 3. ἐπὶ τὴν Ἰασσον N. τὴν Ἰασον V. ἀμοργίς d.
5. ἀττικὰς τὰς ναῦς B. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἀττικὰς ναῦς. 6. εἶναι καὶ
αἰροῦσι c. 7. λαβόντες ζῶντα Q.R.f. 9. βούλοιτο i. 12. ἀμόργην τὸν πισ-
σούθνου B. 13. περὶ i. 15. τισσαφέρνη E.K. παραδιδόντες A. 16. ὧν
ἕκαστα c. ὧν ἕκαστον e. στατήρα c. στρατήρα g. δαρικὸν E. δαρειακὸν c. δωρικὸν
A.F.H.T. παρ' αὐτοῦ δωρικὸν N.V. 17. τὴν] om. Q. 18. παιδάριτον c. πεδά-
ρητον E. τὸν] om. H. 19. πέμψαντες N.V. ἐρυθραίων P. 20. παρὰ] om. Q.

1. ἐπὶ τὰ σκεύη] That is, the masts, sails, and rigging, which as usual had been left on shore, when the fleet sailed in expectation of going into action. Compare Xenoph. Hellen. I. 1, 13. VI. 2, 27.

3. ἐν ᾗ—κατεῖχε] This is an unusual expression: ἦν κατεῖχε, on the other hand, would be common enough. It means, however, "kept or main-
"tained himself," "kept his ground," like ὁ λόγος κατέχει, I. 10, 1. Τῶν σεισμῶν κατεχόντων, III. 89, 2. Com-

pare also IV. 32, 2. VIII. 100, 2. and Theognis, 261. Or is ἐν ᾗ κατεῖχε the same in meaning with ἐν ᾗ καταστάς κατεῖχεν αὐτήν?

16. στατήρα Δαρεικὸν] Εἰσὶ μὲν χρυσοὶ στατήρες οἱ Δαρεικοί. Λέγουσι δέ τινες δύνασθαι τὸν δαρεικὸν ἀργυρᾶς δραχμᾶς εἴκοσι. Harpocration in Δαρεικός. That the Daric stater was equivalent to twenty Attic drachmæ appears also from Xenoph. Anab. I. 7, 18.

20. ἐς τὴν Μίλητον αὐτοῦ] Compare V. 83, 1. note. The word αὐτοῦ is

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XXIX. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος, ἐπειδὴ τὴν Ἰασον κατεστήσατο ὁ Τισσαφέρνης ἐς φυλακὴν, παρήλθεν ἐς τὴν Μίλητον, καὶ μηνὸς μὲν τροφὴν, ὥσπερ ὑπέστη ἐν τῇ Λακεδαίμονι, ἐς δραχμὴν Ἀττικὴν ἐκάστω πάσαις ταῖς ναυσὶ διέδωκε, τοῦ δὲ λοιποῦ χρόνου ἐβούλετο τριώβολον δίδοναι, ἕως ἂν βασιλέα ἐπέρηται· ἣν δὲ κελεύῃ, δώσειν ἔφη ἐντελῇ τὴν δραχμὴν. Ἑρμοκράτους δὲ ἀντιπόντος τοῦ Συρακοσίου στρατηγοῦ (ὁ γὰρ Θηραμένης οὐ ναύαρχος ὦν, ἀλλ' Ἀστυόχῳ παραδοῦναι τὰς ναῦς ξυμπλέων, ¹⁰ μαλακὸς ἦν περὶ τοῦ μισθοῦ) ὁμως δὲ παρὰ πέντε ναῦς πλέον

2. κατατεστήσατο E.F. 4. ἐς] καὶ e. 5. δέδωκε V.c.d. 6. τριῶβ. ἐβούλετο e. 7. βασιλέως P. δώσειν ἔφη B. Bekk. 2. ceteri ἔφη δώσειν. 9. οὐκέτι B. οὐ om. R. 11. παρὰ πέντε] παραπέμπεται A. παραπέμπετε F. παρὰ πέντε ναῦς ex rasura N. qui olim πεντήκοντα habuisse videtur.

in contrast with ἀποστέλλουσι, "they appoint Philippus to remain on the spot as governor of Miletus."

11. παρὰ πέντε ναῦς, κ. τ. λ.] Palmer, who is followed by Dobree, retains the words καὶ πεντήκοντα, and reads τριάκοντα instead of τρία. "Nevertheless he agreed to give over and above five ships' pay for every fifty-five;" i. e. to pay for fifty-five as if they were sixty; for thirty talents a month were the regular pay for sixty ships, reckoning the pay of each seaman at three oboli a day. To this it may be objected, over and above the alteration of the text, that the proportion of reckoning every eleven ships as twelve does not seem a very obvious one to adopt as a general standard, neither eleven, nor any of its multiples, except fifty-five, being a number of ships likely to be often fixed on to form a fleet. Nor do I see how the words παρὰ πέντε ναῦς can signify either in themselves, or considering their position in the sentence, "five ships' pay." I prefer therefore Göl-ler's interpretation, who follows Bekker and others in inclosing the words καὶ πεντήκοντα in brackets, supposing the copyists to have bethought themselves unseasonably of the total amount of the fleet, instead of that portion of it which was considered in fixing the rate

of pay. The sense then will be, "for every five ships the pay was fixed at something more than after the rate of three oboli a man per day. For whereas, according to that rate, five ships should have received $2\frac{1}{2}$ talents per month, Tissaphernes agreed to give them three talents a month; and he agreed further to give according to this advanced rate to every squadron of more than five ships that might hereafter be put to sea by the Peloponnesians." But still the question remains, why the ships should be taken in divisions of five, and what is meant by τοῖς ἄλλοις ὅσῳ πλείους νῆες ἦσαν τούτου τοῦ ἀριθμοῦ? Was it intended to exclude any state from the higher rate of pay, whose contingent fell short of five ships, in order to encourage the allies to greater exertions? And does τοῖς ἄλλοις refer to those other states who had no ships at the present moment afloat, but who might at any instant be supposed ready to send some. Nor is it very easy to find instances in which παρὰ bears the signification here attached to it. It is true that we have in Schäfer's edition of Herodotus, VII. 103, 5. πλεῖνες παρὰ ἓνα ἕκαστον γινόμεθα ἢ χίλιοι; but all the MSS. read περὶ ἓνα, and such is the reading in Schweighæuser's edition.

SAMOS, &c. A. C. 412. Olymp. 92. 1.

ἀνδρὶ ἐκάστω ἢ τρεῖς ὀβολοὶ ὠμολογήθησαν. ἐς γὰρ πέντε ναῦς [καὶ πεντήκοντα] τρία τάλαντα ἐδίδου τοῦ μηνός· καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις, ὅσῳ πλείους νῆες ἦσαν τούτου τοῦ ἀριθμοῦ, κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν λόγον τοῦτον ἐδίδοδο.

- 5 XXX. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος τοῖς ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ Ἀθηναίοις, προσαφιγμένοι γὰρ ἦσαν καὶ οἴκοθεν ἄλλαι νῆες πέντε καὶ τριάκοντα καὶ στρατηγοὶ Χαρμῖνος καὶ Στρομβιχίδης καὶ Εὐκτῆμων, καὶ τὰς ἀπὸ Χίου καὶ τὰς ἄλλας πάσας ξυναγρόντες, ἐβούλοντο διακληρωσάμενοι ἐπὶ μὲν τῇ Μιλήτῳ τῷ ναυτικῷ ἐφορμεῖν, πρὸς δὲ τὴν Χίον καὶ ναυτικὸν καὶ πεζὸν πέμψαι. καὶ ἐποίησαν

SAMOS, &c.
The Athenians divide their forces, and send one part of them to carry on hostilities against Chios, while the other remains at Samos to watch the enemy in Miletus.

1. ἢ] οἱ i. 2. ναῦς καὶ πεντήκοντα codices. καὶ πεντήκοντα] om. Bekk. 2. τρία] om. B. 4. ἐδίδοντο c.f. 5. τοῖς—ἀθηναίοις] οἱ—ἀθηναῖοι B.N.V. 6. προσαφιγμένοι A.B.c.e. 8. στρομβιχίδης B. ἀπὸ τῆς χίου f. τε χίου R. 9. καὶ τὰς ἄλλας πάσας B. Bekk. 2. ceteri πάσας καὶ τὰς ἄλλας. 10. ἐβουλεύοντο c. 11. χίον ναυτικὸν Q.

But however I do not doubt that the interpretation "for every five ships" may be sufficiently defended; the notion being, "accompanying," or "along with five ships." On the other hand, the words τούτου τοῦ ἀριθμοῦ would certainly be expected to refer to the whole actual fleet; and so far the reading ἐς πέντε καὶ πεντήκοντα seems the preferable one. Nor is it impossible to retain them, and yet not to adopt the correction τριάκοντα for τρία. The sense may be this, "for every five ships a higher rate per man was fixed on; for up to fifty-five ships, (the actual number of the fleet,) he was to give for every five ships three talents a month; and to the seamen generally, in proportion as the ships at sea exceeded the present number, the same rate was to be allowed also."

[Hermann's explanation of this passage, as given by Poppo, is as follows: The sum of three talents a month paid to five ships, would have made each man receive an awkward fraction. Accordingly, four ships drew their pay at the old rate, i. e. each man received $\frac{1}{2}$ a drachma per day; and the fifth thus received a whole talent per month;

which gives 1 drachma per day to each seaman. Παρὰ πέντε ναῦς Hermann interprets, "for every fifth ship," and he supposes that each of the five ships drew this higher rate of pay by turns.]

5. τοῖς ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ Ἀθηναίοις] The construction is again confused between τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις—ἐδοξεν ἐφορμεῖν, and οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι—ἐβούλοντο. See I. 72, 2. The step here resolved on had been recommended by Phrynichus, ἀποπλεῖν ἐς Σάμον, κακέιθεν, ἥδη ξυναγρόντας πάσας τὰς ναῦς, τοὺς ἐπίπλους ποιείσθαι, 27, 4. With regard to the number of ships here mentioned, 104 in all, it appears that nineteen (ch. 17, 3.) or twenty ships (ch. 24, 1.) were first employed against Miletus; and had been afterwards joined by forty-eight from Athens. (ch. 25, 1.) Twenty-five had been recalled from Chios, (ch. 23, 1. 24, 2. 30, 1.) and thirty-five had just arrived from Athens. This gives a sum total of 128 ships. But some of these are described as being only troop-ships, (25, 1.) and some must have been detached to carry home the Argive auxiliaries; (27, 6.) so that only 104 were left disposable; and of these, thirty were sent to Chios, and seventy-four were left at Samos.

SAMOS. CLAZOMENÆ. A. C. 412. Olymp. 92.1.

2 οὕτω. Στρομβιχίδης μὲν γὰρ καὶ Ὀνομακλῆς καὶ Εὐκτῆμων
 τριάκοντα ναῦς ἔχοντες, καὶ τῶν ἐς Μίλητον ἐλθόντων χιλίων
 ὀπλιτῶν μέρος ἀγαγόντες ἐν ναυσὶν ὀπλιταγωγοῖς, ἐπὶ Χίου
 λαχόντες ἔπλεον· οἱ δ' ἄλλοι ἐν Σάμῳ μένοντες τέσσαρσι
 καὶ ἑβδομήκοντα ναυσὶν ἐθαλασσοκράτουν, καὶ ἐπίπλουν τῇ 5
 Μιλήτῳ ἐποιοῦντο.

XXXI. Ὁ δ' Ἀστύοχος, ὥς τότε ἐν τῇ Χίῳ ἔτυχε διὰ
 τὴν προδοσίαν τοὺς ὁμήρους καταλεγόμενος, τούτου μὲν
 CLAZOMENÆ. ἐπέσχευ, ἐπειδὴ ἦσθετο τὰς τε μετὰ Θηραμέ-
 Fruitless attempt of Astyocheus to retake
 Astyocheus to retake νους ναῦς ἡκούσας καὶ τὰ περὶ τὴν ξυμμαχίαν 10
 Peleum and Clazo-
 menæ. βελτίῳ ὄντα, λαβὼν δὲ ναῦς, τὰς τε Πελοπον-
 νησιῶν δέκα καὶ Χίας δέκα, ἀνάγεται, καὶ προσβαλὼν Πτε-
 λεῶ καὶ οὐχ ἔλῶν παρέπλευσεν ἐπὶ Κλαζομενὰς, καὶ ἐκέλευεν
 αὐτῶν τοὺς τὰ Ἀθηναίων φρονούντας ἀνοικίζεσθαι ἐς τὸν
 Δαφνοῦντα καὶ προσχωρεῖν σφίσι· ξυνεκέλευε δὲ καὶ Ταμῶς, 15
 2 Ἰωνίας ὑπαρχος ὢν. ὥς δ' οὐκ ἐσήκουον, † ἐσβολὴν † ποιη-
 σάμενος τῇ πόλει οὕσῃ ἀτειχίστῳ, καὶ οὐ δυνάμενος ἐλεῖν,
 ἀπέπλευσεν ἀνέμῳ μεγάλῳ, αὐτὸς μὲν ἐς Φώκαιαν καὶ
 Κύμην, αἱ δὲ ἄλλαι νῆες κατήραν ἐς τὰς ἐπικειμένας ταῖς

1. οὕτως C.F.H.N.V.g.m. γὰρ ὀνομακλῆς i. 2. χιλίων ἐλθόντων c. 3. ἀπο-
 λύντες ναυσὶν B. 4. λαβόντες B.Q.f. μελλόντες d.i. τέτταρσι B. qui et
 mox ἐθαλασσοκράτουν. 5. ἐπίπλουν] ἐπίπλους cap. 38, 5. et 44, 3. BEKK. 7. ἐτύγ-
 χανεν ἐν τῇ χίῳ Q. ἔτυχε ἐν τῇ χίῳ R. 9. ἐπεὶ δὲ K.e. ἐπειδὴ δὲ Q. τὰς τε]
 τότε K. μετὰ] μὲν B.C. θηριμένους Bekk. 11. δὲ] om. E. 12. χίων d.
 δέκα χίας V. προσλαβὼν G.g.m. πτελέῳ F.H.T. 13. ἐκέλευσεν A.F.H.P.Q.T.

Poppo. Goell. 14. αἰτούς T. ἐνοικίζεσθαι e. 15. ταμῶς E. Haack. Poppo. Goell.
 Bekk. ταμὸς T. vulgo τάμωσ. 17. οὐκ ἀτειχίστῳ R. 19 ἐπικειμένας κατήραν N.V.

7. ὥς τότε—ἔτυχε] Compare ch. 24, 6.

11. τὰς τε Πελοποννησιῶν δέκα] That is, four which he had brought with him from Erythræ, (24, 6.) and six others which had sailed from Cenchreæ, and made their way over to Chios, 23, 5.

14. ἀνοικίζεσθαι ἐς τὸν Δαφνοῦντα] Daphnus was probably, as Dr. Cramer thinks, the place mentioned by Strabo, (XIV. i, 36. p. 645.) as a "temple of Apollo." Even if it were at no great distance from the sea, still as being on the main land, and therefore

much more within the power of the Persians, and out of the reach of the naval force of Athens, the term ἀνοικί-
 ζεσθαι implying, "a removal inland," may properly be used, to describe the change of abode from Clazomenæ.

16. ἐσβολὴν] I agree with Poppo that we should rather expect προσβολὴν. It can hardly be Greek to say ἐσβαλὼν τῇ πόλει, or ἐσβολὴν ποιησάμενος τῇ πόλει. Ἐσβολή, in Thucydides, always signifies either "a pass into a country," or, "an inroad," "an invasion," and never "an attack or assault."

CLAZOMENÆ, CHIOS, &c. A. C. 412. Olymp. 92. 1.

Κλαζομεναῖς νήσους, Μαράθουσσαν καὶ Πήλην καὶ Δρύ-
 μουσσαν. καὶ ὅσα ὑπεξέκειτο αὐτόθι τῶν Κλαζομενίων, ἡμέ- 3
 ρας ἐμμείναντες διὰ τοὺς ἀνέμους ὀκτῶ, τὰ μὲν διήρπασαν
 καὶ ἀνάλωσαν, τὰ δὲ ἐσβαλόμενοι ἀπέπλευσαν ἐς Φώκαιαν
 5 καὶ Κύμην ὡς Ἀστύοχον. XXXII. ὄντος δ' αὐτοῦ ἐνταῦθα,
 Λεσβίων ἀφικνοῦνται πρέσβεις βουλόμενοι αὐ-
 θις ἀποστῆναι· καὶ αὐτὸν μὲν πείθουσιν, ὡς δ'
 οἱ τε Κορίνθιοι καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι ξύμμαχοι ἀπρό-
 θυμοι ἦσαν διὰ τὸ πρότερον σφάλμα, ἄρας
 10 ἔπλει ἐπὶ τῆς Χίου. καὶ χειμασθεισῶν τῶν
 νεῶν ὕστερον ἀφικνοῦνται ἄλλαι ἄλλοθεν ἐς
 τὴν Χίον. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο Πεδάριτος, τότε 2
 παριὼν πεζῇ ἐκ τῆς Μιλήτου, γενόμενος ἐν
 Ἐρυθραῖς διαπεραιοῦται αὐτός τε καὶ ἡ στρατιὰ ἐς Χίον·
 15 ὑπῆρχον δὲ αὐτῷ καὶ ἐκ τῶν πέντε νεῶν στρατιῶται ὑπὸ
 Χαλκιδέως ὡς ἐς πεντακοσίους ξὺν ὅπλοις καταλειφθέντες.
 ἐπαγγελλομένων δέ τινων Λεσβίων τὴν ἀπόστασιν, προσ- 3
 φέρει τῷ τε Πεδαρίτῳ καὶ τοῖς Χίοις Ἀστύοχος λόγον ὡς
 χρὴ παραγενομένους ταῖς ναυσὶν ἀποστῆσαι τὴν Λέσβον· ἡ
 20 γὰρ ξυμμάχους πλείους σφᾶς ἔξειν, ἢ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, ἣν τι

1. μαράθουσσαν A.C.F.H.Q. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo μαράθουσσαν.
 πύλην H.Q.T. πέλην c. δρύμουσσαν Poppo. Goell. Bekk. δρύμουσαν B. δρί-
 μυσαν c. δρύμυσαν N. δρύμυσσαν A.E.F.H.N.Q.T.V. vulgo δρίμυσσαν. 2. κλα-
 ζομενῶν K. 4. τὰς F.g. ἐσβαλόμενοι A.C.E.F.H.K.N.T.i.k.m. Haack.
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. τὰς δὲ F. ceteri ἐσβαλλόμενοι. ἐπέπλευσαν i. ἐς τὴν
 φώκαιαν Q. 5. ὡς] καὶ L.O.P.T. 6. ἀφικνοῦνται πρέσβεις B. Goell. Bekk.
 ceteri πρέσβεις ἀφικνοῦνται. αὐθις accessit ex B. Bekk. Poppo. Goell. 7. μὲν]
 om. Q. 8. οἱ ξύμμαχοι οἱ ἄλλοι N.V. 10. χειμ. καὶ πλανηθεισῶν τῶν B.
 11. ἀφικνοῦνται post ἄλλοθεν ponit c. ἄλλοι B. αἱ ἄλλαι K. 12. τὴν] om. O.
 τότε] τε i. 13. ἐν] om. e. 14. διαπεραιοῦνται K.c.e. 16. χαλκιδέως B.
 Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo χαλκιδέων. ὡς] om. B. ἐς] om. T.i.
 17. ἐπαγγελλομένων L.O.g. 18. τε] om. H. χίοις ὁ ἀστύοχος τὸν λόγον B.
 Bekk. 2. λόγους N. 19. παραγενομένοις F.H. ταῖς] om. Q.
 20. "Immo σφεῖς" Bekk. 2.

12. τότε παριὼν, κ. τ. λ.] See ch. 28, 5; and a little below, with regard to the soldiers left on shore at Chios by Chalci-deus, see ch. 17, 1. The number of men left on shore must have exceeded 500, as it consisted of the entire crews of five ships, ἐκ μὲν τῶν νεῶν τοὺς

ναύτας ὀπλίσαντες, not simply ναύτας: but several must have fallen in the various defeats sustained by the Chians from the Athenians, ch. 24, 3.

15. στρατιῶται] See ch. 17, 1.
 20. τοὺς Ἀθηναίους—κακῶσειν] Com-
 pare I. 33, 3. VI. 18, 4. ἣν τι σφάλλωνται.

σφάλλονται, κακώσκειν. οἱ δ' οὐκ ἐσήκουον, οὐδὲ τὰς ναῦς ὁ
 Πεδάριτος ἔφη τῶν Χίων αὐτῷ προήσειν, XXXIII. κακεῖνος
 λαβὼν τὰς τε τῶν Κορινθίων πέντε καὶ ἕκτην Μεγαρίδα καὶ
 μίαν Ἑρμιονίδα καὶ ἃς αὐτὸς Λακωνικὰς ἦλθεν ἔχων, ἔπλει
 ἐπὶ τῆς Μιλήτου πρὸς τὴν ναυαρχίαν, πολλὰ ἀπειλήσας τοῖς 5
 Χίοις, ἥ μὴν μὴ ἐπιβοηθήσειν, ἣν τι δέωνται. καὶ προσβαλὼν
 2 Κωρύκῳ τῆς Ἑρυθραίας ἐνηυλίσατο. οἱ δ' ἀπὸ τῆς Σάμου
 Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπὶ τὴν Χίον πλέοντες τῇ στρατιᾷ, καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐκ
 τοῦ ἐπὶ θάτερα λόφου διείργοντο· καὶ καθωρμίσαντο, καὶ
 3 ἐλελήθεσαν ἀλλήλους. ἐλθούσης δὲ παρὰ Πεδαρίτου ὑπὸ 10
 νύκτα ἐπιστολῆς, ὡς Ἑρυθραίων ἄνδρες αἰχμάλωτοι ἐκ Σά-
 μου ἐπὶ προδοσίᾳ ἐς Ἑρυθρὰς ἤκουσιν ἀφειμένοι, ἀνάγεται ὁ
 Ἀστύοχος εὐθὺς ἐς τὰς Ἑρυθρὰς πάλιν, καὶ παρὰ τοσοῦτον
 4 ἐγένετο αὐτῷ μὴ περιπεσεῖν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις. διαπλεύσας δὲ
 καὶ ὁ Πεδάριτος παρ' αὐτὸν, καὶ ἀναζητήσαντες τὰ περὶ τῶν 15

1. σφάλλονται i.m. καὶ κακώσκειν K. 2. πεδαρητος E. προσήκειν Q.
 3. τῶν] om. B.c.e. πέντε] om. d.i. πέντε ναῦς c. 4. ἃς] om. P. ἔχων
 ἦλθεν B. 5. πρὸς] ἐς i. ναυμαχίαν B. 7. κορύκῳ T. ἐνηυλίσαντο F.H.
 K.T.c. 8. πλεύσαντες Q. ἐκ τοῦ] om. L. 9. διείργοντο ἐλθόντες καὶ N.V.
 10. ἐλελήθεσαν A. ὑπὸ νύκτα accessit ex B. Bekker. Poppo. Goell. 12. ἦκον Q.
 ἀφειγμένοι L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.d.e. ἀφειγμένοι G. ἀφειγμένοι k. et prima manu C.
 ὁ] δὲ Q. 13. εὐθὺς] om. K. et prima manu N. εὐθὺς ὁ ἀστύοχος V.
 15. παρ' αὐτὸν N.R.V. recens A.G.H.m. Haack. Poppo. πρὸς αὐτὸν B. Bekk.
 Goell. vulgo et pr. A.G. παρ' αὐτῶν. τὰ] om. B. παρὰ B.

"Should they fail in their attempt to
 "recover Lesbos," still they might do
 the Athenians a mischief at little risk
 to themselves. Dobree proposes to
 read ἣν τι καὶ σφάλλονται, which would
 be clearer and more emphatic; but the
 language in this eighth book is often
 careless and disjointed, and the fault
 cannot always be ascribed to the copy-
 ists.

3. τὰς τε τῶν Κορινθίων, κ. τ. λ.] He
 alludes to the six ships already men-
 tioned as having run across from Cen-
 chrea to Chios, 23, 5. The ship of
 Hermione had perhaps been sent over
 singly, so that her arrival on the coast
 of Asia had not been previously noticed.

8. καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐκ τοῦ ἐπὶ θάτερα λόφου,
 κ. τ. λ.] There seems to me no such
 inversion of the order of the words in
 this passage as Göller supposes. "The
 "Athenians also were only parted from

"them by being on the other side of a
 "hill; and they took up their stations
 "for the night, and neither party ob-
 "served the other." Ἐκ τοῦ—διείρ-
 γοντο, if put out at length would be,
 καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐκ τοῦ ἐπὶ θάτερα λόφου ὄντες
 οὕτω διείργοντο. The variation of the
 tenses shews that καθωρμίσαντο re-
 sumes, as it were, the narrative from
 ἐνηυλίσατο, the intermediate sentence
 with the imperfect tense being almost
 parenthetical, "now the Athenians were
 "only parted from them by a hill;"
 and καθωρμίσαντο, as well as ἐλελή-
 θεσαν, seems to refer equally to both
 parties.

13. παρὰ τοσοῦτον ἐγένετο] See note
 on IV. 106, 3.

15. παρ' αὐτῶν] Non dubitem præ-
 ferre αὐτὸν, quemadmodum alios hic
 legisse scribit Portus, et emendatum erat
 in Cass. (H.) DUKER.

CHIOS. A. C. 412. Olymp. 92. 1.

δοκούντων προδιδόναι, ὡς εὖρον ἅπαν ἐπὶ σωτηρίᾳ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἐκ τῆς Σάμου προφασισθὲν, ἀπολύσαντες τῆς αἰτίας ἀπέπλευσαν, ὁ μὲν ἐς τὴν Χίον, ὁ δὲ ἐς τὴν Μίλητον ἐκομίσθη, ὥσπερ διανοεῖτο.

5 XXXIV. Ἐν τούτῳ δὲ καὶ ἡ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατιὰ ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐκ τοῦ Κωρύκου περιπλέουσα κατ' Ἀργῖνον ἐπι-
 CHIOS. τυγχάνει τρισὶ ναυσὶ τῶν Χίων μακραῖς, καὶ
 An Athenian squadron loses some ships, which are driven by a storm into the harbour of Chios. ὡς εἶδον ἐδίωκον· καὶ χειμῶν τε μέγας ἐπιγίγνεται, καὶ αἱ μὲν τῶν Χίων μόλις καταφεύγουσιν ἐς τὸν λιμένα, αἱ δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, αἱ μὲν
 10 μάλιστα ὀρμήσασαι τρεῖς διαφθείρονται καὶ ἐκπίπτουσι πρὸς τὴν πόλιν τῶν Χίων, καὶ ἄνδρες οἱ μὲν ἀλίσκονται οἱ δ' ἀποθνήσκουσιν, αἱ δ' ἄλλαι καταφεύγουσιν ἐς τὸν ὑπὸ τῷ Μίμαντι λιμένα, Φοινικοῦντα καλούμενον. ἐντεῦθεν δ' ὕστε-
 15 ρον ἐς τὴν Λέσβον καθορμισάμενοι παρεσκευάζοντο ἐς τὸν τειχισμόν.

2. προφασισθῆναι d.e. ἀπολύσαντες τοὺς κρατηθέντας τῆς N.V. 3. ὁ] καὶ ὁ i. οἱ μὲν R. τὴν] om. g. 4. διανοήθη L. 6. πλέουσα L.O.P.g. κατὰ ῥηγῖνον A.B. καταργενον c. κατ' ἀργῖνον E.F.H.L.O.P.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. κατ' ἀργινὸν V. vulgo κατ' ἀργῖνον. 7. τισὶ d. 8. ὡς εἶδον B. Bekk. 2. vulgo ὥσπερ ἰδόντες. ἐδίωκον B. Bekk. 2. ἐπέδιωκον A.C.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. Haack.

Poppo. Goell. ἐπέδιωκον G. vulgo αὐτὰς ἐπέδιωκον. 9. μόλις A.E.F. 11. ὀρμίσασαι A.E.F.H.L.P.T.e.g.m. ἐσπίπτουσι Q. 12. τῶν] om. Q. 13. ἐπὶ d.e. τὸν μίμαντα L.O.d.i. τὸν μίδα P.k. 14. καλούμενον] om. B. 15. καθορμισάμεναι g.

6. περιπλέουσα] “Vel παραπλέουσα “vel πλέουσα.” DOBREE. Both conjectures are alike unnecessary; it need hardly be said that περιπλέουσα refers to the sailing round or doubling the headland of Arginus.

κατ' Ἀργῖνον] Ἀργεννον, Straboni XIV. 644. μετὰ δὲ Κώρυκον Ἀλόννησος νησίον· εἴτα τὸ Ἀργεννον, ἄκρα τῆς Ἐρυθραίας, πλησιάζουσα μάλιστα τῷ Χίων Ποσειδίῳ. Stephanus quoque τὸ Ἀργεννον ἀκρωτήριον. Et Ptolemæus p. 118. Κλαζομεναί, Ἀργεννον ἄκρον. DUKER.

14. Φοινικοῦντα] Livius XXXVI. 45. apud Pinedo : *Romani Chium petentes Phœnicuntem primum portum Erythrææ terræ prætervecti*. Add. XXXVII. 16. DUKER.

15. ἐς τὸν τειχισμόν] “Quem τειχισμόν? nam Lesbo potiebantur. Lege

“ἐς τὴν Χίον, nisi forte oportet ὡς ἐς “Χίον.” DOBREE. It is strange that Dobree should have been in doubt as to the meaning of τειχισμόν, for it appears from ch. 38, 2. that the first operation of the Athenians in Chios was to fortify Delphinium: and the “preparations for the work of fortification” here spoken of were such as were mentioned in IV. 69, 2. σίδηρός τε καὶ λιθουργοὶ καὶ τὰλλα ἐπιτήδεια.

[Bishop Thirlwall observes, “It is far from clear why the Athenians “should have gone to Lesbos for “building tools, instead of bringing “them from Samos.” Vol. IV. p. 22. note. Supposing that they were to be had equally well at Lesbos, there would be the advantage of not encumbering their ships with any superfluous weight before it was absolutely necessary.]

COAST OF CNIDUS. A. C. 412. Olymp. 92. 1.

XXXV. Ἐκ δὲ τῆς Πελοποννήσου τοῦ αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος Ἰπποκράτης ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος ἐκπλεύσας δέκα μὲν Θουρίαις COAST OF CNIDUS. ναυσὶν, ὧν ἦρχε Δωριεὺς ὁ Διαγόρου τρίτος A Peloponnesian αὐτὸς, μιᾷ δὲ Λακωνικῇ, μιᾷ δὲ Συρακοσίᾳ, squadron, cruising off Τριόπιον, ἡ δ' ἀφειστήκει ἤδη ὑπὸ 5 καταπλεῖ ἐς Κνίδον. ἡ δ' ἀφειστήκει ἤδη ὑπὸ 5 2 Τισσαφέρνους. καὶ αὐτοὺς οἱ ἐν τῇ Μιλήτῳ, ὡς ἦσθοντο, ἐκέλευον ταῖς μὲν ἡμισείαις τῶν νεῶν Κνίδον φυλάσσειν, ταῖς δὲ περὶ Τριόπιον οὖσαις τὰς ἀπ' Αἰγύπτου ὀλκάδας προσβαλλούσας ξυλλαμβάνειν· ἔστι δὲ τὸ Τριόπιον 3 ἄκρα τῆς Κνιδίας προὔχουσα, Ἀπόλλωνος ἱερόν. πυθόμενοι 10 δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ πλεύσαντες ἐκ τῆς Σάμου, λαμβάνουσι τὰς ἐπὶ τῷ Τριοπίῳ φρουρούσας ἕξ ναῦς· οἱ δ' ἄνδρες ἀποφεύγουσιν ἐξ αὐτῶν. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο ἐς τὴν Κνίδον καταπλεύσαντες, καὶ προσβαλόντες τῇ πόλει ἀτειχίστῳ οὔσῃ, 4 ὀλίγου εἴλον. τῇ δ' ὑστεραίᾳ αὖθις προσέβαλλον, καὶ ὡς, 15 ἄμεινον φραξαμένων αὐτῶν ὑπὸ νύκτα, καὶ ἐπεισελθόντων αὐτοῖς τῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ Τριοπίου ἐκ τῶν νεῶν διαφυγόντων, οὐκέθ' ὁμοίως ἔβλαπτον, ἀπελθόντες καὶ δηώσαντες τὴν τῶν Κνιδίων γῆν ἐς τὴν Σάμον ἀπέπλευσαν.

5. ἀφειστήκει B.Q.T. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ἀφιστήκει F. ceteri ἀφειστήκει. ὑπὸ Palmerius. Porpo. Dobree. Bekk. vulgo ἀπό. 6. τῇ] om. H. 8. φυλάττειν B. οὖσαις—τριόπιον] om. P. ἐπ' e. 9. προσβαλούσας B.C.G.c.d. e.k.m. 11. καὶ πλεύσαντες] κατέπλευσαν H. 12. ἐπὶ τῷ τριοπίῳ B. Bekk. 2. vulgo ἐπὶ τριοπίῳ. 14. καὶ προσβαλόντες] om. Q. 15. ὀλίγον Q. προσέβαλον K.N.Q.V.e.f. 16. ἐπεισελθόντων Bekk. 17. τοῦ] om. Q. 18. ἀπελθόντες B. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπελθόντες. καὶ] δὲ καὶ Q.c.d.e.

5. ὑπὸ Τισσαφέρνους] This is a necessary correction of the old reading ἀπὸ, as the meaning is, not that Cnidus had revolted from Tissaphernes, but that it had revolted from the Athenians owing to Tissaphernes. In another place also, VII. 78. fin., the old reading was ἀποχωρεῖν ἀπὸ τῶν ἰππέων, where all the later editions rightly read ὑπὸ τῶν ἰππέων.

7. ταῖς ἡμισείαις τῶν νεῶν] Vid. cap. 8. DUKER.

8. τὰς ἀπ' Αἰγύπτου ὀλκάδας] The Athenian corn ships are probably meant, Egypt being one of the principal countries from which the Athenians imported their corn. It was at this time

either wholly or in part in a state of revolt from the Persian king; and two years later, A. C. 410, we read of a "king of the Egyptians," powerful enough to threaten the Persians with an invasion of Phœnicia. See Diodorus, XIII. p. 355.

15. ὀλίγον] Sic ἰππέας ὀλίγον ἐς χίλιους alibi. vid. Priscianum p. 1192. Plutarch. Pomp. ὥστε ἀπαξ ΜΙΚΡΟΥ συντριβῆναι. WASS. Aristophanes Nubibus v. 720. ὀλίγον φροῦδος γεγένημαι. Vesp. v. 825. ὡς ὀλίγον μ' ἀπώλεσας. Lucianus Tim. p. 79. καὶ αὐτὸς ὀλίγου δεῖν συντριβῆ. Et sæpe apud omnes. DUKER.

ὀλίγον εἶλον] Compare IV. 124, 1. note.

MILETUS. A. C. 412. Olymp. 92. 1.

XXXVI. Ὑπὸ δὲ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον Ἀστυόχου ἥκοντος ἐς τὴν Μίλητον ἐπὶ τὸ ναυτικόν, οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι εὐπόρως

MILETUS.

A second treaty is concluded between the king of Persia and the Peloponnesians.

ἔτι εἶχον ἅπαντα τὰ κατὰ τὸ στρατόπεδον. καὶ γὰρ μισθὸς ἐδίδото ἀρκούντως, καὶ τὰ ἐκ τῆς

Ἰάσου μεγάλα χρήματα διαρπασθέντα ὑπὴν τοῖς στρατιώταις, οἳ τε Μιλήσιοι προθύμως τὰ

τοῦ πολέμου ἔφερον. πρὸς δὲ τὸν Τισσαφέρην ἐδόκουν ὅμως τοῖς Πελοποννησίοις αἱ πρῶται ξυνθήκαι, αἱ πρὸς Χαλκιδέα γενόμεναι, ἐνδεεῖς εἶναι καὶ οὐ πρὸς σφῶν μᾶλλον, καὶ ἄλλας
10 ἔτι Θηραμένους παρόντος ἐποίουν· καὶ εἰσὶν αἶδε.

XXXVII. “ΞΥΝΘΗΚΑΙ Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ τῶν ξυμ-

“μάχων πρὸς βασιλέα Δαρείου καὶ τοὺς παῖδας τοὺς βασι-

Terms of the treaty.

“λέως καὶ Τισσαφέρην, σπονδὰς εἶναι καὶ

“φιλίαν κατὰ τάδε. ὁπόση χώρα καὶ πόλεις 2

15 “βασιλέως εἰς Δαρείου ἢ τοῦ πατρὸς ἦσαν ἢ τῶν προγό-

“νων, ἐπὶ ταύτας μὴ ἰέναι ἐπὶ πολέμῳ μηδὲ κακῷ μηδενὶ

“μήτε Λακεδαιμονίους μήτε τοὺς συμμαχοὺς τοὺς Λακεδαι-

1. δέ] om. L.O.P.k. 2. ἐς B.c. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. εἰς e. ceteri ὡς. ἔτι εὐπόρως ἔτι f. 3. τὰ] om. d.i. 4. ἐδίδото e. 5. ἰάσου L. 6. Insignem varietatem scripturæ hoc loco præbet codex N. quam tamen corrector quædam delendo, et nova quædam adscribendo, obscuriorem reddidit. Fuerat autem quantum videtur prima libri scriptura hujusmodi τοῖς στρατιωταῖς. αἱ δὲ ξυνθήκαι, αἱ πρὸς Χαλκιδέα καὶ οὐ πρὸς σφῶν μᾶλλον, δειλίαν αὐτοῖς παρέχον μὴ ἐνδεεῖς εἶναι· διὸ καὶ ἄλλας, κ. τ. λ. 7. ὁμοίως f. 9. γινόμεναι e. καὶ οὐ—μᾶλλον] om. V. 10. ἔτι B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπί. 12. πρὸς παῖδας N.V. τοὺς βασιλέως Bekk. 2. Libri τοῦ βασιλέως. 14. ὁποῖαι χώραι c.e. βασιλέως καὶ πόλεις L.O.P. καὶ πόλεις βασιλέως F. 17. μήτε λακεδ.—λακεδαιμονίων] om. T. τοὺς λακ.] τῶν λακ. F.H.K.N.P.V.g. Haack. λακεδαιμονίους E.

12. τοὺς παῖδας τοὺς βασιλέως] “The “sons of the king” must be Artaxerxes and Cyrus, and as Cyrus was sent five years afterwards to hold a high command in Western Asia, he, and still more his elder brother, may have been grown up at this time. Artaxerxes died about fifty years later, and was then a very old man, so that he must have been above twenty now. “The king’s “sons” were probably named in the treaty in order to make them parties to it, and so bound by it after their father’s death; for it appears that a new king was not thought to be bound by his predecessor’s acts, unless he had

himself accepted them; and thus the treaties concluded with Philip and Antiochus were solemnly renewed with their successors, as if they were not necessarily binding in themselves. See Livy, XL. 58. XLII. 6. Bekker, in his last edition, reads τοὺς παῖδας τοὺς βασιλέως instead of τοῦ βασιλέως, because βασιλεὺς, when it signifies the king of Persia, is usually found without the article. And so zealous is Bekker in enforcing this rule, that in Demosth. de Rhodior. Libert. p. 193, where every MS. reads ἀφεστῶτα τοῦ βασιλέως, he omits the article.

CHIOS. A. C. 412. Olym. 92. 1.

“μονίων, μηδὲ φόρους πράσσεσθαι ἐκ τῶν πόλεων τούτων
 “μήτε Λακεδαιμονίους μήτε τοὺς ξυμμάχους τῶν Λακεδαι-
 “μονίων· μηδὲ Δαρεῖον βασιλέα, μηδὲ ὦν βασιλεὺς ἄρχει,
 “ἐπὶ Λακεδαιμονίους μηδὲ τοὺς ξυμμάχους ἰέναι ἐπὶ πολέμῳ
 3 “μηδὲ κακῷ μηδενί. ἦν δέ τι δέωνται Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἢ οἱ 5
 “ξύμμαχοι βασιλέως, ἢ βασιλεὺς Λακεδαιμονίων ἢ τῶν
 “ξύμμάχων, ὅ τι ἂν πείθωσιν ἀλλήλους, τοῦτο ποιούσι
 4 “καλῶς ἔχειν. τὸν δὲ πόλεμον τὸν πρὸς Ἀθηναίους καὶ τοὺς
 “ξύμμάχους κοινῇ ἀμφοτέρους πολεμεῖν· ἦν δὲ κατάλυσιν
 “ποιῶνται, κοινῇ ἀμφοτέρους ποιεῖσθαι. ὀπόση δ’ ἂν στρα- 10
 “τιὰ ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ τῇ βασιλέως ἢ μεταπεμψαμένου βασιλέως,
 5 “τὴν δαπάνην βασιλέα παρέχειν. ἦν δέ τις τῶν πόλεων,
 “ὀπόσαι ξυνέθεντο βασιλεῖ, ἐπὶ τὴν βασιλέως ἤν χώραν, τοὺς
 “ἄλλους κωλύειν καὶ ἀμύνειν βασιλεῖ κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν. καὶ
 “ἦν τις τῶν ἐν τῇ βασιλέως χώρᾳ, ἢ ὅσης βασιλεὺς ἄρχει, 15
 “ἐπὶ τὴν Λακεδαιμονίων ἤν ἢ τῶν ξυμμάχων, βασιλεὺς κω-
 “λυέτω καὶ ἀμυνέτω κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν.”

XXXVIII. Μετὰ δὲ ταύτας τὰς ξυνθήκας Θηραμένης
 μὲν, παραδοὺς Ἀστυόχῳ τὰς ναῦς, ἀποπλέων ἐν κέλητι

2 CHIOS. ἀφανίζεται. οἱ δ’ ἐκ τῆς Λέσβου Ἀθηναῖοι ἤδη 20
 The Athenians reduce the Chians to great distress by overrunning their island. The Chians apply to Astyochus for aid, which he refuses.
 διαβεβηκότες ἐς τὴν Χίον τῇ στρατιᾷ, καὶ κρα-
 τοῦντες γῆς καὶ θαλάσσης, Δελφίνιον ἐτείχι-
 ζον, χωρίον ἄλλως τε ἐκ γῆς καρτερόν καὶ λι-
 μένας ἔχον καὶ τῆς τῶν Χίων πόλεως οὐ πολὺ

1. μηδὲ Poppo. Goell. Bekk. Libri μήτε. πράττεσθαι B. 2. μήτε—λακε-
 δαιμονίων] om. H. Λακεδαιμονίους—μηδὲ] om. B. τῶν] om. L. 3. μήτε ὦν B.
 βασιλεὺς B.N.Q. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ὁ βασιλεὺς. 4. μήτε ante τοῖς B.Q. τοὺς]
 om. L.O.P. ἰέναι] om. d.i. 5. μηδενί B. δέ τι] om. A. δέωνται οἱ
 Λακεδαιμόνιοι B. 6. ξύμμαχοι] om. R. ἢ τῶν] καὶ τῶν K. 8. πρὸς τοὺς ἀθη-
 ναίους K. 11. τῇ βασιλέως A.B.C.E.F.H.I.L.N.O.Q.T.V.g.k.m. Haack. Poppo.
 Goell. Bekk. vulgo τοῦ βασιλέως. 12. βασιλέα] βασιλέως f. 13. ὀπόσαι
 Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις ξυνέθεντο ἐπὶ N.V. εἷν i. 14. ἄλλους]
 ἐκείνους N.V. 16. ἤν ἐπὶ N.V. ἢ F. ἢ T. 18. δέ] om. B. 19. μὲν]
 om. C.e. ἐν] om. H. ἐν μέλλῃτι Q. 21. διαβεβηθηκότες i. διαβεβηκότες
 margo i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Praepositionem addidit Dukerus. 22. γῆς
 A.E.F.G.H.I.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.d.f.g. Poppo. Goell. καὶ γῆς B. Bekk. 2. vulgo τῆς
 γῆς. θαλάττης B. 23. ἐκ τῆς γῆς B. om. i. 24. οὐ πολὺ] om. Q.

20. ἀφανίζεται] This surely is a strange no more than that Theramenes “dis-
 expression, signifying, as it seems to do, “appeared from the scene of action.”

CHIOS. A. C. 412. Olymp. 92. 1.

ἀπέχον. οἱ δὲ Χῖοι ἐν πολλαῖς ταῖς πρὶν μάχαις πεπληγμένοι, 3
καὶ ἄλλως ἐν σφίσιν αὐτοῖς οὐ πάνυ εὖ διακείμενοι, ἀλλὰ καὶ
τῶν μετὰ Τυδέως τοῦ Ἴωνος ἥδη ὑπὸ Πεδαρίτου ἐπ' ἀττι-
κισμῶ τεθνεώτων, καὶ τῆς ἄλλης πόλεως κατ' ἀνάγκην ἐς
5 ὀλίγον κατεχομένης, ὑπόπτως διακείμενοι ἀλλήλοις ἡσύχαζον,
καὶ οὐτ' αὐτοὶ διὰ ταῦτα οὐτε οἱ μετὰ Πεδαρίτου ἐπίκουροι
ἀξιόμαχοι αὐτοῖς ἐφαίνοντο. ἐς μέντοι τὴν Μίλητον ἔπεμπον, 4
κελεύοντες σφίσι τὸν Ἀστύοχον βοηθεῖν· ὥς δ' οὐκ ἐσήκουεν,
ἐπιστέλλει περὶ αὐτοῦ ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα ὁ Πεδάριτος ὥς
10 ἀδικοῦντος. καὶ τὰ μὲν ἐν τῇ Χίῳ ἐς τοῦτο καθεστήκει τοῖς 5
Ἀθηναίοις· αἱ δ' ἐκ τῆς Σάμου νῆες αὐτοῖς ἐπίπλους μὲν

1. ἀπέσχον F.H. μάχαις ταῖς πρὶν Q. ἐκπεπληγμένοι f. 2. ἐν]
om. c. 3. τυδέως A.B.E.F.H.K.N.Q.T.V.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. (τοῦδε.
ὡς E. teste Bekk.) vulgo τοῦ τυδέως. 4. τῶν τεθνεώτων T. 9. δ] A.E.
F.G. om. B. Bekk. 2. 10. ἐν τούτῳ N.V. καθεστήκει B.Q.i. Goell. Bekk.
καθιστῆκει E.F.T. vulgo καθειστῆκει. 11. αἱ] om. d. ἐκ δὲ τῆς d.i.

The word is used to express retirement from public life, or shunning the eyes of the world, as in Xenophon's Agesilaus, quoted by Dr. Bloomfield, IX. 1. νομίζων αἰσχρορργία μὲν τὸ ἀφανίζεσθαι πρέπειν. Possibly, as it has been suggested to me, Theramenes was afraid of being called to account at Sparta for his undue compliance with Tissaphernes in the matter of the pay; and therefore Thucydides may mean to say, that he "disappeared," or went off, in the course of his voyage home, (ἀποπλέων not ἀποπλεύσας,) without ever returning to Lacedæmon. Compare VI. 61, 6, where the term οὐ φανεροὶ ἦσαν is applied to the flight of Alcibiades and his friends when on their way home to take their trial. Compare Plato, de Legibus, IX. 855, where, speaking of a citizen banished for incurable wickedness, he calls him, ἀκλεῆς καὶ ὑπὲρ τοὺς τῆς χώρας ὅρους ἀφανισθείς.

["He was lost at sea." Thirlwall, vol. IV. p. 22. It is added in a note, "ἀφανίζω is the word commonly used "on such occasions, meaning simply "to sink or drown." So Xenoph. Hellen. I. 6, 33. and Ælian, Var. Hist. XII. 61.]

3. Ἴωνος] Ion Chius poëta non incelebris, de quo Suidas in v. Ἀθηναίος

agit, cœpit docere tragœdiam Olymp. LXXXII. ut Idem tradit in Ἴων. Itaque ætas quidem non obstat, quo minus hujus Tydei pater esse potuerit. Sed fortassis nullum aliud est hujus rei argumentum. DUKER.

4. ἐς ὀλίγον κατεχομένης] The expression ἐς ὀλίγον κατεχομένης would offer no difficulty, as again V. 81, 2. τὰ ἐν Σικυῶνι ἐς ὀλίγους κατέστησαν. But the singular number is remarkable, and especially without the article. It seems that τὸ ὀλίγον was properly opposed to τὸ πλῆθος, as in Plato, Politicus, p. 303. a. ἐνὸς καὶ πλῆθους τὸ ὀλίγον μέσον. And thus ὀλίγον, coming to be synonymous with ὀλιγαρχία, and πλῆθος with δημοκρατία, ἐς ὀλίγον κατεχομένης, signifies merely, "being reduced to an oligarchy."

11. αἱ — νῆες αὐτοῖς, κ. τ. λ.] Here again is a good instance of the use of the dative noticed III. 98, 1, and elsewhere. It makes the dative the real subject of the sentence, and therefore ἀναχωροῦντες follows naturally in the next clause, referring to the Athenians themselves, and not to their ships. Had the genitive been used, αἱ νῆες αὐτῶν, the effect would not have been the same; and the change of the nominative in the following lines would have been less justifiable.

CHIOS. A. C. 412. Olym. 92. 1.

ἐποιοῦντο ταῖς ἐν τῇ Μιλήτῳ, ἐπεὶ δὲ μὴ ἀντανάγοιεν, ἀναχωροῦντες πάλιν εἰς τὴν Σάμον ἡσύχαζον.

XXXIX. Ἐκ δὲ τῆς Πελοποννήσου ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ χειμῶνι αἱ τῷ Φαρναβάζῳ ὑπὸ Καλλιγείτου τοῦ Μεγαρέως καὶ Τιμαγόρου τοῦ Κυζικηνοῦ πρᾶσσόντων παρα- 5 σκευασθεῖσαι ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων ἐπτά καὶ εἴκοσι νῆες ἄρασαι ἔπλεον ἐπὶ Ἰωνίας, περὶ ἡλίου τροπᾶς· καὶ ἄρχων ἐπέπλει αὐτῶν Ἀντισθένης Σπαρτιάτης. ξυνέπεμψαν δὲ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ ἑνδεκα ἄνδρας Σπαρτιατῶν ξυμβούλους 10 Ἀστυόχῳ, ὧν εἷς ἦν Λίχας ὁ Ἀρκεσιλάου. καὶ εἶρητο αὐτοῖς, εἰς Μίλητον ἀφικομένους τῶν τε ἄλλων ξυνεπιμελεῖσθαι, ἣ μέλλει ἄριστα ἔξειν, καὶ τὰς ναῦς ταύτας ἢ αὐτὰς ἢ πλείους ἢ καὶ ἐλάσσους εἰς τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον ὡς Φαρνάβαζον, ἣν δοκῇ, ἀποπέμπειν, 15 Κλέαρχον τὸν Ῥαμφίου, ὃς ξυνέπλει, ἄρχοντα προστάξαντας, καὶ Ἀστυόχον, ἣν δοκῇ τοῖς ἑνδεκα ἀνδράσι, παύειν τῆς ναυαρχίας, Ἀντισθένην δὲ καθιστάναι· πρὸς γὰρ τὰς τοῦ 3 Πεδαρίτου ἐπιστολὰς ὑπώπτειον αὐτόν. πλέουσai οὖν αἱ νῆες ἀπὸ Μαλέας πελάγαι Μήλῳ προσέβαλον, καὶ περιτυ- 20 χόντες ναυσὶ δέκα Ἀθηναίων τὰς τρεῖς λαμβάνουσι κενὰς καὶ κατακαίουσι. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο δεδιότες μὴ αἱ διαφυγούσαι τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐκ τῆς Μήλου νῆες, ὅπερ ἐγένετο, μηνύσωσι τοῖς ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ τὸν ἐπίπλουν αὐτῶν, πρὸς τὴν Κρήτην πλεύ-

1. ταῖς] τοῖς c. ἐπειδὴ B.R. et mox ἀποχωροῦντες. 3. χειμῶνι ἐν τῷ C.c.
4. καλλιγείτου c. τιμαγείρου c. 5. πρᾶσσόντων B. 6. ἐπὶ τῶν λακε-
δαιμονίων L.O. 8. ἐπέπλει B. Porro. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἔπλει. 9. δὲ
καὶ οἱ c.f. λακεδαιμόνιοι ἑνδεκα c. 11. ἣν] om. c.e. ἡλ. H.T. Λίχας
G.L.O.P.R.c.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. 12. εἰς τὴν μίλητον d. 14. εἶναι f. ἢ αὐτὰς]
om. K. ἐλάττους B. 15. τὸν] om. c. ἣν δοκῇ] post ἐλάττους ponit c.
ἀποστέλλειν c. 17. πέμπειν d.i. 18. ναυαρχίας B.g. 19. ὑπόπτειον
N.T.V. 20. μαλέου N. sed γρ. μαλέας. μαλέου Q. πλάγαι A. πλάγαι B.
πελαγίαι F. προσέβαλλον B.O. 21. κενὰς] om. B. 22. αἱ] om. B.
διαφυγούσαι F. φνγοῖσαι g. 24. σάμῳ B. Porro. Goell. Bekk. vulgo νήσῳ.
ἐκπλουν L.O.P.d.e.f.g.k.m. αὐτόν A.

4. αἱ τῷ Φαρναβάζῳ, κ. τ. λ.] See had been done before in the case of
ch. 8, 1. Cnemus, II. 85, 1, of Alcidas, III. 76, 1,

10. ἑνδεκα ἄνδρας—ξυμβούλους] This and again of Agis, V. 63, 4.

CHIOS. A. C. 412. Olymp. 92. 1.

σαντες καὶ πλείω τὸν πλοῦν διὰ φυλακῆς ποιησάμενοι, ἐς τὴν Καῦνον τῆς Ἀσίας κατήραν. ἐντεῦθεν δὴ, ὡς ἐν ἀσφαλεῖ 4 ὄντες, ἀγγελίαν ἔπεμπον ἐπὶ τὰς ἐν τῇ Μιλήτῳ ναῦς τοῦ ξυμπααρακομισθῆναι.

- 5 XL. Οἱ δὲ Χῖοι καὶ Πεδάριτος κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον οὐδὲν ἦσσαν, καίπερ διαμέλλοντα, τὸν Ἀστυόχον πέμποντες
- The Chians again apply to Astyochous for aid, which he is preparing at last to give them, when receiving
- 10 tidings of the arrival of the fleet at Caunus, he sails thither to join it, instead of relieving the Chians.
- ἀγγέλους ἡξίουں σφίσι πολιορκουμένοις βοηθῆσαι ἀπάσαις ταῖς ναυσὶ, καὶ μὴ περιδεῖν τὴν μεγίστην τῶν ἐν Ἰωνίᾳ ξυμμαχίδων πόλεων ἔκ τε θαλάσσης εἰργομένην καὶ κατὰ γῆν ληστεῖαις πορθουμένην. οἱ γὰρ οἰκέται τοῖς 1 Χῖοις πολλοὶ ὄντες, καὶ μιᾷ γε πόλει πλὴν Λακεδαιμονίων πλείστοι γενόμενοι, καὶ ἅμα διὰ τὸ πλῆθος χαλεπωτέρως ἐν ταῖς ἀδικίαις κολαζόμενοι, ὡς ἡ στρατιὰ τῶν 15 Ἀθηναίων βεβαίως ἔδοξε μετὰ τείχους ἰδρῦσθαι, εὐθὺς αὐτο-

2. κατήρον A.C.E.F.G.H.K.T.c.f.m. δῆ] δ' K. Conf. c. 56. extr. et 67, 3.
 3. μιλήτῳ] νήσῳ B. ναῦς χάριν τοῦ B. 6. οὐθέν ἦττον B. πέμψαντες B.
 πέμποντας E.F. 7. ξυμπολιορκουμένοις f. βοηθήσειν C.c.d.e.f.i.k.m. 9. πρὸς τὴν μεγίστην R. 11. οἰκέται P. 15. ἰδρύσασθαι L.O.P.g.

1. καὶ πλείω τὸν πλοῦν διὰ φυλακῆς ποιησάμενοι] Καὶ μακρότερον τὸν πλοῦν ποιησάμενοι ὑπὲρ ἀσφαλείας. SCHOL.

πλείω τὸν πλοῦν διὰ φυλακῆς ποιησάμενοι] "Having lengthened their voyage "in guarding against the enemy."

3. τοῦ ξυμπααρακομισθῆναι] "About "being convoyed safely along the coast "to the end of their voyage," i. e. in order to be convoyed. The genitive is properly explanatory of the words ἔπεμπον ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς, and it does not seem right to say that ἔνεκα or any other such word is understood.

12. μιᾷ γε πόλει—πλείστοι γενόμενοι] The Chians had been a trading people from very early times; they traded with Egypt in the reign of Amasis, (Herodot. II. 178, 2.) and an unusually large proportion of their citizens was habitually engaged in maritime commerce. (Aristot. Politic. IV. 4, 21.) They are charged with the infamy of being the first Greek people who were regular slave dealers; buying Barbarian slaves

from the adjacent continent of Asia, to labour on their lands, the bulk of their own free population being employed, as has been observed, in commerce. (Theopompus, Hist. XVII. apud Athenæum, VI. p. 265.) The severe treatment of these slaves often drove them to run away from their masters; and they then occupied the fastnesses of the interior of the island, and continually harassed their masters by their depredations. (Nymphodorus, Asiæ Peripl. apud Athenæum, VI. 265.) It appears that the Chian slaves were peculiarly called *θεράποντες*, (Eustathius on Dionys. 533.) an evidence of the antiquity of slavery in the island; for *θεράπων* is the Homeric word for one who waits on another, whether bond or free; and the name had been so long familiar in Chios, as describing a class of persons who were there so numerous, that it remained in use without ever being exchanged for the more common term *δοῦλος*.

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μολίᾳ τε ἐχώρησαν οἱ πολλοὶ πρὸς αὐτοὺς, καὶ τὰ πλείστα
3 κακὰ ἐπιστάμενοι τὴν χώραν οὗτοι ἔδρασαν. ἔφασαν οὖν
χρῆναι οἱ Χῖοι, ἕως ἔτι ἐλπίς καὶ δυνατὸν κωλύσαι, τειχι-
ζομένου τοῦ Δελφινίου καὶ ἀτελοῦς ὄντος, καὶ στρατοπέδῳ
καὶ ναυσὶν ἐρύματος μείζονος προσπεριβαλλομένου, βοηθῆσαι
σφίσιν. ὁ δὲ Ἀστύοχος, καίπερ οὐ διανοούμενος διὰ τὴν τότε
ἀπειλὴν, ὥς ἑώρα καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους προθύμους ὄντας,
ὤρμητο ἐς τὸ βοηθεῖν. XLI. Ἐν τούτῳ δὲ ἐκ τῆς Καύνου

COAST OF
CNIDUS.

On his way he falls in
with and defeats an
Athenian fleet, sent
from Samos to watch
for the enemy's fleet
coming from Pelopon-
nesus. He then effects
his junction with the
fleet at Caunus, and
they all proceed toge-
ther to Cnidus.

(41, 42.)

παραγίγνεται ἀγγελία ὅτι αἱ ἐπτὰ καὶ εἴκοσι
νῆες καὶ οἱ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ξύμβουλοι 10
πάρεισι. καὶ νομίσας πάντα ὕστερα εἶναι
τᾶλλα πρὸς τὸ ναῦς τε, ὅπως θαλασσοκρα-
τοῖεν μᾶλλον, τοσεύτας ξυμπαρακομίσαι, καὶ
τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους, οἳ ἦκον κατάσκοποι αὐ-
τοῦ, ἀσφαλῶς περαιωθῆναι, εὐθὺς ἀφείς τὸ ἐς 15
τὴν Χίον ἔπλει ἐς τὴν Καῦνον. καὶ ἐς Κῶν
τὴν Μεροπίδα ἐν τῷ παράπλῳ ἀποβὰς τὴν τε
πόλιν, ἀτείχιστον οὔσαν καὶ ὑπὸ σεισμοῦ, ὃς αὐτοῖς ἔτυχε
μέγιστός γε δὴ ὢν μεμνήμεθα γένόμενος, ξυμπεπτωκυῖαν,
ἐκπορθεῖ, τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἐς τὰ ὄρη πεφευγόντων, καὶ τὴν 20
χώραν καταδρομαῖς λείαν ἐποιεῖτο, πλὴν τῶν ἐλευθέρων.

ώρησαν

I. ἐχώρησαν οἱ A. B. F. H. N. T. V. d. i. Porro. Goell. Bekk. ἐχωρήσαντο E. ἐχρησαντο
G. vulgo ἐχρήσαντο. πλείστα κατὰ V. 2. κακὰ] καὶ G. 8. καύνου d. i.
9. ὅτι ἐπτὰ N. 10. ξύμβουλοι A. F. ξυμμαχοὶ T. 12. τᾶλλα B. Goell. Bekk.
vulgo τὰ ἄλλα. θαλαττοκρατοῖεν B. 16. κῶν d. i. κῶ N. V. 18. καὶ] om. d.
ἀπὸ Q. ὥς αὐτοῖς E. F. T. αὐτὸς e. 19. γε] τε L. O. f. g. om. e. 21. λείαν
A. E. H. K. τῶν] om. Q.

5. ἐρύματος μείζονος προσπεριβαλλομέ-
νου] It is not certain whether the word
μείζονος refers to height or circumfer-
ence; whether the meaning be, that the
wall of the naval camp, (compare I. 117, 1.)
was being raised in height, or enlarged
in extent. Τὸ μέγα τείχος, in II. 76, 3,
means, "the high or raised wall," as τοῦ
βραχέος τείχους is, "the original low wall;"
and perhaps the fortification having been
first carried, ἐς τὸ ἀναγκαϊότατον ὕψος,
(I. 90, 3.) was afterwards completed to
its proper height, when the Athenians
found themselves more at leisure.

6. τὴν τότε ἀπειλὴν] See VIII. 33, 1.

16. Κῶν τὴν Μεροπίδα] According to
the old mythical language, "Cos first
settled by the hero Merops." See
Stephan. Byzant. Hesychius, &c. Ac-
cording to the interpretation now given
to this language, "Cos first settled by
the people called Meropes."

20. τὴν χώραν—λείαν ἐποιεῖτο] "He
made the country his spoil," or, "his
prize;" i. e. he made spoil of all that
it contained. Compare ch. 62, 2. σκεύη
καὶ ἀνδράποδα ἀρπαγὴν ποιησάμενος. and
Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 413. obs. 5.

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τούτους δὲ ἀφίει. ἐκ δὲ τῆς Κῶ ἀφικόμενος ἐς τὴν Κνίδον 3
 νυκτὸς ἀναγκάζεται ὑπὸ τῶν Κνιδίων παραινούντων μὴ ἐκβι-
 βάσαι τοὺς ναῦτας, ἀλλ' ὥσπερ εἶχε πλεῖν εὐθὺς ἐπὶ τὰς τῶν
 Ἀθηναίων ναῦς εἴκοσιν, ἃς ἔχων Χαρμῖνος, εἰς τῶν ἐκ Σάμου
 5 στρατηγῶν, ἐφύλασσε ταύτας τὰς ἐπτὰ καὶ εἴκοσι ναῦς ἐκ
 τῆς Πελοποννήσου προσπλεύσας, ἐφ' ὅσπερ καὶ ὁ Ἀστύ-
 οχος παρέπλει. ἐπύθοντο δὲ οἱ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ ἐκ τῆς Μήλου 4
 τὸν ἐπίπλουν αὐτῶν, καὶ ἡ φυλακὴ τῷ Χαρμίνῳ περὶ τὴν
 Σύμην καὶ Χάλκην καὶ Ῥόδον καὶ περὶ τὴν Λυκίαν ἦν· ἥδη
 10 γὰρ ἤσθάνετο καὶ ἐν τῇ Καύνῳ οὖσας αὐτάς. XLII. ἐπέ-
 πλει οὖν, ὥσπερ εἶχε, πρὸς τὴν Σύμην ὁ Ἀστύοχος, πρὶν
 ἔκπυστος γενέσθαι, εἴ πως περιλάβοι που μετεώρους τὰς
 ναῦς. καὶ αὐτῷ ὑετός τε καὶ τὰ ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ξυννέφελα
 ὄντα πλάνησιν τῶν νεῶν ἐν τῷ σκότει καὶ ταραχὴν παρέσχε.
 15 καὶ ἅμα τῇ ἔῳ, διεσπασμένου τοῦ ναυτικοῦ, καὶ τοῦ μὲν φα-
 νεροῦ ἥδη ὄντος τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τοῦ εὐωνύμου κέρως, τοῦ δὲ
 ἄλλου περὶ τὴν νῆσον ἔτι πλανωμένου, ἐπανάγονται κατὰ
 τάχος ὁ Χαρμῖνος καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐλάσσοσιν ἢ ταῖς εἴκοσι
 ναυσὶ, νομίσαντες, ὥσπερ ἐφύλασσον ναῦς, τὰς ἀπὸ τῆς
 20 Καύνου, ταύτας εἶναι. καὶ προσπεσόντες εὐθὺς κατέδυσάν τε 3
 τρεῖς καὶ κατετραυμάτισαν ἄλλας, καὶ ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ ἐπεκρά-
 τουν, μέχρι οὗ ἐπεφάνησαν αὐτοῖς παρὰ δόξαν αἱ πλείους

1. τῆς κῶ] κῶ b. τῶν κῶων e. 3. εὐθὺς] om. e. 4. ναῦς] om. K. ἐκ τῆς
 σάμου g. 5. ἐφύλαττε B. τὰς] καὶ P. 6. προσπλεύσας L.O. ὥσπερ F.H.T.
 7. ἐπύθοντο γὰρ N.V. μῆλου V. corr. N. recens. A. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. 2.
 ceteri μιλῆτου. 9. σίμην e. χάλκιν Q. χάλπην L. 10. ἔπλει K.O. περὶ N.V.
 11. οὖν] om. c.e. 12. εἴ που Q. 13. αὐτὸς L. ἐκ τοῦ] om. E. ξυννέ-
 φαλα Q.V. ξυννέφελα F.H.K.i. 14. καὶ ταραχὴν ἐν τῷ σκότει c.e. παρείχε K.
 παρέσχον R. 15. καὶ τοῦ μὲν] om. Q. 16. ὄντος ἥδη B. 18. ἐλάττοσιν B.
 ταῖς] om. Q. 19. ἃς παρεφύλασσον K.g. ἐφύλαττον B. 20. τε] om. V.
 22. ἐφάνησαν L.c.

7. ἐκ τῆς Μήλου] This reading, which had been rightly restored by the later editors on conjecture, is now confirmed by the Venetian MS. V, and is also the corrected reading of the Cambridge MS. N. Its correctness is proved by a reference to ch. 39, 3. δεδιότες μὴ αἱ διαφυγοῦσαι τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐκ τῆς Μήλου

νῆες, ὅπερ ἐγένετο, μηνύσωσι τοῖς ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ.

13. τὰ ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ] "The state of the "atmosphere;" literally, "the things or "appearances proceeding or arising from "the atmosphere." Compare IV. 81, 2. τὰ ἐκ Σικελίας. II. 87, 2. τὰ ἀπὸ τῆς τύχης. III. 37, 4. τῇ ἐξ ἑαυτῶν ξυνέσει.

4 τῶν νεῶν καὶ πανταχόθεν ἀπεκλήοντο. ἔπειτα δὲ ἐς φυγὴν
καταστάντες ἐξ μὲν ναῦς ἀπολλύασι, ταῖς δὲ λοιπαῖς κατα-
φεύγουσιν ἐς τὴν Τεύτλουσσαν νῆσον, ἐντεῦθεν δὲ ἐς Ἄλι-
5 καρνασσόν. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο οἱ μὲν Πελοποννήσιοι ἐς Κνίδον
κατάραντες, καὶ ξυμμιγείσων τῶν ἐκ τῆς Καύνου ἐπτὰ καὶ 5
εἴκοσι νεῶν αὐτοῖς, ξυμπάσαις πλεύσαντες καὶ τροπαῖον ἐν
τῇ Σύμῃ στήσαντες πάλιν ἐς τὴν Κνίδον καθωρμίσαντο.
XLIII. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι ταῖς ἐκ τῆς Σάμου ναυσὶ πάσαις, ὡς
ἦσθοντο τὰ τῆς ναυμαχίας, πλεύσαντες ἐς τὴν Σύμην, καὶ
ἐπὶ μὲν τὸ ἐν τῇ Κνίδῳ ναυτικὸν οὐχ ὀρμήσαν- 10
τες, οὐδ' ἐκείνοι ἐπ' ἐκείνους, λαβόντες δὲ τὰ ἐν
τῇ Σύμῃ σκεύη τῶν νεῶν, καὶ Λωρύμοις τοῖς
ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ προσβαλόντες, ἀπέπλευσαν ἐς
τὴν Σάμον. ἅπασαι δ' ἤδη οὔσαι ἐν τῇ Κνίδῳ
αἱ τῶν Πελοποννησίων νῆες ἐπεσκευάζοντό τε, εἴ τι ἔδει, καὶ 15
πρὸς τὸν Τισσαφέρνην (παρεγένετο γὰρ) λόγους ἐποιοῦντο
οἱ ἑνδεκα ἄνδρες τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων περὶ τε τῶν ἤδη πε-
πραγμένων, εἴ τι μὴ ἤρεσκεν αὐτοῖς, καὶ περὶ τοῦ μέλλοντος
πολέμου, ὅτῳ τρόπῳ ἄριστα καὶ ξυμφορώτατα ἀμφοτέροις

The newly arrived
Lacedæmonian com-
missioners object to
the terms of the late
treaties with Persia.
Their dispute with
Tisamphernes on this
subject.

1. ἀπεκλήοντο F.H. Bekk. ἀπεκλήοντο T. Porpo. Goell. vulgo ἀπεκλείοντο.
2. ἀπολλύουσι V.c.d.e.g. ἀπόλλυσι F.H. ἀπολύασι Q.T. 3. τεύγλουσσαν B. τεύ-
γλουσαν L.O.V. g. τευτλουσσαν Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τεύγλουσσαν. "Vid.
"Hemsterhusium ad Luc. Jud. Voc. 8." Bekker. ἀλικαρνασσόν N.Q.V.c.f.g.i.k.m.
correctus C. "Quod præferimus." Porpo. 4. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο N.V. μὲν] om. d.i.
8. ταῖς] om. K.k. 10. ναυτικῶ e. ναυτικῶν g. ὀρμίσαντες A.C.E.F.H.K.O.
P.T.c.d.e.g.i.k.m. 12. λωρύμοις A.B.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.g.m. Haack. Porpo.
Goell. Bekk. λωρίμοις c.i. λωρίμοις d. vulgo λωρύμοις. 13. προσβάλλοντες i.
προσπλείσαντες B. 14. δ'] om. K. οὔσαι ἅμα ἐν B. κνίδῳ R. 15. ἐπε-
σκευάζον Q. 16. γὰρ] δὲ c. γὰρ καὶ e. post λόγους ponunt A.F. om. E. ποι-
οῦνται e. 17. δὲ A.C.E.F.K.L.O.T.f.g.k. om. V. et corr. G. 18. εἰ] ἡ E.
ἤρεσεν Q. 19. πολέμῳ C.K.b.k.m. πολέμῳ G. οὕτω F. ξυμφερώτατα g.

3. Τεύγλουσσαν] Quidam MSS. Τεύ-
γλουσαν. cum editis Cl. Gr. At Ste-
phanus Τεύτλουσσα, τὸ ἔθνικόν Τευ-
τλουσσαῖος, ἢ Τευτλούσσιοι. Plinio est
Seuthusa. Ἐν Σεύθῳ, Anna Comnena.
Wass. Harduinus ad Plin. V. Hist.
Nat. ult. putat, in exemplaribus Thu-
cydidis mendose legi Τεύγλουσσαν, pro
Τεύτλουσσαν. DUKER.

Τεύτλουσσαν νῆσον] "Beet island;"
so called from the quantity of beet
(τεύτλον or τευτλίον) which grew in it.

11. τὰ ἐν τῇ Σύμῃ σκεύη τῶν νεῶν]
i. e. the masts and sails of Charminus'
squadron, which, according to custom,
had been left on shore at Syme, when
the ships put to sea suddenly to attack
the fleet of Astyochoch. See ch. 42, 2.

COAST OF CNIDUS. RHODES. A. C. 412. Olymp. 92. 1.

πολεμήσεται. μάλιστα δὲ ὁ Λίχας ἐσκόπει τὰ ποιούμενα, καὶ 3
τὰς σπονδὰς οὐδετέρας, οὔτε τὰς Χαλκιδέως οὔτε τὰς Θηρα-
μένους, ἔφη καλῶς συγκεῖσθαι, ἀλλὰ δεινὸν εἶναι εἰ χώρας
οὔσης βασιλεὺς καὶ οἱ πρόγονοι ἤρξαν πρότερον, ταύτης καὶ
5 νῦν ἀξιώσει κρατεῖν· ἐνεῖναι γὰρ καὶ νήσους ἀπάσας πάλιν
δουλεύειν καὶ Θεσσαλίαν καὶ Λοκροὺς καὶ τὰ μέχρι Βοιωτῶν,
καὶ αὐτ' ἐλευθερίας ἂν Μηδικὴν ἀρχὴν τοῖς Ἑλλησι τοὺς
Λακεδαιμονίους περιθεῖναι. ἐτέρας οὖν ἐκέλευε βελτίους 4
σπένδεσθαι, ἢ ταύταις γε οὐ χρήσεσθαι, οὐδὲ τῆς τροφῆς ἐπὶ
10 τούτοις δεῖσθαι οὐδέν. ἀγανακτῶν δὲ ὁ μὲν Τισσαφέρνης
ἀπεχώρησεν ἀπ' αὐτῶν δι' ὀργῆς καὶ ἄπρακτος.

XLIV. Οἱ δ' ἐς τὴν Ῥόδον, ἐπικηρυκευομένων ἀπὸ τῶν
δυνατωτάτων ἀνδρῶν, τὴν γνώμην εἶχον πλεῖν, ἐλπίζοντες
νῆσόν τε οὐκ ἀδύνατον καὶ ναυβατῶν πλήθει
καὶ πεζῶ προσάξεσθαι, καὶ ἅμα ἡγούμενοι αὐ-
τοὶ ἀπὸ τῆς ὑπαρχούσης ξυμμαχίας δυνατοὶ
ἔσεσθαι, Τισσαφέρνην μὴ αἰτοῦντες χρήματα,
τρέφειν τὰς ναῦς. πλεύσαντες οὖν εὐθὺς ἐν τῷ 2
αὐτῷ χειμῶνι ἐκ τῆς Κνίδου, καὶ προσβαλόντες Καμίρῳ τῆς
20 Ῥοδίας πρώτη νηυσὶ τέσσαρσι καὶ ἐνενήκοντα, ἐξεφόβησαν
μὲν τοὺς πολλοὺς, οὐκ εἰδότας τὰ πρᾶσσόμενα, καὶ ἔφυγον
ἄλλως τε καὶ ἀτειχίστου οὔσης τῆς πόλεως· εἶτα συγκαλέ-

1. πολεμηθήσεται Q. 2. οὔτε τὰς χαλκιδέως οὔτε τὰς θηρ. ἔφη B.N.V. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. οὔτε τὰς θ. ἔφη οὔτε τὰς χ. Q. vulgo omittunt illa οὔτε τὰς χαλκιδέως.

3. συγκεῖσθαι F.H.N.d.k. 4. οὔσης G. οὔσης ἡς L.O.P. ἡς A.E.F.H.N.T.V. οὔσης R. 5. ἐνεῖναι Bekk. 2. Librī ἐνῆν. 6. θετταλίαν B. λωκροὺς T. 8. ἐκέλευσε d.i. 9. σπένδεσθαι ξυνθήκας ἢ B. 10. οὐθὲν B. 11. καὶ] om. N.V. 12. ἐπικη-
ρυκευόμενοι B. 14. ναυτῶν L.Q.e. prima manu N. ναυατῶν K.R.T.d.g. 15. πεζῶ] om. d.i. πεζῶν g. προσάξασθαι Q. 17. τισσαφέρνη C.G.m. 19. καμίρῳ A.C.G.H.K.N.V.d.e.f.g.k.m.Porpo. καμῖρῳ F. τῇ καμείρῳ c. vulgo et Bekk. καμείρῳ. 20. πρώτη] πρῶτον B.V. πρότερον d. πρὸς c.e.i. πρὸς τὴν A.C.F. (et teste Bekk. E.G.) H.K.L.O.R.T.b.k.m. πρὸς γῆν g. πρὸς τὴν γῆν G. πρὸς τὴν ἄκραν P. πρὸς τῇ E. ταῖς ναυσὶ i. 21. πραττόμενα καὶ ἔφυγον B. Goell. καὶ om. K. vulgo et Bekk. ἔφευγον. 22. συγκαλέσαντες K.

12. ἐπικηρυκευομένων—ἀνδρῶν] “Some of the most powerful men opening a communication with them,” or, more literally, “some communicating with them from the chief men.” Ἐπικηρυ-
κευομένων is equivalent to ἐλθόντων ἀγγέλων. Compare I. 3, 2. ἐπαγομένων αὐτοὺς—ἐς τὰς ἄλλας πόλεις. Dobree proposes to join ἀνδρῶν with ἐπικηρυκευομένων instead of taking it with δυνατωτάτων.

RHODES. IONIA. A. C. 412. Olymp. 92. 1.

σαντες οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τούτους τε καὶ τοὺς ἐκ τοῖν δυοῖν
πολείων, Λίνδου [τε] καὶ Ἰηλυσοῦ, Ῥοδίους ἔπεισαν ἀπο-
στῆναι Ἀθηναίων. καὶ προσεχώρησε Ῥόδος Πελοποννησίοις.
3 οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι κατὰ τὸν καιρὸν τοῦτον ταῖς ἐκ τῆς Σάμου
ναυσὶν αἰσθόμενοι ἔπλευσαν μὲν βουλόμενοι φθάσαι, καὶ 5
ἐφάνησαν πελάγιοι, ὑστερήσαντες δὲ οὐ πολλῶ τὸ μὲν
παραχρῆμα ἀπέπλευσαν ἐς Χάλκην, ἐντεῦθεν δ' ἐς Σάμον,
ὑστερον δὲ ἐκ τῆς Χάλκης καὶ ἐκ τῆς Κῶ καὶ ἐκ τῆς Σάμου
4 τοὺς ἐπίπλους ποιούμενοι ἐπὶ τὴν Ῥόδον ἐπολέμουν. οἱ δὲ
χρήματα μὲν ἐξέλεξαν ἐς δύο καὶ τριάκοντα τάλαντα οἱ 10
Πελοποννήσιοι παρὰ τῶν Ῥοδίων, τὰ δ' ἄλλα ἡσύχαζον
ἡμέρας ὀγδοήκοντα, ἀνελκύσαντες τὰς ναῦς.

XLV. Ἐν δὲ τούτῳ καὶ ἔτι πρότερον, πρὶν ἐς τὴν Ῥόδον
αὐτοὺς ἀναστῆναι, τάδε ἐπράσσετο. Ἀλκιβιάδης μετὰ τὸν
IONIA. Χαλκιδέως θάνατον καὶ τὴν ἐν Μιλήτῳ μάχην 15
τοῖς Πελοποννησίοις ὑποπτος ὢν, καὶ ἀπ' αὐ-
τῶν ἀφικομένης ἐπιστολῆς πρὸς Ἀστύοχον ἐκ
Λακεδαιμόνος ὥστ' ἀποκτεῖναι (ἦν γὰρ καὶ τῷ
Ἀγιδι ἐχθρὸς καὶ ἄλλως ἄπιστος ἐφαίνετο),
πρῶτον μὲν ὑποχωρεῖ δείσας παρὰ Τισσαφέρην, ἔπειτα 20

1. τοῖτους] τοιστούς F. τοῖν A.B.E.F.L.N.O.T.V.g.i.k.m. Haack. Porpo.
Goell. Bekk. vulgo τῶν. 2. πολέων A.B.N.T.V. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. πόλεων
c. vulgo πόλειον. διήλου pro λίνδου E.F. τε om. B. Bekk. 2. ἰηλύσου A.F.G.m.
ἰηλυγοῦ P. λύσσου T. Ῥοδίους F.T. 3. τῶν ἀθηναίων K. 5. ἐπεφάνησαν B.
ἐφάνησαν. ὑστερήσαντες A.B.C.E.H.K.L.N.O.Q.T.c.d.e.f.g.k.m. Haack. Porpo.
Goell. Bekk. 7. ἐπέπλευσαν i. 9. τῆς Ῥόδου L.O.P. 10. μὲν] om. K. ἐξέλεξ-
αντες δύο K. 11. περὶ c. 12. ὀγδοήκοντα] δις τεσσαράκοντα c. 13. ταῦτα e.
14. ἐπράττετο B. ἐπράσσοντο d. ἀλκιβιάδης τε μετὰ B. 16. ἐπ' C.K. 18. καὶ
τῷ Ἀγιδι B. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo καὶ om. 19. ἄλλος G.

1. τοῖν δυοῖν πολέων] The article is
rightly added, because there were in all
three states in the island, Camirus,
Lindus, and Ialysus. See Herodot. I.
144. 4. Strabo, XIV. 2, 6. The city
Rhodes was not built till four years
after this period, being founded jointly
by the three states to serve as the com-
mon capital of the island. See Diodorus,
XIII. 75. p. 196. ed. Rhodom. For the
masculine form τοῖν with the feminine

substantive πολέων, see Matth. Gr. Gr. §.
64. obs. 2. and §. 436. Jelf, 388. 2. b.

2. πολέων] Sic V. 29, 2. ἐμφοῖν τοῖν
πολέων. DUKER.

8. καὶ ἐκ τῆς Σάμου] Krüger proposes
to read ἐκ τῆς Σύμης, that island being
mentioned together with Chalce in ch.
41, 4. But it appears that the Athenians
sailed to observe or attack Rhodes no
less from Samos than from the nearer
points of Cos and Chalce. See ch. 55, 1.

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ἐκάκου πρὸς αὐτὸν, ὅσον ἐδύνατο μάλιστα, τῶν Πελοποννη-
 σίων τὰ πράγματα. καὶ διδάσκαλος πάντων γιγνόμενος τήν 2
 τε μισθοφορὰν ξυνέτεμεν, ἀντὶ δραχμῆς Ἀττικῆς ὥστε τριώ-
 βολον, καὶ τοῦτο μὴ ξυνεχῶς, δίδοσθαι, λέγειν κελεύων τὸν
 5 Τισσαφέρην πρὸς αὐτοὺς ὡς Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐκ πλείονος χρόνου
 ἐπιστήμονες ὄντες τοῦ ναυτικοῦ, τριώβολον τοῖς ἑαυτῶν διδό-
 ασιν, οὐ τοσοῦτον πενία ὅσον ἵνα αὐτῶν μὴ οἱ ναῦται, ἐκ
 περιουσίας ὑβρίζοντες, οἱ μὲν τὰ σώματα χεῖρω ἔχωσι, δαπα-
 νῶντες ἐς τοιαῦτα ἀφ' ὧν ἡ ἀσθένεια ξυμβαίνει, οἱ δὲ τὰς
 10 ναῦς ἀπολείπωσιν ὑπολιπόντες ἐς ὁμηρείαν τὸν προσοφει-
 λόμενον μισθόν· καὶ τοὺς τριηράρχους καὶ τοὺς στρατηγούς 3
 τῶν πόλεων ἐδίδασκεν ὥστε δόντα χρήματα αὐτὸν πείσαι,
 ὥστε ξυγχωρῆσαι ταῦτα ἑαυτῷ, πλὴν τῶν Συρακοσίων·
 τούτων δὲ Ἑρμοκράτης [τε] ἡναντιοῦτο μόνος ὑπὲρ τοῦ

1. ἐδύνατο τὰ τῶν πελοποννησίων πράγματα Q. 2. γενόμενος d.i. 3. μι-
 σθοφορίαν E. 4. συνεχῶς d. 9. ἐς τὰ τοιαῦτα Q. οἱ δὲ μὴ τὰς ναῦς Parm.
 10. ἀπολείπωσιν ὑπολιπόντες margo A. ἀπολείπωσιν ὑπολείποντες V. ἀπολείπωσιν
 οὐχ ὑπολιπόντες B. Bekk. Goell. Poppo. Sed hic negativ. οὐκ uncis inclusit.
 Prima libri N. scriptura hæc fuit τὰς ναῦς ἀπολιπόντες τὸν προσοφειλόμενον μισθόν.
 Deinde corrector, ἀπολιπόντες in ἀπολείπωσιν mutato, voces ὑπολείποντες ἐς ὁμη-
 ρείαν in margine adscripsit. idem tamen, ut videtur, infra ad calcem paginæ sub-
 jecit γρ. οὐχ. ὑπολείποντες. vulgo ἀπολιπόντες. ὁμηρίαν A.E.F.H.Q.V. τοῦ
 προσοφειλομένου L.O. προσοφιλούμενον F. 11. μισθοῦ O. τριηράρχας L.O.
 d.g.i.k. 12. τῶν τε πόλεων E. ὥστε delet Reiskius. διδόντα L.O.g.
 διδόντας f. αὐτὸν om. d.i. 13. ὥστε] om. B. συγχωρῆσαι F.H.N.V.g.
 αὐτῷ d. αὐτῷ V. 14. τε] στρατηγός ὧν B. omisso mox μόνος.

9. οἱ δὲ τὰς ναῦς, κ. τ. λ.] The variety of readings in this passage seems to indicate some corruption in the text. I have followed the reading of the Venetian MS. V., which is also the marginal reading of the MS. A., except that the former MS., whether by oversight or design, reads ὑπολείποντες, instead of the aorist ὑπολιπόντες. The sense seems to be, "lest others of the seamen should leave their ships, leaving behind them their arrears of pay as a pledge." That is, that the larger pay was looked upon as a security for the men's returning to their duty, and that therefore leave of absence was too often given, and other irregularities were connived at, such as the substitution of inferior seamen by those who wished to get liberty to attend to their own af-

fairs, (see VII. 13. ad fin.) the officers trusting that the high pay would always induce the men to return to their duty when they might be called for.

12. ἐδίδασκεν ὥστε πείσαι] Compare I. 119, 2. δεηθέντες—ὥστε ψηφίσασθαι τὸν πόλεμον. VIII. 79, 1. δόξαν αὐτοῖς—ὥστε διαναναμαχεῖν, and VIII. 86, 8. ἐπαγγελλούμενοι τῷ—δήμῳ ὥστε βοηθεῖν. In all these cases, ὥστε merely explains the preceding verb or participle; "he instructs him, namely, to bribe them over by money." Compare also Herodot. III. 14, 7. συνήνεικε ὥστε—παριέναι. A little below, ὑπὲρ τοῦ ξύμπαντος ξυμμαχικοῦ, in the behalf of the whole united confederacy. I know not why Bekker should have preferred the reading, παντός.

4 ξύμπαντος ξυμμαχικοῦ. τὰς τε πόλεις δεομένας χρημάτων ἀπήλασεν, αὐτὸς ἀντιλέγων ὑπὲρ τοῦ Τισσαφέρνους ὥς οἱ μὲν Χῖοι ἀναίσχυντοι εἶεν, πλουσιώτατοι ὄντες τῶν Ἑλλήνων, ἐπικουρία δὲ ὁμῶς σωζόμενοι ἀξιούσι καὶ τοῖς σώμασι καὶ τοῖς χρήμασιν ἄλλους ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐκείνων ἐλευθερίας κιν- 5
5 δυνεύειν. τὰς δ' ἄλλας πόλεις ἔφη ἀδικεῖν, αἱ ἐς Ἀθηναίους πρότερον ἢ ἀποστῆναι ἀνάλουν, εἰ μὴ καὶ νῦν καὶ τοσαῦτα καὶ ἔτι πλείω ὑπὲρ σφῶν αὐτῶν ἐθελήσουσιν ἐσφέρειν. τὸν τε Τισσαφέρνην ἀπέφαινε νῦν μὲν, τοῖς ἰδίῳις χρήμασι πολε-
μοῦντα, εἰκότως φειδόμενον, ἣν δέ ποτε τροφή καταβῇ παρὰ 10
βασιλέως, ἐντελῇ αὐτοῖς ἀποδώσειν τὸν μισθὸν καὶ τὰς πόλεις τὰ εἰκότα ὠφελήσειν. XLVI. παρῆναι δὲ καὶ τῷ Τισσα-
φέρνει μὴ ἄγαν ἐπείγεσθαι τὸν πόλεμον διαλυ-
σαι, μηδὲ βουλευθῆναι κομίσαντα ἢ ναῦς
Φοινίσσας ὥσπερ παρεσκευάζετο, ἢ Ἑλλησι 15
πλείοσι μισθὸν πορίζοντα, τοῖς αὐτοῖς τῆς τε
γῆς καὶ τῆς θαλάσσης τὸ κράτος δοῦναι, ἔχειν
δ' ἀμφοτέρους ἔαν δίχα τὴν ἀρχὴν, καὶ βασιλεῖ

and shews him that it was more for the king's interest to hold the balance between the two contending parties, than to aid either of them in completely humbling the other.

1. ξύμπαντος A.E.F.G. παντός B. Bekker. 2. τοῦ] om. Q.g. 3. εἶεν] om. g. 4. καὶ—σώμασι] om. R. 5. καὶ τοῖς χρήμασιν] om. c.e. ante illa καὶ τοῖς σώμασι ponit f. ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐκείνων B.L.O.Q.b.c.d.e.f.g.i.k. Haack. Porpo. εἶεν

Goell. Bekk. ceteri om. articulum. κινδυνεύειν B. 6. αἱ] ἃ N. om. K. 7. ἢ accessit ex B.i. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ἀναλῶν A.K. ἀναλῶνται c. ἀνέλουν b. καὶ νῦν καὶ A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.R.T.V.i.k. b. Haack. Porpo. vulgo, Bekk. Goell. καὶ νῦν τοσαῦτα. 8. καὶ ἔτι] ἔτι Q. αὐτῶν] om. f.g. 10. ἦν] εἰ c. 11. ἀποδίδωσι i. 12. τῷ] om. P. ante καὶ ponit B. τισσαφέρνη c. 13. τὸν πόλ. διαλύσαι A.E.F.G. διαλύσαι τὸν πόλεμον B. Bekk. 2. 15. ἄς, omisso περ, L.O.P. ἄπερ R. ἢ Ἑλλησι B.V.d. recens A. et correct. N. cum Tusano: Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ἢ μελλήσει i. καὶ μελλήσει Q.R. vulgo μελλήσει. 16. πλείονι μισθῷ g. 17. θαλάττης B. δοῦναι] om. e.

2. ἀπήλασεν] This aorist occurs in the midst of various instances of the imperfect. The aorist is so naturally the tense of history, that it is not surprising to see it introduced as here in the midst of other tenses. Besides, as Göller has observed, the aorist expresses an act which would be soon over, whereas the other verbs in the imperfect express a continued act or habit.

7. πρότερον ἀποστῆναι] Quæro loca aliorum Scriptorum, qui πρότερον pro πρότερον ἢ dixerint. Quamdiu ea non suppetent, potius credam, hic excidisse ἢ post πρότερον, quod propter figuram litterarum N et H non multum dissimilem facile fieri potuit. Thucydes, VI. 58, 1. πρότερον ἢ αἰσθίσθαι αὐτούς. Adde VIII. 24, 5. et ad VII. 63, 1. Duk.

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ἐξεῖναι [ἀεὶ] ἐπὶ τοὺς †αὐτοῦ† λυπηροὺς τοὺς ἐτέρους ἐπά-
γειν. γενομένης δ' ἂν καθ' ἐν τῆς ἐς γῆν καὶ θάλασσαν 2
ἀρχῆς, ἀπορεῖν ἂν αὐτὸν οἷς τοὺς κρατοῦντας ξυγκαθαιρήσει,
ἣν μὴ αὐτὸς βούληται μεγάλη δαπάνη καὶ κινδύνῳ ἀναστὰς
5 ποτε διαγωνίσασθαι. εὐτελέστερα δὲ τὰ δεινὰ, βραχεῖ μορίῳ 3
τῆς δαπάνης καὶ ἅμα μετὰ τῆς ἑαυτοῦ ἀσφαλείας αὐτοὺς
περὶ ἑαυτοὺς τοὺς Ἑλληνας κατατρίψαι ἐπιτηδειοτέρους τε
ἔφη τοὺς Ἀθηναίους εἶναι κοινωνοὺς αὐτῷ τῆς ἀρχῆς· ἦσσαν
γὰρ τῶν κατὰ γῆν ἐφίεσθαι, τὸν λόγον τε ξυμφορώτατον
10 καὶ τὸ ἔργον ἔχοντας πολεμεῖν· τοὺς μὲν γὰρ ξυγκαταδου-
λοῦν ἂν σφίσι τε αὐτοῖς τὸ τῆς θαλάσσης μέρος, καὶ ἐκείνῳ,
ὅσοι ἐν τῇ βασιλέως Ἑλληνες οἰκοῦσι, τοὺς δὲ τούναντίον
ἐλευθερώσοντας ἦκειν. καὶ οὐκ εἰκὸς εἶναι Λακεδαιμονίους
ἀπὸ μὲν σφῶν τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐλευθεροῦν νῦν τοὺς Ἑλληνας,
15 ἀπὸ δ' ἐκείνων τῶν βαρβάρων, †ἣν μὴ ποτε αὐτοὺς μὴ

1. ἀεὶ accessit ex B. Bekker. Poppo. Goell. αὐτοῦ A.B.F.H.N.P.T.V.b.i.m.
Poppo. Goell. Bekk. αὐτῷ a. Haack. ceteri αὐτούς. "Fortassis αὐτῷ, ut VI. 18, 1.
" τοῖς ἐκεῖ ἐχθροῖς ἡμῶν λυπηροὶ ὄντες." DUK. ἀπάγειν i. 2. καθ' ἐν] om. O.
ἐν γῇ f. θάλατταν B. 3. ξυγκαθαιρήσειν B. 4. αὐτοὺς d. καὶ κινδύνῳ]
ἀκινδύνῳ c. 5. διαγωνίσασθαι i. 6. αὐτοῦ B. 7. αὐτοὺς B.i. δὲ ἔφη U.
8. ἀθηναίους] Ἑλληνας K. εἶναι] om. B. ἦττον B. 9. ξυμφορώτατα Q. ξυμ-
φερώτατον e. 11. τε] om. B. θαλάττης B. ἐκείνων G.L.O.P.c.d.e.f.g.i.k.m.
ἐκεῖνο A.E.F.N.V. ἐκεῖνος B. 12. βασιλεία c. 13. ἐλευθερώσαντας A.F.H.Q.
14. μὲν] om. g. τῶν ἐλλήνων] uncis inclusit Bekk. νῦν] om. Q. 15. τῶν
βαρβάρων] om. B. uncis inclusit Bekk. "vide Valckenar. ad Herodot. V. 92, 33."
Bekk. ἣν ποτε αὐτοὺς ἐξέλωσιν Æm. Portus.

1. τοὺς †αὐτοῦ† λυπηροὺς] Οἱ λυπηροί, according to Poppo, is used as a substantive, like οἱ ἐχθροί, and οἱ πολέμιοι. (Prolegom. I. p. 122.) "Against his annoyers." See Xenophon. Mem. I. 5, 3. κακοῦργος μὲν τῶν ἄλλων. Compare also Matth. Gr. Gr. §. 322. Yet still I agree with Duker, that αὐτῷ would be the better reading, and this was also a conjecture of Dobree, and is found in one of the Thenford MSS.

5. εὐτελέστερα δὲ τὰ δεινὰ κ. τ. λ.] "But it was a cheaper way of dispelling the danger, to wear out the Greeks in their intestine quarrels, at a small proportion of the expense incurred in the other way of acting, and without any risk to himself." The construction seems confused, for either τὰ δεινὰ

should have been omitted, so that κατατρίψαι should have depended immediately on εὐτελέστερα, or else it should have been, εὐτελέστερα δὲ ἔσσεσθαι τὰ δεινὰ, εἰ βούλεται βραχεῖ μορίῳ, κ. τ. λ., τοὺς Ἑλληνας κατατρίψαι.

9. τὸν λόγον τε, κ. τ. λ.] "And they the Athenians conducted the war on principles, and with a practice that best suited the interests of the king."

14. σφῶν τῶν Ἑλλήνων—ἐκείνων τῶν βαρβάρων] Compare I. 144, 2. σφίσι τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις. See Poppo, Prolegom. I. p. 205.

15. †ἣν μὴ ποτε, κ. τ. λ.] These words seem to be corrupt, and I do not know what correction of them is satisfactory. So far is clear, that the words are a sort of contrast to the word νῦν, nor

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4 ἐξέλωσι,† μὴ ἐλευθερῶσαι. τρίβειν οὖν ἐκέλευε πρῶτον
 ἀμφοτέρους, καὶ ἀποτεμόμενον ὡς μέγιστα ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθη-
 ναίων ἔπειτ' ἤδη τοὺς Πελοποννησίους ἀπαλλάξαι ἐκ τῆς
 5 χώρας. καὶ διανοεῖτο τὸ πλεόν οὕτως ὁ Τισσαφέρνης, ὅσα
 γε ἀπὸ τῶν ποιουμένων ἦν εἰκάσαι. τῷ γὰρ Ἀλκιβιάδῃ διὰ 5
 ταῦτα, ὡς εὖ περὶ τούτων παραινοῦντι, προσθεὶς ἑαυτὸν ἐς
 πίστιν, τὴν τε τροφὴν κακῶς ἐπόριζε τοῖς Πελοποννησίοις
 καὶ ναυμαχεῖν οὐκ εἶα, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰς Φοινίσσας ναῦς φάσκων
 ἦξειν καὶ ἐκ περιόντος ἀγωνιεῖσθαι ἔφθειρε τὰ πράγματα, καὶ
 τὴν ἀκμὴν τοῦ ναυτικοῦ αὐτῶν ἀφείλετο, γενομένην καὶ πάνυ 10
 ἰσχυράν, τά τε ἄλλα καταφανέστερον, ἢ ὥστε λανθάνειν, οὐ
 προθύμως ξυνεπολέμει.

XLVII. Ὁ δὲ Ἀλκιβιάδης ταῦτα ἅμα μὲν τῷ Τισσα-
 φέρνῃ καὶ βασιλεῖ, ὦν παρ' ἐκείνοις, ἄριστα εἶναι νομίζων
 παρήνγει, ἅμα δὲ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ κάθοδον ἐς τὴν 15
 πατρίδα ἐπιθεραπεύων, εἰδὼς, εἰ μὴ διαφθερεῖ
 αὐτὴν, ὅτι ἔσται ποτὲ αὐτῷ πείσαντι κατελ-
 θεῖν· πείσαι δ' ἂν ἐνόμιζε μάλιστα ἐκ τοῦ
 τοιούτου, εἰ Τισσαφέρνης φαίνοιτο αὐτῷ ἐπι-

He intrigues also with
 an oligarchical party
 which was about this
 time forming in the
 Athenian armament
 at Samos, hoping that
 by magnifying his in-

5. γε] om. i. 6. ὡς] om. c.e. 8. ναῖς] om. L.c.e. ante φοινίσσας ponit K.
 post φάσκων B. Bekk. 2. ναῖς φάσκων A.E.F.G. 9. ἦκειν B P.c.e.i.k.m. ἐκ
 περιόντος A.B.C.E.F.H.K.N.T.V.b.c.e.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo
 ἐκ τοῦ περιόντος. ἀγωνίσασθαι c.e. 12. ξυνεπολέμει accessit ex B. Poppo. Goell.
 Bekk. Valla se non libenter illis sociis gerere bellum. 13. ταῦτα] om. d.
 ἅμα] om. c. 14. βασιλεῖ Q. Bekk. Goell. ceteri τῷ βασιλεῖ. ὦν A.F.H.Q.T.
 ἐκείνους A.F. 16. ἐθεραπεύων D. 17. ὅτι οὐκ ἔσται g. αὐτῷ ποτε c.

can I suggest any better alteration than that of Portus, who omits the negative both before ποτε, and before ἐξέλωσι, making the sense to be, "should they ever conquer or get rid of the Athenians."

[Poppo follows Haack's interpretation of these words, "nisi si quando eos (Athenienses) non everterint;" and he adds, "unde sententia aptissima oritur, quum Lacedæmonii hac sola re a liberanda Ionia retineri posse dicantur, si ab Atheniensibus non eversis metus iis relinquatur." Hermann thinks that the word μὴ only adds to the strength of the negative, and

he translates, "nisi hi barbari Græcos, quos sub ditione sua tenerent, etiam delevissent."]

9. ἐκ τοῦ περιόντος ἀγωνιεῖσθαι] Stephanus non male sententiam ita expressit: instructos ex abundanti fore navibus ad certandum: id est, pluribus, quam opus esset ad dimicandum et superandos hostes. Eadem significatione ἀπὸ περιουσίας videtur dicere Thucydides, V. 103, 1. τοὺς ἀπὸ περιουσίας χρωμένους αὐτῇ, nempe τῇ ἐλπίδι. Et ἐκ περιουσίας Lucianus Reviviscentib. pag. 394. τοσοῦτον ὑπερφέρω τοῖς δικαίοις, καὶ ἐκ περιουσίας ἀπολογήσασθαι ὑπολαμβάνω. DUKER.

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fluence with Tissaphernes, he might persuade the Athenians to recall him from exile, and to change their form of government.

τῆδειος ὢν. ὅπερ καὶ ἐγένετο· ἐπειδὴ γὰρ ἦσθοντο αὐτὸν ἰσχύοντα παρ' αὐτῷ οἱ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ Ἀθηναίων στρατιῶται, τὰ μὲν καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδου προσπέμψαντος λόγους ἐς τοὺς δυνατωτάτους αὐτῶν ἄνδρας, ὥστε μνησθῆναι περὶ αὐτοῦ ἐς τοὺς βελτίστους τῶν ἀνθρώπων, ὅτι ἐπ' ὀλιγαρχία βούλεται, καὶ οὐ πονηρία οὐδὲ δημοκρατία τῇ ἐαυτὸν ἐκβαλούσῃ, κατελθὼν καὶ παρασχὼν Τισσαφέρην φίλον αὐτοῖς ξυμπολιτεύειν, τὸ δὲ πλεον καὶ ἀπὸ σφῶν αὐτῶν οἱ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ τριήραρχοι τε τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ δυνατώτατοι ὥρμητο ἐς τὸ καταλῦσαι τὴν δημοκρατίαν. XLVIII. καὶ ἐκινήθη πρότερον ἐν τῷ

SAMOS.

Origin and progress of a conspiracy among the chief officers at Samos to this effect.

15 Phrynichus strongly opposes it.

στρατοπέδῳ τοῦτο, καὶ ἐς τὴν πόλιν ἐντεῦθεν ὕστερον. τῷ τε Ἀλκιβιάδῃ διαβάντες τινὲς ἐκ τῆς Σάμου ἐς λόγους ἦλθον, καὶ ὑποτείνοντος αὐτοῦ Τισσαφέρην μὲν πρῶτον, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ βασιλέα φίλον ποιήσιν, εἰ μὴ δημοκρατοῖντο (οὕτω γὰρ ἂν πιστεῦσαι μᾶλλον βασιλέα), πολλὰς ἐλπίδας εἶχον αὐτοὶ θ' ἐαυτοῖς οἱ δυνατοὶ τῶν πολιτῶν τὰ πράγματα,

4. προπέμψαντος B.T.i. 5. μεμνήσθαι T. περὶ] τε Q. 7. αὐτὸν B. ἐαυτῶν O.Q.T.g.i. ἐκβαλλούσῃ E.O. 8. τισσαφέρην παρασχὼν f. φίλον] om. e. 12. τούτῳ A.C.E.F.G.H.K.N.T.V.g.m. (τοῦτῳ F. teste Bekk.) 13. ὕστερον ἦλθε B. Bekker. Goell. τε] om. e. 15. τισσαφέρην B. Goell. Bekk. καὶ τῆς σαφέρην F. ceteri καὶ τισσαφέρην. Conjunctionem uncis inclusit Poppo. τὸ πρῶτον i. 17. μᾶλλον πιστεῦσαι c. 18. ἐαυτοῖς B. Bekk. 2. αὐτοῖς V.g. Haack. vulgo αὐτοῖς. δυνατώτατοι B. πολιτῶν καὶ ἐνόμιζον τὰ N. V.

2. οἱ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ—στρατιῶται—οἱ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ τριήραρχοι τε καὶ δυνατώτατοι] What is said in the first instance generally of “the armament at Samos,” (for the news of Alcibiades’ influence with Tissaphernes was likely to excite general interest, from the hope, however vague, that he might employ that influence for the relief of Athens, since his open breach with the Peloponnesians,) becomes limited to “the trierarchs and “principal men in the armament,” when mention is made of a regular design on mere political grounds to overthrow the constitution of their country; for to this the armament at large had no sort of inclination.

12. ἐς τὴν πόλιν—ὕστερον] Bekker

inserts ἦλθε, which seems to me a mere correction. Ἐκινήθη ἐς τὴν πόλιν is one of those condensed expressions, so common in Greek, which if put out at length would be, ἐλθὼν ἐς τὴν πόλιν ἐκινήθη ἐν αὐτῇ. Compare Poppo, Prolegom. I. p. 179.

18. αὐτοὶ θ' ἐαυτοῖς, κ. τ. λ.] Two difficulties occur in the common reading of this passage, the meaning of αὐτοῖς, and the use of the conjunction τε, with nothing obvious to which it can be referred. For the first, αὐτοῖς must undoubtedly, as Göller explains it, mean, τοῖς ἐκ τῆς Σάμου Ἀθηναίοις. Compare particularly I. 6, 3. καὶ οἱ πρεσβύτεροι αὐτοῖς τῶν εὐδαιμόνων, where αὐτοῖς in like manner means, τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις.

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οἷπερ καὶ ταλαιπωροῦνται μάλιστα, ἐς αὐτοὺς περιποιήσιν
καὶ τῶν πολεμίων ἐπικρατήσιν· ἐς τε τὴν Σάμον ἐλθόντες
ξυνίστασάν τε τῶν ἀνθρώπων τοὺς ἐπιτηδέιους ἐς ξυνωμο-
σίαν, καὶ ἐς τοὺς πολλοὺς φανερώς ἔλεγον ὅτι βασιλεὺς
σφίσι φίλος ἔσοιτο καὶ χρήματα παρέξει Ἀλκιβιάδου τε⁵
² κατελθόντος καὶ μὴ δημοκρατουμένων. καὶ ὁ μὲν ὄχλος, εἰ
καί τι παραντίκα ἤχθετο τοῖς πραττομένοις, διὰ τὸ εὖπορον
τῆς ἐλπίδος τοῦ [παρὰ] βασιλέως μισθοῦ ἡσύχαζεν· οἱ δὲ
ξυνιστάντες τὴν ὀλιγαρχίαν, ἐπειδὴ τῷ πλήθει ἐκοίνωσαν,
αὐθις †καὶ† σφίσιν αὐτοῖς καὶ τοῦ ἐταιρικοῦ τῷ πλέονι τὰ¹⁰
³ ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου ἐσκόπουν. καὶ τοῖς μὲν ἄλλοις ἐφαίνετο
εὖπορα καὶ πιστὰ, Φρυνίχῳ δὲ στρατηγῷ ἔτι ὄντι οὐδὲν
ἤρεσκειν, ἀλλ' ὁ τε Ἀλκιβιάδης, ὅπερ καὶ ἦν, οὐδὲν μᾶλλον
ὀλιγαρχίας ἢ δημοκρατίας δεῖσθαι ἐδόκει αὐτῷ, †ἦ† ἄλλο τι

1. ἄπερ d.i. αὐτοὺς B.N. Goell. Bekk. αὐτοὺς F.H.K.Q.T.a. vulgo ἑαυτούς.
2. καὶ τῶν πολ. ἐπικρατ.] om. L. 3. ξυνίστανάν G. τε] om. N. V. τοὺς
ἀνθρώπους K. 4. καὶ τοὺς A.C.E.F.H.K.N.P.R.T.V.a.b.m. omissa ἐς. 5. παρέξει
K.Q.R.T.i. 6. μὴ] om. c.k. 7. πραττομένοις B. 8. παρὰ accessit ex B.
Goell. Bekk. 9. ἐπειδὴ—ἐκοίνωσαν rec. E. pr. enim om. ἐκοίνωσαν autem etiam G.
ἐκοινώνησαν A.B.F.H.K.N.T.V.g. Bekk. Goell. 10. πλείονι g. 12. ἔτι] om. N.V.
οὐθὲν B. 13. καὶ ἦν καὶ A.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.R.T.V.b.c.e.f.g.i.k. 14. ἐδόκει τε
αὐτῷ οὐκ ἄλλο Q. ἐδόκει αὐτῷ οὐδ' ἄλλο B. Bekk. ἄλλως L. ἄλλος O. τι] om. k.

But then the general force of this dative is to make the persons expressed by it the real subject of the proposition; and accordingly it would signify in this case, that as the Athenians who had gone over to the interview with Alcibiades had some of their number, those namely of the richer class, who hoped to secure their own political ascendancy, and at the same time triumph over their foreign enemies, so on their return to Samos they all acted on these views, and began to labour at the overthrow of the constitution. Thus the words ἐς τὴν Σάμον ἐλθόντες do not refer to οἱ δυνατοὶ τῶν πολιτῶν, but to the ἐκ τῆς Σάμον spoken of before, who are also intended by the pronoun αὐτοῖς, and thus τινὲς ἐκ τῆς Σάμον are the real subject of all three clauses. The conjunction τε, in the words αὐτοὶ τε αὐτοῖς, would then be answered by the τε in the following clause, ἔς τε τὴν Σάμον ἐλθόντες. But I have preferred the reading of the Vatican MS. B, which

Bekker has followed in his last edition, αὐτοὶ θ' ἑαυτοῖς οἱ δυνατοί, and I suppose that ἑαυτοῖς was intended to express what is afterwards again repeated in the words ἐς αὐτοὺς, those words being added again on account of the insertion of the parenthetical clause οἷπερ—μάλιστα.

9. ἐκοίνωσαν] “Imparted their de-
“sign.” See chap. 8, 1. ἐκοινώνησαν would signify, “were partakers together
“with the multitude,”—a meaning foreign to the purpose.

10. †καὶ† σφίσιν αὐτοῖς] Dobree proposes to read, καὶ σφίσιν αὐτοῖς. Göller and Poppo also approve of the insertion of the preposition ἐν, nor does the passage seem fairly intelligible without it.

14. †ἦ† ἄλλο τι σκοπεῖσθαι] Dobree proposes to read οὐδέ ἄλλο τι, and Poppo approves of the same reading. It would be the better Greek, but perhaps Thucydides wrote ἦ, confusing οὐδὲν μᾶλλον, with οὐκ ἐδόκει ὀλιγαρχίας μᾶλλον ἢ δημοκρατίας δεῖσθαι.

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σκοπεῖσθαι ἢ ὅτῳ τρόπῳ, ἐκ τοῦ παρόντος κόσμου τὴν πόλιν μεταστήσας, ὑπὸ τῶν ἐταίρων παρακληθεὶς κάτεισι, σφίσι δὲ περιοπτεόν εἶναι τοῦτο μάλιστα, ὅπως μὴ στασιάσωσι [τῷ] βασιλεῖ τε οὐκ εὖπορον εἶναι καὶ Πελοποννησίων ἤδη ὁμοίως ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ ὄντων, καὶ πόλεις ἐχόντων ἐν τῇ αὐτοῦ ἀρχῇ οὐ τὰς ἐλαχίστας, Ἀθηναίοις προσθέμενον, οἷς οὐ πιστεύει, πράγματα ἔχειν, ἐξὸν Πελοποννησίου, ὑφ' ὧν κακὸν οὐδὲν [πῶ] πέπονθε, φίλους ποιήσασθαι. τὰς τε 4 ξυμμαχίδας πόλεις, αἷς ὑπεσχῆσθαι δὴ σφᾶς ὀλιγαρχίαν, 10 ὅτι δὴ καὶ αὐτοὶ οὐ δημοκρατήσονται, εὖ εἰδέναι ἔφη ὅτι οὐδὲν μᾶλλον σφίσιν οὔθ' αἱ ἀφεστηκυῖαι προσχωρήσονται οὔθ' αἱ ὑπάρχουσαι βεβαιότεραι ἔσονται· οὐ γὰρ βουλήσθαι αὐτοὺς μετ' ὀλιγαρχίας ἢ δημοκρατίας δουλεύειν μᾶλλον, ἢ μεθ' ὁποτέρου ἂν τύχωσι τούτων ἐλευθέρους εἶναι. 15 τοὺς τε καλοὺς καγαθοὺς ὀνομαζομένους οὐκ ἐλάσσω αὐτοὺς 5 νομίζειν σφίσι πράγματα παρέξειν τοῦ δήμου, ποριστὰς ὄντας καὶ ἐσηγητὰς τῶν κακῶν τῷ δήμῳ, ἐξ ὧν τὰ πλείω αὐτοὺς ὠφελείσθαι· καὶ τὸ μὲν ἐπ' ἐκείνοις εἶναι, καὶ ἄκριτοι

2. ἐτέρων A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.T.V.

οὐ περιοπτεόν B. διαστήσωσι g.

4. τῷ βασιλεῖ τε f. Goell. Bekk. (τῷ uncis inclusit Bekk.) τῷ τε βασιλεῖ B. Poppo. τῷ βασιλεῖ καὶ L.O.P.g. τῷ βασιλεῖ δὲ N.V. vulgo τῷ βασιλεῖ. εἶναι καὶ A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.d.e.f.g.i.k.m.

Παack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri εἶναι λέγων καί. 6. αὐτοῦ] om. c.d. οὐ τὰς ἐλαχίστας B. Bekk. Goell. ceteri οὐκ ἐλαχίστας. 7. ἔχειν R.f. ἀφ' d.i.k.

8. οὐδὲν κακὸν G.L.O.Q.R.d.f.g.i.k.m. οὐδὲν κακὸν ἢ δεινὸν N.V. οὐθέν πῶ

κακὸν B. οὐδὲν [πῶ] κακὸν Poppo. κακὸν οὐδὲν πῶ Bekk. 2. πῶ] om. A.E.F.G.

12. βούλεσθαι L. 14. τούτων A.B.E.F.H.N.T.V.c. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo

τούτου. 15. τοὺς τε γὰρ καλοὺς d. τούτους γὰρ καλοὺς i. ἐλάττω B.

16. νομίζειν A.B.E.F.H.K.N.Q.T.V.e.f.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo νομίσειν.

τὰ πράγματα g. 18. ὠφελῆσθαι i. ἐκείνους A.E.F.H.N.T.V. ἄκριτον P.

3. περιοπτεόν] Περισκεπτεόν est glossa, quod, expulsa vera scriptura, in contextum venit. Περιοπτεόν habet etiam Thomas Magister in περιωρῷ. Duk.

5. ὁμοίως ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ ὄντων] “Being on an equality at sea.” For this use of the adverb as the predicate of a proposition, see Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 308. §. 604. Jelf, 375. 3.

15. τοὺς τε καλοὺς καγαθοὺς ὀνομαζομένους] Compare Aristot. Politic. IV. 8, 4. δοκοῦσιν ἔχειν οἱ εὖποροι ὧν ἕνεκεν οἱ ἀδικοῦντες ἀδικοῦσιν· ὅθεν καὶ καλοὺς

καγαθοὺς καὶ γνωρίμους τούτους προσαγορεύουσιν.

18. καὶ τὸ μὲν ἐπ' ἐκείνοις εἶναι] Vide ad IV. 28, 1. Duk. “As far as the ‘aristocracy were concerned,’ ‘if ‘there was nothing but the aristocracy ‘in the commonwealth.’ See Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 282. Jelf, 679. 2. I believe that the accusative is to be preferred to the dative, τὸ ἐπ' ἐκείνους εἶναι, as in IV. 28, 1. τὸ ἐπὶ σφᾶς εἶναι, and many of the best MSS. read ἐκείνους in this passage.

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ἀν καὶ βιαίτερον ἀποθνήσκειν, τὸν δὲ δῆμον σφῶν τε καταφυγὴν εἶναι καὶ ἐκείνων σωφρονιστήν. καὶ ταῦτα παρ' αὐτῶν τῶν ἔργων ἐπισταμένας τὰς πόλεις σαφῶς αὐτοὺς εἰδέναι, ὅτι οὕτω νομίζουσιν. οὐκ οὐκ ἐαυτῷ γε τῶν ἀπὸ Ἀλκιβιάδου καὶ ἐν τῷ παρόντι πρασσομένων ἀρέσκειν οὐδέν. XLIX. οἱ δὲ 5

The conspirators prepare to send some of their number to Athens, to carry into effect their proposed revolution.

ξυλλαγέστες τῶν ἐν τῇ † ξυνωμοσίᾳ, † ὥσπερ καὶ τὸ πρῶτον αὐτοῖς ἐδόκει, τὰ τε παρόντα ἐδέχοντο καὶ ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας πρέσβεις Πείσανδρον καὶ ἄλλους παρεσκευάζοντο πέμπειν, ὅπως περὶ τε τῆς τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου καθόδου πράσσοιεν καὶ 10 τῆς τοῦ ἐκεῖ δῆμου καταλύσεως, καὶ τὸν Τισσαφέρην φίλον τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ποιήσειαν. L. γνοὺς δὲ ὁ Φρύνιχος ὅτι ἔστοιτο περὶ τῆς τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου καθόδου λόγος καὶ ὅτι Ἀθηναῖοι ἐνδέχονται αὐτήν, δέισας πρὸς τὴν ἐναντίωσιν τῶν λεχθέντων ὑφ' αὐτοῦ, 15 μὴ ἦν κατέλθῃ ὥς κωλυτὴν ὄντα κακῶς δρᾶ, τρέπεται ἐπὶ τοιόνδε τι. πέμπει ὥς τὸν Ἀστυόχον τὸν Λακεδαιμονίων ναύαρχον, ἔτι τότε ὄντα περὶ τὴν Μίλητον, κρύφα ἐπιστείλας ὅτι Ἀλκιβιάδης

1. ἀν] om. Gregor. Cor. p. 74. ed. Schaefer. βεβαιοτέρων B.P. βιαιότεροι Gregorij codices plerique. ἀποθνήσκειν Greg. 2. αὐτῶν τῶν A.B.C.F. H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.d.f.g.i.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. αὐτῶν c. vulgo αὐτῶν γε τῶν. 3. αὐτοὺς] om. i. 4. νομίζουσιν οἰκεῖν C.T. sed ille ultimam τοῦ οἰκεῖν syllabam ex emendatione. οἰκοῖν A.E.F.K. γε] om. C. G.K.c.e. 5. πραττομένων B. 6. ξυλλαγέστες d. ξυνωμοσίᾳ] Hoc Bekkero, Dobræo, aliisque probatum recepi. Libri ξυμμαχία. 7. τὸ πρῶτον f. τε] om. C. 8. πίσσανδρον K. 10. πράττειν B. 12. ὅ] om. C.K.e. 13. τῆς ἀλκιβιάδου καθόδου O. τῆς καθόδου τοῦ ἀλκιβιάδου f. 14. ὅτι αἱ ἀθηναῖοι Q. ἀθηναῖοι] ἀθηναίων E.F. 15. λεχθέντων ὑφ' αὐτοῦ A.E.F.G. ὑφ' αὐτοῦ λεχθέντων B. Bekk. 2. ὑπ' αὐτοῦ N.R. sed γρ. ὑφ' αὐτοῦ V. 16. ἦν] ἡ ἂν B. καταβέβη i. 17. τοιόνδε E.m. 18. τὸν λακεδαιμονίων B.L.O. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τῶν λακεδαιμονίων. τότε] om. N. 19. ὄντα] om. c. post τότε ponit B. ὄντα τότε Bekk. 2.

6. † ξυνωμοσίᾳ†] This is clearly the true reading, which Haack, Göller, Krüger, Bekker, and Dobree, have agreed in preferring. Compare 48, 1. ξυνίστασαν τῶν ἀνθρώπων τοὺς ἐπιτηδείους ἐς ξυνωμοσίαν.

12. ὅτι ἔστοιτο—ὅτι ἐνδέχονται] As the indicative and optative-subjunctive are used in this oratio obliqua with equal correctness, and with entire sameness

of meaning, we need not be surprised at finding the construction varied from one to the other. See Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 507. 3. and Poppo, Prolegom. I. p. 137. Jelf, 802. 5. γ.

19. κρύφα ἐπιστείλας—σαφῶς ἐγγράψας] No opposition is intended, I think, between κρύφα and σαφῶς, but the first is said with reference to the Athenians, the second with reference

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αὐτῶν τὰ πράγματα φθείρει Τισσαφέρην Ἀθηναίοις φίλον
 ποιῶν, καὶ τᾶλλα σαφῶς ἐγγράψας· συγγνώμην δὲ εἶναι
 ἑαυτῷ περὶ ἀνδρὸς πολεμίου καὶ μετὰ τοῦ τῆς πόλεως ἀξυμ-
 φόρου κακόν τι βουλεύειν. ὁ δὲ Ἀστύοχος τὸν μὲν Ἀλκι- 3
 5 βιάδην, ἄλλως τε καὶ οὐκέτι ὁμοίως ἐς χεῖρας ἰόντα, οὐδὲ
 διανοεῖτο τιμωρεῖσθαι, ἀνελθὼν δὲ παρ' αὐτὸν ἐς Μαγνησίαν
 καὶ παρὰ Τισσαφέρην ἅμα λέγει τε αὐτοῖς τὰ ἐπισταλέντα
 ἐκ τῆς Σάμου, καὶ γίνεταί αὐτοῖς μηνυτῆς, προσέθηκε τε, ὥς
 ἐλέγετο, ἐπὶ ἰδίοις κέρδεσι Τισσαφέρνει ἑαυτὸν, καὶ περὶ
 10 τούτων καὶ περὶ τῶν ἄλλων· διόπερ καὶ περὶ τῆς μισθοφορᾶς
 οὐκ ἐντελοῦς οὔσης μαλακωτέρως ἀνθήπτετο. ὁ δὲ Ἀλκι- 4
 βιάδης εὐθὺς πέμπει κατὰ Φρυνίχου γράμματα ἐς τὴν Σάμον
 πρὸς τοὺς ἐν τέλει ὄντας, οἳ αἰδρακε, καὶ ἀξιῶν αὐτὸν ἀπο-
 θνήσκειν. θορυβούμενος δὲ ὁ Φρύνιχος, καὶ πάνν ἐν τῷ 5
 15 μεγίστῳ κινδύνῳ ὦν διὰ τὸ μήνυμα, ἀποστέλλει αὐτῷ πρὸς
 τὸν Ἀστύοχον, τά τε πρότερα μεμφόμενος ὅτι οὐ καλῶς
 ἐκρύφθη, καὶ νῦν ὅτι ὅλον τὸ στράτευμα τὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων

1. τισσαφέρην C.E.F.G.H.g.k.m. 2. τᾶλλα πάντα σαφῶς B. συγγνώμην
 C.V.e.g. 3. αὐτῷ B.K. τοῦ] om. C.Q.c.e.f. ξυμφόρου i. 5. οὐδὲ]
 οὐ i. 6. ἀνελθὼν A.E.F.H.L.N.O.T.V. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἀπελθών.
 αὐτῶν F.T. 7. λέγει] ἀγγέλλει L.O.P.R.f.g.k. ἀπαγγέλλει d.i. 8. αὐτοῖς]
 Non valde grata est repetitio τοῦ αὐτοῖς. Si per MSS. liceret, mallem αὐτός. DUK.
 αὐτός E. Valla. 9. τοῖς ἰδίοις R. 10. τούτων A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.T.V.
 b.e.f.i.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. τοῦτο g. vulgo τούτου. κοινοῦσθαι post ἄλλων B.
 Bekk. et uncis notatum Poppo. et Goell. ed. 2. περὶ] om. B.V. 12. εὐθὺς
 πέμπει A.B.E.F.H.N.Q.T.V.f. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. πέμπει c. vulgo πέμπει εὐθὺς.
 13. ἐν τελεῇ E.F. 15. ἀποστέλλει c. 16. κακῶς c. 17. ὅτι] om. B.
 στράτευμα τῶν L.O.f.

to Astyochus. The whole fact of Phrynichus' communicating with the enemy's commander was to be a *secret* to the Athenians; the particulars of Alcibiades' conduct were to be stated *clearly* to Astyochus.

5. οὐκέτι—ἰόντα] The Scholiast interprets this to mean, ἐς δεξιῶσιν φιλικήν. But is not the sense rather, "no longer coming within his reach as "before," i. e. being now out of his power?

8. προσέθηκε—Τισσαφέρνει ἑαυτὸν] Bekker adds κοινοῦσθαι, on the authority of the MS. B. The addition is, I

think, most unlucky. The middle form κοινοῦσθαι is nowhere used by Thucydides to express "imparting information;" it is always κοινῶν in the active: and again Thucydides is not speaking here of information in particular, as appears from the next clause; but of a general leaning to the interests of Tissaphernes. Προστίθεναι ἑαυτὸν is equivalent to προστίθεσθαι, "accedere ad partes," "favere alicui, et voluntati ejus obsequi." So Herodot. II. 160, 5. οὐδεμίαν εἶναι μηχανὴν ὅπως οὐ τῷ ἀστὶ ἀγωνιζομένῳ προσθήσονται ἀδικέοντες τὸν ξείνον.

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έτοιμος εἶη, τὸ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ, παρασχεῖν αὐτοῖς διαφθεῖραι, γράψας καθ' ἕκαστα, ἀτειχίστου οὕσης Σάμου, ᾧ ἂν τρόπῳ αὐτὰ πράξειε, καὶ ὅτι ἀνεπίφθονόν οἱ ἤδη εἶη, περὶ τῆς ψυχῆς δι' ἐκείνους κινδυνεύοντι, καὶ τοῦτο καὶ ἄλλο πᾶν δρᾶσαι μᾶλλον ἢ ὑπὸ τῶν ἐχθίστων αὐτὸν διαφθαρήναι· ὁ δὲ 5 Ἀστύοχος μνηύει καὶ ταῦτα τῷ Ἀλκιβιάδῃ. LI. καὶ ὡς προήσθετο αὐτὸν ὁ Φρύνιχος ἀδικούντα καὶ ὅσον οὐ παροῦσαν ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου περὶ τούτων ἐπιστολὴν, αὐτὸς προφθάσας τῷ στρατεύματι ἐξάγγελος γίγνεται ὡς οἱ πολέμοι μέλλουσιν, ἀτει- 10 χίστου οὕσης τῆς Σάμου καὶ ἅμα τῶν νεῶν οὐ πασῶν ἔνδον ὁρμουσῶν, ἐπιθήσεσθαι τῷ στρατοπέδῳ, καὶ ταῦτα σαφῶς πεπυσμένος εἶη, καὶ χρῆναι τειχίζειν τε Σάμον ὡς τάχιστα καὶ τᾶλλα ἐν φυλακῇ ἔχειν· ἐστρατήγει δὲ καὶ κύριος ἦν 2 αὐτὸς πράσσων ταῦτα. καὶ οἱ μὲν τὸν τειχισμόν τε παρε- 15 σκευάζοντο, καὶ ἐκ τοῦ τοιούτου, καὶ ὡς μέλλουσα, Σάμος θᾶσσον ἐτειχίσθη· αἱ δὲ παρὰ τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου ἐπιστολαὶ οὐ πολὺ ὕστερον ἦκον, ὅτι προδίδοταί τε τὸ στράτευμα ὑπὸ

1. ἔτοιμον d.i. τῷ ἐν d. 2. οὕσης τῆς σάμου Q.R.c.f. 3. εἶη οἱ ἤδη c. εἶη om. T. ψυχικῆς R. 4. ἐκείνον c.d. κινδυνεύοντα d.i. πᾶν δρᾶσαι B.F.H.f. Bekk. Poppo. Goell. 5. αὐτὸν] αὐτῶν H.T. αὐτὰ f. om. K. 9. φθάσας d.i. 10. ἄγγελος L.c.d.e. ὡς] καὶ i. 11. καὶ ἅμα] om. A.F.H.N.V. ἅμα καὶ L. 13. πεπυσμένος B.N.Q.V. 14. τειχίζειν σάμον τε N.V. 15. πρᾶττων B. 16. καὶ ὡς Haack. Poppo. Goell. Dobraus. Bekk. 17. θᾶσσον] om. e. παρ' ἀλκιβιάδου K. 18. προδίδοταί B.F.H.N.T.V.d.i. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. παραδίδοταί c. vulgo παραδίδοταί. 19. τε] om. A.F.H.N.T.d.

10. ἐξάγγελος] Ammon. ἄγγελος. ἦσαν γάρ τινες τῷ Νικίᾳ διάγγελοι, pro ἐξάγγελοι. Hesych. ἐξάγγελος, ὁ τὰ ἔσω γεγονότα τοῖς ἔσω ἀγγέλλων. Apud Sophoclem Trachin. valet index. Apud Demosth. ἐξαγγέλλειν τὰ ἀπόρρητα, Philip. I. WASS.

14. κύριος ἦν—πράσσων] Göller well compares V. 34, 2. μήτε πριαμένους τι κυρίους εἶναι. So needless is Dobree's proposed alteration πρᾶσσειν.

16. καὶ ὡς μέλλουσα] "As under any circumstances it was going to be fortified." The expression is elliptical, καὶ ἐκ τοῦ τοιούτου, καὶ τοῦ τοιούτου μὴ

γενομένου καὶ ὡς μέλλουσα τειχίζεσθαι. "It was fortified, both owing to this circumstance, and because, supposing this circumstance not to have happened, even then, (or, even thus,) it was going to be fortified." And wherever the expression καὶ ὡς occurs, it always retains its proper meaning "even thus," whether the word "thus" refers to a state of things actually expressed, or, as in the present instance, to one arising from the implied denial of a circumstance or condition previously mentioned. Compare I. 44, 2. III. 33, 2. VII. 81, 4. VIII. 56, 3.

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Φρυνίχου καὶ οἱ πολέμοιοι μέλλουσιν ἐπιθήσεσθαι. δόξας δὲ ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης οὐ πιστὸς εἶναι, ἀλλὰ τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων προειδὼς τῷ Φρυνίχῳ ὡς ξυνειδότι κατ' ἔχθραν ἀνατιθέναι, οὐδὲν ἔβλαψεν αὐτὸν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ξυνεμαρτύρησε μᾶλλον 5 ταῦτα ἔσαγγείλας.

LII. Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο Ἀλκιβιάδης μὲν Τισσαφέρην παρεσκεύαζε καὶ ἀνέπειθεν ὅπως φίλος ἔσται τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις,

IONIA.

Alcibiades labours to win over Tissaphernes to the interest of Athens.

δεδιότα μὲν τοὺς Πελοποννησίους, ὅτι πλείοσι

ναυσὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων παρήσαν, βουλόμενον δὲ

ὁμῶς, εἰ δύναιτό πως, πεισθῆναι, ἄλλως τε καὶ

ἐπειδὴ τὴν ἐν τῇ Κνίδῳ διαφορὰν περὶ τῶν

Θηραμένους σπονδῶν ἦσθετο τῶν Πελοποννησίων, (ἥδη γὰρ κατὰ τοῦτον τὸν καιρὸν ἐν τῇ Ῥόδῳ ὄντων αὐτῶν ἐγεγένητο,)

2. δ] om. L.O.k. εἶναι] om. i. ὑπὸ d. 4. οὐθὲν B. καὶ] om. g.

5. ταῦτα Heilm. Poppo. Goell. ἔσαγγείλας B. Goell. Bekk. ἀπαγγείλας A.E.

F.H.N.R.T.V. Poppo. vulgo ἔξαγγείλας. 6. ὁ ἀλκιβιάδης g. μὲν] om. i.

8. δεδιότα E.F. 9. παρήσαν τῶν ἀθηναίων N. 10. δύναιθ' ὅπως A.

πιστευθῆναι G.K.L.O.P.R.T.c.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. καὶ] om. L. 11. τῇ] om. e.

12. θηραμένους Bekk. 13. ὄντων] om. f. αὐτῷ A.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.T.g.k.m.

5. ἔσαγγείλας] I think that this reading is to be preferred to ἔξαγγείλας, although the distinction between them is very faint, perhaps imaginary. It seems to me that the simple notion required here is that of "telling," or "informing of," which is well expressed by ἔσαγγέλλω, as in I. 116, 3. 131, 1. III. 3, 3. Ἐξαγγέλλειν is either used in the sense of "divulging a secret," or of "carrying a report from a place of what was going on there," as in IV. 27, 3. Xenoph. Hellen. I. 1, 8.

9. βουλόμενον—πεισθῆναι] "Disposed 'to be convinced, if he could,' that is, wishing to favour the Athenians, if Alcibiades could make out to his satisfaction that he could do so without danger from the resentment of the Peloponnesians.

12. ἥδη γὰρ—ἐγεγένητο] "For by this 'time, as the Peloponnesians were 'actually at Rhodes, the quarrel had 'taken place.' That is to say, the quarrel had taken place at Cnidus; (ch. 43, 2—4.) and from Cnidus the

Peloponnesians had moved to Rhodes; (ch. 44, 1.) therefore as the Peloponnesians were arrived at Rhodes when Alcibiades made his application to Tissaphernes, it was perfectly possible for Tissaphernes to be influenced in his reception of the proposals by his feelings of resentment towards the Peloponnesians, as that having occurred while they were at Cnidus, must have been prior to his interview with Alcibiades. The object of Thucydides' remark as to the time was to prevent his reader from supposing that the story of Alcibiades' intrigues had not yet been brought down to the point where the narrative of the operations of the war had been suspended; i.e. the arrival of the Peloponnesians at Rhodes; as from that point he had gone back to give the whole story of Alcibiades' change of party, (ch. 45. init. ἔτι πρότερον, πρὶν εἰς τὴν Ῥόδον αὐτοὺς ἀναστῆναι,) and it might not be clear that the thread of the narrative was as yet joined again.

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ἐν ᾗ τὸν τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου λόγον πρότερον εἰρημένον, περὶ τοῦ ἐλευθεροῦν τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους τὰς ἀπάσας πόλεις, ἐπηλήθευσεν ὁ Λίχας, οὐ φάσκων ἀνεκτὸν εἶναι ξυγκείσθαι κρατεῖν βασιλέα τῶν πόλεων, ὧν ποτὲ καὶ πρότερον ἢ αὐτὸς ἢ οἱ πατέρες ἦρχον. καὶ ὁ μὲν Ἀλκιβιάδης, ἅτε περὶ μεγά- 5 λων ἀγωνιζόμενος, προθύμως τὸν Τισσαφέρην θεραπεύων προσέκειτο· LIII. οἱ δὲ μετὰ τοῦ Πεισάνδρου πρέσβεις τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀποσταλέντες ἐκ τῆς Σάμου, ἀφικόμενοι ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας, λόγους ἐποιοῦντο ἐν τῷ δήμῳ κεφαλαιοῦντες ἐκ πολλῶν, μάλιστα 10 δὲ ὡς ἐξείη αὐτοῖς, Ἀλκιβιάδην καταγαγοῦσι καὶ μὴ τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον δημοκρατουμένοις, βασιλέα τε ξύμμαχον ἔχειν καὶ Πελοποννη- σίων περιγενέσθαι. ἀντιλεγόντων δὲ πολλῶν καὶ ἄλλων περὶ τῆς δημοκρατίας, καὶ τῶν 15 Ἀλκιβιάδου ἅμα ἐχθρῶν διαβοώντων ὡς δεινὸν εἶη εἰ τοὺς νόμους βιασάμενος κάτεισι, καὶ Εὐμολπιδῶν καὶ Κηρύκων

ATHENS.

The oligarchical conspirators arrive at Athens.

(See ch. 49.)

They propose a change in the government, and the recall of Alcibiades, as the only means of obtaining the assistance of the king.

1. ἡ A.B.C.E.H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τῇ. τὸν] om. d.i. 2. τοὺς recepi ex A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.Q.T.V.f.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. om. G. ἀπάσας τὰς A.E.F.H.N.Q.R.T.V. Poppo. 3. ἀπηλεύθησεν g. ἐπελήθευσεν d. λιχίας e. εἶναι] εἶη A.E.F.N.V. 5. οἱ] om. K. ὁ μὲν A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.T.V.d.f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri μὲν δὲ ὁ. 6. τὸν τισσαφέρην E.F. τὸν τισσαφέρην A.B.H.T.V. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τῷ τισσαφέρναι. 7. μετὰ] om. Q. 9. καὶ ἀφικόμενοι A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.R.T.V.f.g. 11. τὸν ἀλκιβιάδην Gregor. Cor. p. 79. καταγαγοῦσι A.B.F.H.N.R.T.V.f. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. cum Gregorio. καταγάγουσι E.Q. vulgo κατάγουσι. 13. καὶ πελ. δὲ περιγενέσθαι Marcellus ap. Gregor. I. 1. 15. καὶ ἄλλων] om. C.c.e. 16. εἰ] om. H.T.

1. τὸν τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου λόγον] Cap. 45. et 46. De illis, ἐπηλήθευσεν ὁ Λίχας, recte sentit Stephanus (esse ἐπηλήθευσε quod paullo ante [c. 51, fin.] dixerat ξυμμετρίησεν). Similis est locus IV. 85. in princip. ubi vide Scholiasten. Duk.

7. προσέκειτο] Προσκέεισθαι hac significatione, non addito casu, etiam VII. 18, 1. et 78, 3. dicit Thucydides. Duk.

17. Εὐμολπιδῶν καὶ Κηρύκων] These were the families who enjoyed the hereditary right of ministering at the mysteries of Ceres. The Eumolpidæ were properly the priests, who were supposed to possess the full knowledge of all points of the religious ceremonial.

(Lysias, Andocid. p. 204. Reiske.) The ceryces, or heralds, were the actual slayers of the victims in the sacrifices; (Athenæus, XIV. 79.) but were not allowed to pronounce with authority on any matter of religion. (Andocides, de Mysteriis, p. 57. Reiske.) In every family of these sacred heralds, the father had his son solemnly enrolled in the sacred order, as soon as he had passed his boyhood; having first made oath that he was his true son, in order to prevent the intermixture of any strange blood. (Andocides de Mysteriis, p. 63.) Thus the ceryces at Athens must have resembled the sacred orders of the

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περὶ τῶν μυστικῶν, δι' ἅπερ ἔφυγε, μαρτυρομένων καὶ ἐπιθιαζόντων μὴ κατάγειν, ὁ Πείσανδρος παρελθὼν πρὸς πολλὴν ἀντιλογίαν καὶ σχετλιασμὸν ἡρώτα ἓνα ἕκαστον παράγων τῶν ἀντιλεγόντων, εἴ τινα ἐλπίδα ἔχει σωτηρίας 5 τῇ πόλει, Πελοποννησίων ναῦς τε οὐκ ἐλάσσους σφῶν ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ ἀντιπρώρους ἔχόντων καὶ πόλεις ξυμμαχίδας πλείους, βασιλέως τε αὐτοῖς καὶ Τισσαφέρνους χρήματα παρεχόντων, σφίσι τε οὐκέτι ὄντων, εἰ μή τις πείσει βασιλέα μεταστῆναι παρὰ σφᾶς. ὁπότε δὲ μὴ φαίησαν ἐρωτώμενοι, 3 10 ἐνταῦθα δὴ σαφῶς ἔλεγεν αὐτοῖς ὅτι “ τοῦτο τοίνυν οὐκ “ ἔστιν ἡμῖν γενέσθαι, εἰ μὴ πολιτεύσομέν τε σωφρονέ- “ στερον καὶ ἐς ὀλίγους μᾶλλον τὰς ἀρχὰς ποιήσομεν, ἵνα “ πιστεύῃ ἡμῖν βασιλεὺς, (καὶ μὴ περὶ πολιτείας τὸ πλεόν “ βουλευώμεν ἐν τῷ παρόντι ἢ περὶ σωτηρίας, ὕστερον

1. περὶ τῶν μυστικῶν] om. K. ἔφευγε f. μαρτυρομένων A.C.E.F.H.N.T.V. c.d.e.f.g.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo μαρτυρουμένων. ἐπιθιαζόντων F.T. 3. ἕκαστον αὐτῶν παράγων A.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.f.g.i.k.m. παράγει L.O. 4. τῶν] om. K. εἴ B. Goell. Bekk. ἢν L.O.R.g. ἢν E.F. ἢν G. A. et vulgo ἢν. ἔχει A.B.C.E.F.H.K.Q.T.V.i. N correct. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἔχῃ G. vulgo ἔχη. 5. ἐλάττους—θαλάττη B. 7. πλείους τε βασιλέως A.F.H.T. 8. τι πείσει T. πείσῃ A.E.F.H.K.N.V.c. 9. μεταναστῆναι R. δὲ] δὴ A.B.C.E.F. H.K.T. om. g. 10. ἤδη B. ἔλεγεν A.B.E.H.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.f.g.i.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐλέγετο. οὐκ ἔστιν] om. K. 11. ἡμῖν N.V.e. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἡμῖν. πολιτεύσομεν E.F.H.O.T.V. πολιτεύσασμεν L. 12. ἐπ' e. ὀλίγον i. τὰς ἀ. π.] om. c.e. ποιήσομεν N.Q.V. ποιήσομεν Bekk. Goell. Dobræus. vulgo ποιήσασμεν. 13. πιστεύσῃ ὁ βασιλεὺς Q. μὴ] μὴν A.B.E.F.H.T. et corr. G. πλείον A.B.E.F.H.N.T.V.f. Poppo. 14. βουλευώσομεν B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἐβουλευσάμεν A.F.H.f. et corr. E.G. ἐβουλευ- σομεν pr. E. βουλευόμεν T. πιστεύομεν L.O.P.g.k. βουλευώσομεν Dobræus. vulgo βουλευώμεν. καὶ μὴ τὸ περὶ σωτηρίας T.

ceryces and magiri (μάγειροι, “cooks”) at Sparta, which were also strictly hereditary. Herodot. VI. 60.

1. μαρτυρομένων] Quia addit ἐπιθιαζόντων, dubito, an præferendum sit, quod habent Codd. Reg. et Cass. μαρτυρομένων, ut sæpe apud Aristophanem et alios μαρτύρομαι, et μαρτύρομαι θεούς. Thucydides, VI. 80, 3. δεόμεθα δὲ καὶ μαρτυρόμεθα ἅμα. Testari, et deos hominesque testari dicunt Latini. DUK.

4. εἴ τινα ἐλπίδα ἔχει] This reading, as Poppo well observes, corresponds best with the answer, ὁπότε μὴ φαίησαν. Had it been ἢν τινα, the answer would have been rather “none” than “no.”

14. βουλευώσομεν] Dobree proposes to read βουλευώσομεν, making the clause καὶ μὴ περὶ, down to ἀρέσκη, a parenthesis, and connecting κατάξομεν with ποιήσομεν. This would be very good sense, and such a parenthesis might be paralleled from IV. 18, 4, where the clause, καὶ ταῖς ξυμφοραῖς—προσφέρουσι comes in parenthetically in like manner in the midst of the main sentence. It makes indeed a fair sense to connect, with Bekker and Göller, εἰ μὴ πολιτεύσομεν καὶ—ποιήσομεν,—καὶ βουλευώσομεν μὴ περὶ πολιτείας τὸ πλεόν ἢ περὶ σωτηρίας, —Ἀλκιβιάδην τε κατάξομεν. Yet the distinct measures on which the safety

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“ γὰρ ἐξέσται ἡμῖν καὶ μεταθέσθαι, ἣν μὴ τι ἀρέσκη), Ἄλ-
 “ κιβιάδην τε κατάξομεν, ὃς μόνος τῶν νῦν οἷός τε τοῦτο
 “ κατεργάσασθαι.” LIV. ὁ δὲ δῆμος τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἀκούων

The people resolve that
 ten of the conspirators
 shall be sent to Tissa-
 phernes, to conclude
 every thing at their
 discretion with him.
 Phrynichus is deprived
 of his command. The
 oligarchical clubs in
 Athens (see III. 82.)
 are engaged to co-
 operate with the con-
 spirators in their usual
 way, by violence and
 assassination.

χαλεπῶς ἔφερε τὸ περὶ τῆς ὀλιγαρχίας· σαφῶς
 δὲ διδασκόμενος ὑπὸ τοῦ Πεισάνδρου μὴ εἶναι 5
 ἄλλην σωτηρίαν, δέισας, καὶ ἅμα ἐλπίζων ὡς
 καὶ μεταβαλεῖται, ἐνέδωκε. καὶ ἐψηφίσαντο
 πλεύσαντα τὸν Πείσανδρον καὶ δέκα ἄνδρας
 μετ’ αὐτοῦ πράσσειν, ὅπῃ ἂν αὐτοῖς δοκοίῃ
 ἄριστα ἔξειν, τὰ τε πρὸς τὸν Τισσαφέρην 10
 καὶ τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην. ἅμα τε διαβαλόντος καὶ
 Φρύνιχον τοῦ Πεισάνδρου, παρέλυσεν ὁ δῆμος
 τῆς ἀρχῆς καὶ τὸν ξυνάρχοντα Σκιρωνίδην,
 ἀντέπεμψαν δὲ στρατηγούς ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς Διομέδοντα καὶ
 Λέοντα. τὸν δὲ Φρύνιχον ὁ Πείσανδρος φάσκων Ἰασον 15
 προδοῦναι καὶ Ἀμόργην διέβαλεν, οὐ νομίζων ἐπιτήδειον

1. γὰρ] om. A.F.H. δὲ recens A. et N. suprascripto γὰρ. ἡ μεταπεριθέσθαι
 A.E.F.H.N. μετὰ περιθέσθαι V. ἀρέσκειν A.E.F. ἀρέσκει T. 2. τε] δὲ
 L.O. κατατάξομεν G. κατάξαιμεν L. κατάξομεν V. τε] om. K. 3. μὲν]
 om. C.L.O.K.Q.g. 4. ἐφέρετο περὶ A.E.F.H.K.N.T.V. 6. ἐπελπίζων A.B.
 E.F.H.N.Q.T.V. Bekk. [ἐπ]ελπίζων Porpo. ceteri ἐλπίζων. ὡς μεταβαλεῖται L.
 7. μεταβαλεῖν τε A.E.F. 9. πράττειν B. ὅποι Q.R. ἂν] om. C.K.e.
 δοκοίῃ] om. L. 10. τὸν] om. K. 11. τὸν] om. B. 12. ὁ δῆμος] accessit
 ex A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.d.f.g.i.k.m. Bekk. Porpo. Goell. 13. κυρωνί-
 δην F. κερωνίδην B.E. (F. teste Bekk.) R. 14. δέ] om. C.e. 15. ὁ] om. R.
 ἴασον] ἴσον Q. Ἰλασσον d. 16. διέβαλλεν A.

of Athens was said to depend were two: the change of the constitution and the recall of Alcibiades; and the words καὶ μὴ περὶ πολιτείας—ἀρέσκη are better taken as a sort of palliative, thrown in instantly to check the anger of the people at the mention of an oligarchy, than as expressing a thing to be done, as distinct from the two measures insisted on, and coupled rather strangely with them.

6. ἐλπίζων] Bekker reads ἐπελπίζων, in the sense of “building their hope on this.” And instances of such a meaning of the word are not uncommon in later writers; in Dion Cassius, and in the Septuagint version of the Old Testament, in addition to the examples quoted by Hemsterhuis from Pausanias, Lucian, &c. But the meaning of the

word acknowledged by Ammonius, ἐς ἐλπίδα ἄγειν, is that in which we have already seen it used by Thucydides, VIII. 1, 1. and he is not apt to vary the meanings of his words, especially of those which are of rare occurrence. I have therefore retained the old reading ἐλπίζων.

Ἐλπίζων, ὡς καὶ μεταβαλεῖται] Cass. ἐπελπίζων. Hoc non facile defendi potest, nisi quis putet, ἐπελπίζων, ὡς καὶ μεταβαλεῖται, idem esse, ac, ἐπελπίζων τῇ μεταβολῇ: quod ita dici posset, ut illud, quod ex Heliodoro ad Luciani Dialog. I. mortuavit. adnotavit Hemsterhusius: εὐμενεία τῇ παρὰ τῶν κριτῶν ἐπελπίζειν. Sed vix credo, hic ita posse accipi, et præfero consensum aliorum librorum. DUKER.

RHODES, CHIOS, &c. A. C. 412—1. Olymp. 92. 1.

εἶναι τοῖς πρὸς τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην πρᾶσσομένοις. καὶ ὁ μὲν 4
Πείσανδρος τὰς τε ξυνωμοσίας, αἵπερ ἐτύγχανον πρότερον
ἐν τῇ πόλει οὔσαι ἐπὶ δίκαις καὶ ἀρχαῖς, ἀπάσας ἐπελθὼν,
καὶ παρακελευσάμενος ὅπως ξυστραφέντες καὶ κοινῇ βουλευ-
5 σάμενοι καταλύσουσι τὸν δῆμον, καὶ τᾶλλα παρασκευάσας
ἐπὶ τοῖς παροῦσιν ὥστε μηκέτι διαμέλλεσθαι, αὐτὸς μετὰ
τῶν δέκα ἀνδρῶν τὸν πλοῦν ὡς τὸν Τισσαφέρνην ποιεῖται.

LV. Ὁ δὲ Λέων καὶ Διομέδων ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ χειμῶνι, ἀφι-
γμένοι ἤδη ἐπὶ τὰς τῶν Ἀθηναίων ναῦς, ἐπίπλουν τῇ Ῥόδῳ
10 RHODES, ἐποίησαντο. καὶ τὰς μὲν ναῦς καταλαμβά-
CHIOS, &c. νουσιν ἀνελκυσμένας τῶν Πελοποννησίων, ἐς
The Athenian fleet moves to Chalce, to watch the enemy at Rhodes. Successes of the Athenians at Chios. δὲ τὴν γῆν ἀπόβασίν τινα ποιησάμενοι, καὶ
τοὺς προσβοηθήσαντας Ῥοδίων νικήσαντες
μάχη, ἀπεχώρησαν ἐς τὴν Χάλκην, καὶ τὸν

2. ξυνωμοσίας E.F. 3. ἀπάσαις L.N.T.V.c. 5. καταλύσουσι C.E.F.G.H.K.N.V.
g.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. καταλύουσι L.O.P.T.i.k. vulgo καταλύσωσι.
6. διαμέλλεσθαι, μετὰ τῶν ψηφισθέντων ξυμπλεῖν αὐτῷ δέκα ἀνδρῶν N.V. δώδεκα K.
8. καὶ διομέδων A.B.E.F.L.N.Q.T.V.i.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri καὶ ὁ διομέδων.
ἀφιγμένων i. ἀφιγμένοι ἀρχηγοὶ V. ἐπελθόντες ἀρχηγοὶ N. sed γρ. ἀφιγμένοι.
12. τινα] τε f. 13. προσβοηθήσαντας A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.T.g.m. Haack. Poppo.
Goell. Bekk. πρὸς βοηθήσαντας Q. προσβοηθήσοντας d.i.k. βοηθήσοντας C.K.
vulgo βοηθήσαντας. 14. ἐχώρησαν f. χαλκὴν F. κῶ V.N. sed. γρ. χάλκην.

2. τὰς—ξυνωμοσίας, κ. τ. λ.] Of these clubs or unions, Thucydides had before spoken in terms of strong censure, III. 82, 11. οὐ γὰρ μετὰ τῶν κειμένων νόμων ὠφελείας αἱ τοιαῦται ξύνοδοι, ἀλλὰ παρὰ τοὺς καθεστῶτας πλεονεξία. These societies (ἐταιρίαι) were formed between persons of the same age, and especially of the richer classes, who had more leisure to pass their time in each other's company, (συνημερεῖν, or συνδιάγειν, ὅπερ ἡ ἐταιρική δοκεῖ ἔχειν. Aristot. Ethic. Nicom. VIII. 6. ad fin.) The tie thus formed was binding both in peace and war: the members of one of these brotherhoods fought by each other's side in battle; and we hear of Cimon's ἐταῖροι to the number of 100, fighting round his armour, and dying where they stood, in order to vindicate his and their loyalty to their country, which had been impeached on account of their political opinions. (Plutarch, Cimon, XVII.)

But in spite of this instance of heroic patriotism, the loyalty of the ἐταιρίαι to a democratical constitution was generally worse than questionable. The members were closely attached to one another, and imbibed a strong aristocratical antipathy to the commons; they were leagued to assist each other if they were brought before a court of justice, and to support each other with all their interest in any contest for political offices. And, like all political clubs or unions, whether aristocratical or popular, they were little scrupulous as to the means by which their objects were to be effected: assassination being frequently practised by them, as by the patricians at Rome in their early contests with the plebs, and by the nobility of Florence in the middle ages. Dionysius speaks of such associations as having existed at Rome no less than at Athens: it was an aristocratical ἐταιρία, according to him, whose members aided

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πόλεμον ἐντεῦθεν μᾶλλον ἢ ἐκ τῆς Κῷ ἐποιοῦντο· εὐφυλα-
κτότερα γὰρ αὐτοῖς ἐγίγνετο, εἴ ποί ἀπαίροι τὸ τῶν Πελοπον-
νησίων ναυτικόν. ἦλθε δὲ ἐς τὴν Ῥόδον καὶ Ξενοφαντίδας
Λάκων παρὰ Πεδαρίτου ἐκ Χίου, λέγων ὅτι τὸ τεῖχος τῶν
Ἀθηναίων ἤδη ἐπιτετέλεσται, καὶ εἰ μὴ βοηθήσουσι πάσαις
ταῖς ναυσὶν, ἀπολείται τὰ ἐν Χίῳ πράγματα. οἱ δὲ διανο-
οῦντο βοηθήσειν. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ ὁ Πεδάριτος αὐτὸς τε καὶ τὸ
περὶ αὐτὸν ἐπικουρικὸν ἔχων καὶ τοὺς Χίους, πανστρατιᾷ
προσβαλὼν τῶν Ἀθηναίων τῷ περὶ τὰς ναῦς ἐρύματι, αἰρεῖ
τέ τι αὐτοῦ καὶ νεῶν τινῶν ἀνειλκυσμένων ἐκράτησεν· ἐπεκ-
βοηθησάντων δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ τρεψαμένων τοὺς Χίους
πρώτους, νικᾶται καὶ τὸ ἄλλο τὸ περὶ τὸν Πεδάριτον, καὶ
αὐτὸς ἀποθνήσκει, καὶ τῶν Χίων πολλοὶ, καὶ ὅπλα ἐλήφθη
πολλά.

LVI. Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα οἱ μὲν Χῖοι ἐκ τε γῆς καὶ θαλάσσης
ἔτι μᾶλλον ἢ πρότερον ἐπολιορκοῦντο, καὶ ὁ λιμὸς αὐτόθι ἦν

1. ἢ ἐκ Palmerius Ex. p. 57. Haack. Porpo. Bekk. 2. vulgo μᾶλλον ἐκ.
εὐφυλακτότερα E.F.K.L.N.O.g.m. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. εὐφυλακτότερον d.i.
εὐφυλακτότερα T. vulgo εὐφυλακτότερα. 2. εἶπον A.B.E.F.H.T. ἀπαίροι
A.B.F.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.d.f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ἀπάρη e.
ἀπῆροι H. vulgo ἀπάρη. 3. δὲ καὶ ἐς d. 5. μὴ] μὴ τάχιστα N.V. βοηθήσουσι c.e.
7. δὲ ante ὁ πεδάριτος om. f. αὐτὸς τε A.B.F.H.L.O.P.T.d.e.f.i.k.m. Haack.
Porpo. Goell. Bekk. αὐτὸς τε ἐξελθὼν N.V. vulgo τε. 8. αὐτὸν K.L.N.O.R.V.
Goell. sine spiritu F.H. vulgo et Bekk. αὐτὸν. 9. αἰρεῖ τέ τι A.B.F.H.K.L.
N.O.Q.V.d.f.g.i. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. αἰρεῖτέ τι E. vulgo αἰρεῖται τι.
12. πρώτους] om. A.F.H.N.T.V. πεδάριτον ἐπικουρικὸν καὶ N.V. 13. πολλά
ἐλήφθη B. ἐλήφθησαν πολλά Q. 15. ἐκ τε γῆς καὶ θαλάσσης οἱ χῖοι ἔτι A.E.F.
H.N.V. et, servato μὲν, Q.f. θαλάττης B.

L. Tarquinius in his usurpation of the throne; (Antiqq. Rom. IV. 30.) and similar societies were the main support of the tyranny of the decemvirs. (XI. 3.) And it was probably to check such associations that C. Mænius was appointed dictator in the year of Rome 440, (434, Niebuhr,) although the story of his dictatorship belongs to a period whose exact features we can hardly do more than conjecture. (Livy, IX. 26.)

1. μᾶλλον τῇ ἐκ τῆς Κῷ] From ch. 60. 3, it appears that the Athenians had taken up their station at Chalce; and from ch. 44. 3, it appears that they had before three stations, Chalce, Cos, and

Samos. The present passage indicates a change in their position; but whether it be meant to say that they left Samos and made Chalce and Cos their quarters; or that they not only left Samos, but even Cos to a considerable degree, confining themselves principally to Chalce, it is not possible now to decide. I have followed the reading which gives the latter sense; if the common reading be kept, ἐκ τῆς Κῷ qualifies ἐντεῦθεν, and shews that the Athenians did not confine themselves strictly to Chalce, but remained some at Chalce and some at Cos, having only abandoned their more remote position at Samos.

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IONIA.

The Athenian deputies
come to Tissaphernes;
but he demands of
them such extravagant
concessions, that the
negociation is totally
broken off.

μέγας· οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Πείσανδρον Ἀθηναίων
πρέσβεις, ἀφικόμενοι ὡς τὸν Τισσαφέρνην,
λόγους ποιοῦνται περὶ τῆς ὁμολογίας. Ἀλκι-²
βιάδης δέ (οὐ γὰρ αὐτῷ πάνυ τὰ ἀπὸ Τισσα-
φέρνους βέβαια ἦν, φοβουμένου τοὺς Πελοπον-
νησίους μᾶλλον, καὶ ἔτι βουλομένου, καθάπερ καὶ ὑπ' ἐκείνου
ἐδιδάσκετο, τρίβειν ἀμφοτέρους) τρέπεται ἐπὶ τοιούδε εἶδος,
ὥστε τὸν Τισσαφέρνην ὡς μέγιστα αἰτοῦντα παρὰ τῶν
Ἀθηναίων μὴ ξυμβῆναι. δοκεῖ δέ μοι καὶ ὁ Τισσαφέρνης τὸ ³
αὐτὸ βουλευθῆναι, αὐτὸς μὲν διὰ τὸ δέος, ὁ δὲ Ἀλκιβιάδης,
ἐπειδὴ ἑώρα ἐκείνου καὶ ὡς οὐ ξυμβασείοντα, δοκεῖν τοῖς
Ἀθηναίοις ἐβούλετο μὴ ἀδύνατος εἶναι πείσαι, ἀλλ' ὡς πε-
πεισμένῳ Τισσαφέρνει καὶ βουλομένῳ προσχωρῆσαι τοὺς
Ἀθηναίους μὴ ἱκανὰ διδόναι. ἦται γὰρ τοσαῦτα ὑπερβάλλον ⁴
¹⁵ ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης, λέγων αὐτὸς ὑπὲρ παρόντος Τισσαφέρνους,
ὥστε τὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, καίπερ ἐπὶ πολὺ ὅ τι αἰτοίῃ ξυγχω-
ροῦντων, ὅμως αἴτιον γενέσθαι· Ἰωνίαν τε γὰρ πᾶσαν ἡξίου
δίδοσθαι, καὶ αὖθις νήσους τε τὰς ἐπικειμένας καὶ ἄλλα, οἷς
οὐκ ἐναντιουμένων τῶν Ἀθηναίων, τέλος ἐν τῇ τρίτῃ ἤδη
²⁰ ξυνόδοι, δείσας μὴ πάνυ φωραθῇ ἀδύνατος ὦν, ναῦς ἡξίου
ἐᾶν βασιλέα ποιεῖσθαι καὶ παραπλεῖν τὴν ἑαυτοῦ γῆν, ὅπη

2. ὡς] ἐς Q. τὸν] om. g. 4. ὑπὸ Q. 5. φοβουμένου A.B.F.L.N.O.V.c.g.k.
Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri (et F. teste Bekk.) φοβουμένῳ. 6. ἔτι βου-
λομένου A.B.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.V.c.f.g.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἐπιβουλευ-
ομένου i. vulgo ἔτι βουλομένῳ. 9. ὁ accessit ex A.B.E.F.H.N.V.f.h. Poppo. Goell.
Bekk. 12. ἀθηναίων i. 13. τοῖς ἀθηναίοις C.K.L.O.P.b.d.e.g.i.k. 14. ἦται] εἶτε A.
ἦτε E. ἦτε F. 15. παρόντος τισσαφέρνους A.B.E.F.H.N.Q.V. Bekk. τοῦ παρόντος
τισσ. e. vulgo παρόντος τοῦ τισσ. 16. τὸ accessit ex B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
17. Dobr. ταῖτιον. 17. ἡξίου G.N.Q.V. cum Valla, Reiskio, et Dobræo. 18. γε
δόσθαι Q. τὰλλα A.B. τᾶλλα E.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.V.f.g.i.k.m. οἷς] om. Q.
21. βασιλέως f. ἑαυτοῦ A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.f.g.k. Parm. Goell. Dobræus.
Bekk. ceteri ἑαυτῶν. ὅπη A.B.E.F.H.T.c.f. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὅποι.

16. τὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων] The article here
before τῶν Ἀθηναίων is rightly inserted.
Some may compare Æschylus, Sept.
cont. Thebas, v. 4. εἰ μὲν γὰρ εὖ πρά-
ξαιμεν, αἰτία θεῶν. But the order of
the words requires a different construc-
tion in the two passages.

17. ἡξίου] That is, ἡξίου Ἀλκιβιάδης
τε καὶ Τισσαφέρνης.

21. τὴν ἑαυτοῦ γῆν] This seems a
strange restriction, but it may be pa-
ralleled by a clause in the truce con-
cluded in the ninth year of the war,
between Athens and Lacedæmon. See
Thucyd. IV. 118, 4. τῇ θαλάσῃ χρωμέ-
νους, ὅσα ἂν κατὰ τὴν ἑαυτῶν καὶ κατὰ τὴν
ξυμμαχίαν, Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμ-
μάχους πλεῖν μὴ μακρὰ νηϊ, ἄλλω δὲ κω-

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ἀν καὶ ὅσαις ἂν βούληται. ἐνταῦθα δὲ οὐκετι, ἀλλ' ἄπορα νομίσαντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου ἐξηπατήσθαι, δι' ὀργῆς ἀπελθόντες κομίζονται ἐς τὴν Σάμον.

LVII. Τισσαφέρνης δὲ εὐθὺς μετὰ ταῦτα, καὶ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ χειμῶνι, παρέρχεται ἐς τὴν Καῦνον, βουλόμενος τοὺς Πελο- 5
 ποννησίους πάλιν τε κομίσαι ἐς τὴν Μίλητον, καὶ ξυνθήκας ἔτι ἄλλας ποιησάμενος, ἃς ἂν δύνηται, τροφήν τε παρέχειν καὶ μὴ παντά-
 πασιν †ἐκπεπολεμῶσθαι, † δεδιὼς μὴ, ἣν ἀπο-
 ρῶσι πολλαῖς ναυσὶ τῆς τροφῆς, ἢ τοῖς Ἀθη- 10
 ναίοις ἀναγκασθέντες ναυμαχεῖν ἤσσηθῶσιν, ἢ κενωθείσιν

1. ὑπόσαις K. ἀλλ' τί B. τι ἀλλ' A.E.F.H.L.N.O.V.f.k. 4. καὶ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ χειμῶνι] om. d. αὐτῷ om. i. 7. ἔτι] om. i. ποιησόμενος A.B.E.F.H. N.T.V. 8. τε] τινα L.O. 9. ἐκπεπολεμῶσθαι B. Goell. Bekk. ἐκπολεμῶσθαι f. ἐκπεπολεμείσθαι K.k. ἐκπολεμῆσθαι O.Q. ἐκπολεμείσθαι L. vulgo ἐκπεπολεμῆσθαι. δεδειὼς F. δεδειῶς E. ἣν] om. A.B. 11. ἡτήθῶσιν B.d.

πῆρει πλοῖφ. The Athenians considered themselves as absolute masters of the Ægean, so that the ships of war of no other power might sail there without their permission. And so the Sicilian Greeks looked upon the Sicilian seas as their own, and would allow the Athenians to sail there with no more than one single ship of war, (VI. 52, 1.) But the Persians always claimed Asia as their own; (Herodot. I. 4, 5.) and as the sea upon any coast seems to belong to those who have the land; so Alcibiades proposed, (what bore a great show of equity,) that the Persians might coast along the Asiatic shore of the Ægean, without any restriction. The Athenians, however, while they were willing to abandon Ionia and the adjacent islands for the present, yet considered the sovereignty of the sea to be too precious to be relinquished for a moment. Whilst this was retained, Ionia might again be recovered; but if a Persian fleet were allowed to appear freely in the Ægean, not only would Ionia be lost for ever, but the Athenian dominion over their remaining allies would be endangered, as the prospect of naval assistance always at hand would be sure to encourage them to revolt. For the rest, this passage shews that the famous story of the treaty con-

cluded between Athens and Persia after Cimon's victories is not altogether without foundation, although it may probably have been much exaggerated.

1. ἐνταῦθα δὲ οὐκέτι, i. e. οὐκέτι ξυνεχώρησαν, the verb being repeated from what had been said above, ἐπὶ πολὺ ξυγχωροῦντων.

9. ἐκπεπολεμῆσθαι] Ἐκπολεμῶσαι hoc sensu apud Nostrum passim, [immo "sæpe" πολλάκις, quod et ipsum lapsu memoriæ dictum est; nam bis tantum apud Thucyd. legitur, VI. 77, 2. VIII. 57, 1. Altera forma ἐκπολεμῆν semel occurrit, VI. 91, 5.] et Demosthenem in Philipp. et per ἡ aliquando scribi, narrat Harpocrat. WASS.

†ἐκπεπολεμῶσθαι†] This is Bekker's correction, and probably he is right, although we have in VI. 91, 5. τὰ ἐνθάδε χρὴ ἅμα—ἐκπολεμῆν, and in Xenoph. Hellen. V. 4, 20. ἵν' ἐκπολεμήσειε τοὺς Ἀθηναίους. Yet ἐκπολεμοῦν is the more proper active form to signify "the exciting or involving another" in hostilities, and is generally used by other writers, and by Thucydides himself, VI. 77, 2.

ἣν ἀπορώσι πολλαῖς ναυσὶ τῆς τροφῆς] Idem genus loquendi est IV. 6, 1. τοῦ σίτου ἔτι χλωροῦ ὄντος, ἐσπάνιζον τροφῆς τοῖς πολλοῖς. Vide ad III. 98, 1. DUKER.

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τῶν νεῶν ἄνευ ἑαυτοῦ γένηται τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἂ βούλονται.
 ἔτι δὲ ἐφοβεῖτο μάλιστα μὴ τῆς τροφῆς ζητήσῃ πορθήσῃ
 τὴν ἡπειρον. πάντων οὖν τούτων λογισμῷ καὶ προνοίᾳ,²
 ὥσπερ ἐβούλετο ἐπανισοῦν τοὺς Ἑλληνας πρὸς ἀλλήλους,
 5 μεταπεμψάμενος οὖν τοὺς Πελοποννησίους, τροφήν τε αὐτοῖς
 δίδωσι καὶ σπονδὰς τρίτας τάσδε σπένδεται.

LVIII. “ΤΡΙΤΩι καὶ δεκάτῳ ἔτει Δαρείου βασιλεύοντος,
 “ἐφορεύοντος δὲ Ἀλεξιππίδα ἐν Λακεδαίμονι, ξυνθῆκαι ἐγέ-
 “νοντο ἐν Μαιάνδρου πεδίῳ Λακεδαιμονίων
 10 “καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων πρὸς Τισσαφέρην καὶ
 “Ἱεραμένην καὶ τοὺς Φαρνάκου παῖδας περὶ τῶν βασιλέως
 “πραγμάτων καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων. χώραν²
 “τὴν βασιλέως, ὅση τῆς Ἀσίας ἐστὶ, βασιλέως εἶναι καὶ
 “περὶ τῆς χώρας τῆς ἑαυτοῦ βουλευέτω βασιλεὺς ὅπως βού-
 15 “λεται. Λακεδαιμονίους δὲ καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους μὴ ἰέναι ἐπὶ³
 “χώραν τὴν βασιλέως ἐπὶ κακῷ μηδενὶ, μηδὲ βασιλέα ἐπὶ
 “τὴν Λακεδαιμονίων μηδὲ τῶν ξυμμάχων ἐπὶ κακῷ μηδενί.

2. τῆς] om. d.i. τῇ τῆς e. πορθήσῃ A.B.E.F.H.N.T.V.f. Poppo. Goell.
 ησῶ

Bekk. vulgo πορθῶσι. πορθῶσι G. 3. τοῦτο E.F.H. 4. πρὸς ἀλλήλους]
 om. C.K.c.e. 6. τρίτας τάσδε A.B.E.F.H.N.V. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
 τάσδε τρίτας G.L.O.f.g.i.k.m. vulgo τρεῖς τάσδε. 7. καὶ] om. e. ἔτει τῆς

δαρείου E.F.H. 8. ἀλεξιππιάδου B. (ἀλεξιππία B. teste Bekk.) ἀλεξιππί-
 δου R.V. 9. καὶ τῶν λακεδαιμονίων c. 11. ἱερομένην i. om. d. 12. καὶ τῶν
 λακεδαιμονίων B. 13. ἀσίας] αἰτίας f. 14. βουλευέτω] βασιλευέτω B.C.K.L.R.
 βούληται A. 15. εἶναι C.K.R.e. 16. τὴν] om. c. τὴν χώραν τοῦ βασιλέως
 Q.R.f. qui mox omittit illa ἐπὶ κακῷ—λακεδαιμονίων. 17. τῶν C. λακεδαι-
 μονίων χώραν μηδὲ B.E.F.H.L.O.P.V.g. μηδενὶ—κακῷ] om. L.f.

11. Ἱεραμένην καὶ τοὺς Φαρνάκου παῖ-
 δας] This seems to be the Hieramenes
 spoken of in Xenoph. Hellen. II. 1, 9,
 who had married a sister of Darius, and
 probably had some situation in Lower
 Asia at this time. His name was in-
 serted in the treaty on account of his
 relationship to the king. “The sons of
 “Pharnaces” are Pharnabazus and his
 brothers, some of whom, we must sup-
 pose, shared with Pharnabazus the go-
 vernment of the satrapy of Dascylium.
 Dr. Bloomfield thinks that a woman is
 meant, Hieramene, whom he supposes
 to have been the widow of Pharnaces,
 and to have held the satrapy for her

sons. This may have been the case, as
 in the instance of Artemisia, queen of
 Caria, (Herodot. VII. 99.) and Mania,
 who succeeded her husband in the sa-
 trapy of Æolis. (Xenoph. Hellen. III. 1,
 10.) Yet Pharnabazus had been spoken
 of before as if he were already in pos-
 session of his government; and indeed
 he must have been at this time not less
 than thirty years of age; for he was
 older than Agesilaus; (Xenoph. Hel-
 len. IV. 1, 32.) and Agesilaus died
 about 361 before Christ, being then
 turned of eighty. Consequently he
 must have been born as early as 441;
 and Pharnabazus, therefore, having

IONIA. A. C. 412—1. Olymp. 92. 1.

- 4 “ ἦν δέ τις Λακεδαιμονίων ἢ τῶν ξυμμάχων ἐπὶ κακῷ ἢ ἐπὶ
 “ τὴν βασιλέως χώραν, τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμ-
 “ μάχους κωλύειν· καὶ ἦν τις ἐκ τῆς βασιλέως ἢ ἐπὶ κακῷ
 “ ἐπὶ Λακεδαιμονίους ἢ τοὺς ξυμμάχους, βασιλεὺς κωλύετω.
 5 “ τροφὴν δὲ ταῖς ναυσὶ ταῖς νῦν παρούσαις Τισσαφέρνῃν
 “ παρέχειν κατὰ τὰ ξυγκείμενα, μέχρι ἂν αἱ νῆες αἱ βασι-
 “ λέως ἔλθωσι· Λακεδαιμονίους δὲ καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους, ἐπὶ
 “ αἱ βασιλέως νῆες ἀφίκωνται, τὰς ἑαυτῶν ναὺς ἦν βούλων-
 6 “ ται τρέφειν, ἐφ’ ἑαυτοῖς εἶναι. ἦν δὲ παρὰ Τισσαφέρνους
 “ λαμβάνειν ἐθέλωσι τὴν τροφὴν, Τισσαφέρνῃν παρέχειν, 10
 “ Λακεδαιμονίους δὲ καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους τελευτῶντος τοῦ
 “ πολέμου τὰ χρήματα Τισσαφέρνει ἀποδοῦναι, ὅποσα ἂν
 7 “ λάβωσιν. ἐπὶ δὲ αἱ βασιλέως νῆες ἀφίκωνται, αἶ τε
 “ Λακεδαιμονίων νῆες καὶ αἱ τῶν ξυμμάχων καὶ αἱ βασιλέως
 “ κοινῇ τὸν πόλεμον πολεμοῦντων, καθ’ ὃ τι ἂν Τισσαφέρνει 15
 “ δοκῇ καὶ Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις. ἦν δὲ κατα-
 “ λύνειν βούλωνται τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, ἐν ὁμοίῳ καταλύεσθαι.”

2. καὶ τοὺς—λακεδαιμονίους] om. L.O. τοὺς λ.] τοὺς om. B.G. Bekk. 2.
 habent A.E.F. (et teste Bekk. G.) καὶ τοὺς ξ.—λακεδαιμονίους] om. G.
 3. κωλύειν—ξυμμάχους] om. P. 4. ἐπὶ τοὺς λακεδαιμονίους f. 5. ταῖς
 νῦν] ταῖς om. e. 6. κατὰ τὰ ξυγκείμενα] κατὰ τὰξιν κείμενα Q. 7. λα-
 κεδαιμόνιοι A. 8. βούλονται C. 9. τρέφειν] om. L. 10. ἐθέλωσι λαμ-
 βάνειν G.L.O.d.i.k. τὴν] om. g. τισσαφέρνῃ E.F.H. 11. ξυμμάχους κωλύειν
 τελευτῶντος A.B.E.F. 12. Τισσαφέρνῃ H. 13. δέ] om. B. ἀφικονται E.F.
 15. τὸν] om. G.m. πολεμοῦντων] ποιοῦντων K. 16. δοκεῖ E.F. 17. τοῖς ἀθηναίοις
 A.E.F.H.N.V. Porro. Goell. πρὸς τοῖς ἀθηναίοις i.k. πρὸς τοὺς ἀθηναίους L.O.P.
 οἷς οἷς
 πρὸς τοὺς ἀθηναίους G. vulgo et Bekk. πρὸς ἀθηναίους. ὁμοιώματι f.

been born before 441, must have been at least thirty in the year 412, with which we are now engaged.

9. ἐφ’ ἑαυτοῖς εἶναι, scil. Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους. “The Lacedæmonians, should they wish to pay their own ships, shall be free to do so.” So Blume interprets the words, as he is quoted by Göller in his note on V. 49, 1. ἐφ’ ἑαυτοῖς εἶναι, “in sua potestate, sui juris esse.” And he compares the expression, δίκαιοι ἐστε ἐκποδὼν στήναι. I. 40, 4. That is, Λακεδαιμονίους ἐφ’ ἑαυτοῖς εἶναι τρέφειν τὰς ναὺς, is equivalent to τὸ δὲ Λακεδαιμονίους τρέφειν τὰς ναὺς, ἐπ’ αὐτοῖς εἶναι, just as

δίκαιοι ἐστε ἐκποδὼν στήναι is equivalent to δίκαιόν ἐστιν ὑμᾶς ἐκποδὼν στήναι.

12. ὅποσα ἂν λάβωσιν] That is, as Dobre remarks, they were to repay whatever sums they might have received since the arrival of the Phœnician fleet.

16. ἦν δὲ καταλύνειν βούλωνται τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις] Conf. V. 47, 3, 4. καταλύνειν μηδεμιᾶ τῶν πόλεων. * * Verbum sequitur analogiam verborum καταλλάσσεσθαι et διαλλάσσεσθαι τι. GÖLLER. Καταλύνειν τὸν πόλεμον is the full expression. See IV. 108, 7. VII. 31, 4. The word occurs again without any substantive following it in V. 23, 3. καταλύνειν δὲ ἅμα ἄμφω τὸ πόλεον.

ΒΕΟΤΙΑ, &c. A. C. 412—1. Olymp. 92. 1.

LIX. Αἱ μὲν σπονδαὶ αὐταὶ ἐγένοντο. καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα
 παρεσκευάζετο Τισσαφέρνης τὰς τε Φοινίσσας ναῦς ἄξων,
 ὥσπερ εἴρητο, καὶ τᾶλλα, ὅσαπερ ὑπέσχετο·
 καὶ ἐβούλετο παρασκευαζόμενος γοῦν δῆλος
 εἶναι.

LX. Βοιωτοὶ δὲ τελευτῶντος ἤδη τοῦ χειμῶνος Ὠρωπὸν
 εἶλον προδοσίᾳ, Ἀθηναίων ἐμφρουρούντων. ξυνέπραξαν δὲ
 Ἐρετρίων τε ἄνδρες καὶ αὐτῶν Ὠρωπίων, ἐπι-
 βουλεύοντες ἀπόστασιν τῆς Εὐβοίας· ἐπὶ γὰρ
 τῇ Ἐρετρίᾳ τὸ χωρίον ὃν ἀδύνατα ἦν, Ἀθη-
 ναίων ἐχόντων, μὴ οὐ μεγάλα βλάπτειν καὶ
 Ἐρέτριαν καὶ τὴν ἄλλην Εὐβοίαν. ἔχοντες 2
 οὖν ἤδη τὸν Ὠρωπὸν ἀφικνουῦνται ἐς Ῥόδον οἱ Ἐρετριῆς,
 ἐπικαλούμενοι ἐς τὴν Εὐβοίαν τοὺς Πελοποννησίους. οἱ δὲ
 15 πρὸς τὴν τῆς Χίου κακουμένης βοήθειαν μᾶλλον ὥρμητο,
 καὶ ἄραντες πάσαις ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐκ τῆς Ῥόδου ἔπλεον. καὶ 3
 γενόμενοι περὶ τὸ Τριόπιον καθορῶσι τὰς τῶν Ἀθηναίων
 ναῦς πελαγίας ἀπὸ τῆς Χάλκης πλεούσας· καὶ ὡς οὐδέτεροι
 ἀλλήλοις ἐπέπλεον, ἀφικνουῦνται οἱ μὲν ἐς τὴν Σάμον, οἱ δὲ
 20 ἐς τὴν Μίλητον, καὶ ἐώρων οὐκέτι ἄνευ ναυμαχίας οἷόν τε
 εἶναι ἐς τὴν Χίον βοηθῆσαι. καὶ ὁ χειμὼν ἐτελεύτα οὗτος,
 καὶ εἰκοστὸν ἔτος τῷ πολέμῳ ἐτελεύτα τῷδε, ὃν Θουκυδίδης
 ξυνέγραψεν.

LXI. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρους, ἅμα τῷ ἡρι εὐθύς
 25 ἀρχομένῳ, Δερκυλίδας τε ἀνὴρ Σπαρτιάτης, στρατιὰν ἔχων οὐ

1. τοιαῦται B.L. Bekk. ταύτας B. Bekk. 2. ἄγων R.f. αὔξων F. 3. εἴ-
 ρηται f. 4. οὖν A.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.V.f.g.k.m. om. Q. 5. εἶναι] ἦν P.g.
 7. ἐμφρουρούντων G. 9. ἀπόστασιν τοῖς ἀθηναίοις f. 10. ὃν] om. H.Q. δ A.E.F.
 ἀδύνατον Q.R. 11. μέγα C.G.d.e.i.k.m. βλέπειν A.F. 12. ἐρετρίειαν
 A.F.H.R.V.f. ἐρετρίαν E. ἔχοντες—εὐβοίαν] om. K.d. 13. τὸν] om. Q.
 15. ὥρμητο μᾶλλον Q. 17. τὸ] om. B. Bekk. 2. 18. χάλκης K. χαλ-
 κίας A.E.F.Q. καὶ οὐδέτερα c. 21. οὗτος ἐτελεύτα d.i. 22. τῷ πολέμῳ
 ἐτελεύτα B.g. Bekk. 2. ceteri ἐτελεύτα τῷ πολέμῳ. τῷδε] om. e. 24. ἐπι-
 γενομένου K. 25. δυσκυλίδας c.

8. ἐπιβουλεύοντες ἀπόστασιν τῆς Εὐ- 9. ἐπὶ γὰρ τῇ Ἐρετρίᾳ τὸ χωρίον ὃν]
 βοίας] Λαθραίως ποιοῦντες τὸ ἀποστήναι Ἀντὶ τοῦ ἐπικείμενον γὰρ τῇ Ἐρετρίᾳ.
 τὴν Εὐβοίαν ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων. SCHOL. SCHOL.

HELLESPONT, CHIOS, &c. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 1.

A. C. 411.
OL. 92. 1.
HELLESPONT,
CHIOS, &c.
DERCYLIDAS is
sent from Sparta to
the Hellespont, to en-
courage the cities in
that quarter to revolt.

πολλήν, παρεπέμφθη πεζῇ ἐφ' Ἑλλήσποντον
Ἄβυδον ἀποστήσων (εἰσὶ δὲ Μιλησίων ἄποιοι), καὶ οἱ Χῖοι, ἐν ὕσῳ αὐτοῖς ὁ Ἀστυόχος
ἡπόρει ὅπως βοηθήσοι, ναυμαχῆσαι πιεζόμενοι
τῇ πολιορκίᾳ ἠναγκάσθησαν. ἔτυχον δὲ ἔτι ἐν 5
Ῥόδῳ ὄντος Ἀστυόχου ἐκ τῆς Μιλήτου Λέοντά τε ἄνδρα Σπαρτιάτην, ὃς Ἀντισθένει ἐπιβάτης ξυν-
εξῆλθε, τοῦτον κεκομισμένοι μετὰ τὸν Πεδαρίτου θάνατον
ἄρχοντα, καὶ ναῦς δώδεκα αἱ ἔτυχον φύλακες Μιλήτου οὔσαι,
ὧν ἦσαν Θούριαι πέντε καὶ Συρακόσiai τέσσαρες καὶ μία 10
3 Ἀναίτις καὶ μία Μιλησία καὶ Λέοντος μία. ἐπεξελθόντων
δὲ τῶν Χίων πανδημεὶ καὶ καταλαβόντων τι ἐρυμνὸν χωρίον,
καὶ τῶν νεῶν αὐτοῖς ἅμα ἕξ καὶ τριάκοντα ἐπὶ τὰς τῶν Ἀθη-

1. παρεπέμφθη K.g. περ ἐπέμφθη A.F. περιεπέμφθη H. περιεπέμφθη N.V. ἐς
A.E.F.G.N.Q.V.f.g.k.m. ἑλλησπόντου B. Bekk. 4. βοηθήσει N.V.c. πιε-
ζόμενοι E.F. 5. δέτι B. ἔτι om. i. 7. οἱ N. ἀσπισθένεια] ἀντισθένεια στρα-
τηγοῦ E. ἀντὶ στρατηγοῦ C.K.e.g. ξυνῆλθε A.B.F.H.L.N.O.P.V.f.k. 8. τοῦ-
τον accessit ex A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.V.c.i. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. κεκοσμημένοι
A.i. κεκοσμημένοι F. 9. δέκα B. 10. θούριοι Q.f. συρακόσιοι A.F. τέτ-
ταρες B. μία] κριους e. 11. ἀναίτις K.b.d.e.i. 12. ἔρημον i. 13. τῶν]
om. i. ἅμα ἕω ἕξ L.O.Q.g. τῶν] om. Q. τῶν Ἀθην. ναῦς N.V.

2. Ἄβυδον] Conditæ urbs, secundum
Thucyd. Steph. Athenæum, a Milesiis;
juxta Strabonem, a Cyzicenis; ab Æo-
libus juxta Marcianum Heracleotam.
Gentile Ἀβυδηνός Aristot. Œconom.
251. et Hermippus in militibus. For-
tunam ejus variam petas a Polybio XVI.
Livio XXXI. 17. Archilocho et Callino
apud Athenæum p. 524. Appiano p.
99. 101. Xenophonte p. 535. Polyæno,
II. 24. Quomodo eam oppugnabat
Phocas, narrat inter alios Cedrenus
p. 699. WASS.

7. Ἀντισθένεια ἐπιβάτης ξυνεξῆλθε] An-
tisthenes had been already mentioned,
ch. 39, 2. The meaning of ἐπιβάτης
is doubtful. Krüger supposes it to be
the title of an inferior officer in the
Spartan naval service, like ἐπιστολεὺς,
and he refers to Xenoph. Hellen. I. 3,
17, where Hegesandridas is described
as ἐπιβάτης ὧν Μινδάρων. And this is
the meaning of the various reading of
some MSS. ἀντὶ στρατηγοῦ, which hav-
ing been first added as an explanation
of the word ἐπιβάτης, afterwards made
its way into the text, in the place of the

name Ἀντισθένεια. The Scholiast, on
the other hand, denies that ἐπιβάτης
expresses any military or naval com-
mand at all. Perhaps it only signifies,
one who was on board, without having
any thing to do with the management
of the ship; as if it had been the cus-
tom for one or two Spartans, without
any distinct command, like Demosthe-
nes before the occupation of Pylus,
(IV. 2, 4.) to accompany the Spartan
admiral; in order that they might be
ready to take the command on any se-
parate service where a Spartan might
be needed.

ἐπιβάτης ξυνεξῆλθε] Οὐ τριήραρχος,
οὐδ' ἄλλην ἀρχὴν ἔχων. SCHOL.

8. τοῦτον κεκομισμένοι] This insertion
of the pronoun, after the noun to which
it refers had actually been given in the
earlier part of the sentence, is much in
the manner of Herodotus. See I. 185, 2.
πρῶτα μὲν τὸν Εὐφρήτην ποταμὸν, ῥέ-
οντα πρότερον ἰθὺν—τοῦτον—οὕτω δὴ τι
ἐποίησε σκολιὸν, κ. τ. λ. So again, III.
60, 1. οὐρεὺς τε ὑψηλοῦ—τοῦτον ὄρυγμα
κάτωθεν ἀρξάμενον, κ. τ. λ.

HELLESPONT, CHIOS, &c. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 1.

ναίων δύο καὶ τριάκοντα ἀναγαγομένων, ἐναυμάχησαν· καὶ καρτερᾶς γενομένης ναυμαχίας, οὐκ ἔλασσον ἔχοντες ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ οἱ Χῖοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι (ἤδη γὰρ καὶ ὀψὲ ἦν) ἀνεχώρησαν ἐς τὴν πόλιν. LXII. Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο εὐθὺς τοῦ Δερ-

5 ^{Revolt of ABYDUS and LAMPUSACUS. The latter is presently recovered by the Athenians, who occupy Sestos. Indecisive naval action off Chios. (61, 62.)} κυλίδου περὶ ἐκ τῆς Μιλήτου παρεξελθόντος, Ἄβυδος ἐν τῷ Ἑλλησπόντῳ ἀφίσταται πρὸς Δερκυλίδαν καὶ Φαρνάβαζον, καὶ Λάμψακος δυοῖν ἡμέραιν ὕστερον. Στρομβιχίδης δ' ἐκ 2 τῆς Χίου, πυθόμενος, κατὰ τάχος βοηθήσας

10 ναυσὶν Ἀθηναίων τέσσαρσι καὶ εἴκοσιν, ὧν καὶ στρατιώτιδες ἦσαν ὀπλίτας ἄγουσαι, ἐπεξελθόντων τῶν Λαμψακηνῶν μάχῃ κρατήσας, καὶ αὐτοβοεὶ Λάμψακον ἀτείχιστον οὖσαν ἐλὼν, καὶ σκευὴ μὲν καὶ ἀνδράποδα ἄρπαγὴν ποιησάμενος, τοὺς δὲ ἐλευθέρους πάλιν κατοικίσας, ἐπ' Ἄβυ- 15 δον ἦλθε. καὶ ὥς οὔτε προσεχώρουν οὔτε προσβάλλων ἐδύ- 3 νατο ἐλεῖν, ἐς τὸ ἀντιπέρας τῆς Ἀβύδου ἀποπλεύσας, Σηστὸν πόλιν τῆς Χερσονήσου, ἣν τότε Μῆδοι εἶχον, καθίστατο φρούριον καὶ φυλακὴν τοῦ παντὸς Ἑλλησπόντου.

LXIII. Ἐν τούτῳ δὲ οἱ Χῖοί τε θαλασσοκράτορες μᾶλλον 20 ἐγένοντο, καὶ οἱ ἐν τῇ Μιλήτῳ καὶ ὁ Ἀστύοχος, πυθόμενος

1. ἀναγαγομένων A.B.F.H.N. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀναγομένων.
2. γενομένης τῆς ναυμαχίας i. ἔλαττον B. om. Q. σχόντες B. om. i. qui mox a correctore ξύμμαχοι εἶχον. 3. ἔργῳ χῖοι B. καὶ ante ὀψὲ om. i. 4. ἐπὶ O.
7. δελφυλίδαν A.E.F. δὴ φυλίδαν R. 8. στρομβιχίδης B. 10. τέτταρσι B.
11. τῶν] om. Q. 14. κατοικίσας E.F.H.K.R.f. ἐς e. 15. ὥς] om. L.O.P.
προσβάλλων B. Bekk. 2. ceteri προσβαλὼν. 16. ἀντιπέραν L.O. ἀντιπλεύσας A.E.F.H.V.
17. τότε A.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.R.V.f.g.k. Poppo. Goell. vulgo et Bekk. ποτε. μῆδοι A.B.C.F.H.L.N.O.Q.V.f.g.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri οἱ μῆδοι. καθίσταται P. 19. ἐν τούτῳ δέ] om. B. τε] om. e.
20. ἐγένετο F.

17. ἦν τότε Μῆδοι εἶχον] I have restored this reading instead of ποτε, as it is found in many of the best MSS., and, as Gölle observes, would more readily have been altered into ποτε than vice versâ. I think too that the sense is, on the whole, improved by it; for it is nothing to say that Sestus had once been in possession of the Medes, as every place between it and Athens had been in the like predicament. But it was to the purpose to say that it was

the place held by the Medes so remarkably, at the time so well known, and which had been already noticed: (I. 89, 2.) for this is the sense of τότε, as Gölle has shewn, and as I have already observed in the note on IV. 46, 1. The allusion is to the circumstance that Sestus was almost the last spot held by the Persians in Europe, and that it sustained a long and obstinate siege before it could be taken from them. (Herodot. IX. 115. and seqq.)

SAMOS, &c. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 1.

SAMOS, &c.

- 2 Progress of the oligarchical conspiracy. Pisander, with some others of the conspirators, goes to Athens, to effect the revolution there. Others are sent to establish oligarchy in the several subject states of the Athenian confederacy.

τὰ περὶ τῆς ναυμαχίας καὶ τὸν Στρομβιχίδην καὶ τὰς ναῦς ἀπεληλυθότα, ἐθάρσησε. καὶ παραπλεύσας δυοῖν νεοῖν Ἀστύοχος ἐς Χίον κομίζει αὐτόθεν τὰς ναῦς, καὶ ξυμπάσαις ἤδη ἐπίπλουν ποιεῖται ἐπὶ τὴν Σάμον· καὶ ὥς αὐτῷ 5 διὰ τὸ ἀλλήλοις ὑπόπτως ἔχειν οὐκ ἀντανήγοντο, ἀπέπλευσε πάλιν ἐς τὴν Μίλητον. ὑπὸ γὰρ τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον, καὶ ἔτι πρότερον, ἢ ἐν ταῖς Ἀθήναις δημοκρατία κατελέλυτο. ἐπειδὴ γὰρ οἱ περὶ τὸν Πείσανδρον πρέσβεις παρὰ τοῦ Τισσαφέρνους ἐς τὴν 10 Σάμον ἦλθον, τά τε ἐν αὐτῷ τῷ στρατεύματι ἔτι βεβαιότερον κατέλαβον, καὶ αὐτῶν τῶν Σαμίων προὔτρεψαντο τοὺς δυνατοὺς ὥστε πειρᾶσθαι μετὰ σφῶν ὀλιγαρχηθῆναι, καίπερ ἐπα- 4 ναστάντας αὐτοὺς ἀλλήλοις ἵνα μὴ ὀλιγαρχῶνται. καὶ ἐν σφίσιν αὐτοῖς ἅμα οἱ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ τῶν Ἀθη- 15 ναίων κοινολογούμενοι ἐσκέψαντο Ἀλκιβιάδην

The experiment is tried at Thasos, but utterly fails; that is-

1. τῆς ναυμαχίας B.V.c.e. Bekk. 2. ceteri τὴν ναυμαχίαν. 2. ἀπεληλυθότας e. ἀπεληλυθίας d.i. ἐθάρσησε B. 3. νεοῖν B. 4. ἀστύοχος i. 5. τῆς σάμου c.e. 6. ἔχειν ὑπόπτως R. 7. οἱ κατανήγοντο A.E. 8. γὰρ] δὲ Q. 9. κατελέλυτο A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.V.f.g.k.m. Haack. Porro. Bekk. vulgo κατελύετο. 10. ἐς σάμον N.V. 11. ἔτι om. C.K.c.e. 12. προὔτρεψαντο B. Porro. Dobræus. Bekk. προὔτρεψάντων E.F.H.N. προτρέψαντος K.e. προτρέψαντες c. vulgo προτρέψάντων. δυνατωτάτους B. 13. ὥστε] ὡσπερ B. ἐπαναστάντες E.F. G.H.L.N.O.f.g.i.k.m. Goell. ἐπαναστὰς K. 14. αὐτοὶ G.L.N.O.f.g.i.k. Goell. et correctus V. αὐτοῖς A.E.F.H. om. Q. ἐν] om. g.

11. τά τε ἐν αὐτῷ τῷ στρατεύματι ἔτι βεβαιότερον κατέλαβον] Thucydides hoc velle arbitror; Pisandrum et ceteros legatos Atheniensium, a Tissapherne Samum reversos, factionem apud exercitum confirmasse, et conspiratos arctioribus quibusdam vinculis inter se adstringisse. Nam καταλαμβάνειν etiam est adstringere, obligare, ut in iis, quæ e Thucydide, I. 9. 1. et IV. 85. 6. profert Stephanus in Thes. ὄρκοις καταλαμβάνειν et a Plutarcho, καταλαμβάνοντες ἑμᾶσι, quod est in Vita Numæ, p. 122. ed. Steph. Sic Herodotus, IX. 106. 5. πίπτει τε καταλαβόντες καὶ ὀρκίοισι. et Lucianus in Prometheus, p. 174. ὁδὸς καὶ τὴν ἐτέραν, κατελήφθω καὶ μᾶλα καὶ αὐτῇ. Et Thucydides, V. 21. 3. ἐπειδὴ εὖρε κατεληγμέναις τὰς σπονδὰς, id est, ἰσχυρὰς, ut Scholiastes. DUKER. Duker's note

gives the true sense of κατέλαβον: "They secured their interest in the "army yet more strongly." The correction προὔτρεψαντο in the following clause makes the whole sentence clear: "And they instigated the richer people "amongst the Samians themselves to "try to set up an oligarchy along with "them, although they, the Samians, "had been rising up against one another to have no oligarchy." See, for the fact alluded to, VIII. 21. 1. ἐγένετο—ἐπαναστάσις τοῦ δήμου τοῖς δυνατοῖς.

16. ἐσκέψαντο—ἐάν] This is a curious construction, taking ἐσκέψαντο as if it were ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς, or ἐβουλεύσαντο, instead of giving it its more natural construction, ἐσκέψαντο ὅπως εἰσουσιν.

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land revolting to Lacedæmon as soon as its democracy was overthrown.

(63, 64.)

μὲν, ἐπειδὴ περ οὐ βούλεται, ἔαν (καὶ γὰρ οὐκ ἐπιτήδειον αὐτὸν εἶναι ἐς ὀλιγαρχίαν ἐλθεῖν), αὐτοὺς δὲ ἐπὶ σφῶν αὐτῶν, ὡς ἤδη καὶ κινδυνεύοντας, ὁρᾶν ὅτῳ τρόπῳ μὴ ἀνεθήσεται τὰ πράγματα, καὶ 5 τὰ τοῦ πολέμου ἅμα ἀντέχειν, καὶ ἐσφέρειν αὐτοὺς ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων οἰκῶν προθύμως χρήματα καὶ ἦν τι ἄλλο δέη, ὡς οὐκέτι ἄλλοις ἢ σφίσι αὐτοῖς τάλαιπωροῦντας. LXIV. παρακλευσάμενοι οὖν τοιαῦτα τὸν μὲν Πείσανδρον εὐθὺς τότε καὶ τῶν πρέσβεων τοὺς ἡμίσεις ἀπέστελλον ἐπ' οἴκου, πράξοντας 10 τὰ κεῖ, καὶ εἴρητο αὐτοῖς, τῶν ὑπηκόων πόλεων αἷς ἂν προσίσχωσιν, ὀλιγαρχίαν καθιστάναι· τοὺς δ' ἡμίσεις ἐς τᾶλλα τὰ ὑπήκοα χωρία ἄλλους ἄλλη διέπεμπον. καὶ Διοτρέφῃ, ὄντα 2 περὶ Χίου, ἡρημένον δὲ ἐς τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης ἄρχειν, ἀπέστελλον ἐπὶ τὴν ἀρχήν. καὶ ἀφικόμενος ἐς τὴν Θάσον τὸν δῆμον 15 κατέλυσε. καὶ ἀπελθόντος αὐτοῦ οἱ Θάσιοι δευτέρῳ μηνὶ 3 μάλιστα τὴν πόλιν ἐτείχιζον, ὡς τῆς μὲν μετ' Ἀθηναίων ἀριστοκρατίας οὐδὲν ἔτι προσδεόμενοι, τὴν δὲ ἀπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων ἐλευθερίαν ὁσημέραι προσδεχόμενοι. καὶ γὰρ καὶ 4 φυγὴ αὐτῶν ἔξω ἦν ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων παρὰ τοῖς Πελοποννησίοις, καὶ αὕτη μετὰ τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει ἐπιτηδείων κατὰ 20 κράτος ἔπρασσε ναῦς τε κομίσαι καὶ τὴν Θάσον ἀποστῆσαι.

1. εἴπερ K. 2. αὐτὸν] αὐτῶν A.E.F. αὐτῷ M. 3. ὡς] om. P. καὶ] om. A. 4. ἀναθήσεται g. καὶ τοῦ K. 6. προθύμως] om. K. 9. ἡμίσεις F.L.O.P. ἀπέστελλον c. πράξαντας A.E.F.Q.R.f. (πράξαντες A.E.F. teste Bekk.) 10. ἰσχωσιν K.b.c.e.f.i. προσχωσιν B. προσέσχωσιν A.E.F.H. προϊσχωσιν recens γρ. A. et R. [προσ]ίσχωσιν Poppo. 11. ἡμίσεις L.O.P. τὰ] om. P. 12. χωρία καὶ ἄλλους Q. διοτρέφῃ A.B. διοτρεφῆν E.F.G. διοτρέφην Bekk. 13. εἰρημένον E. εἰρημένον A.E.F.G.H.K.N.i.m. sed γρ. ἡρημένον. 14. θάσον H. θάσσον F. 15. ἐπελθόντος O. 16. μάλιστα γὰρ τὴν i. τῆς μὲν μετ' om. G. μετ'] om. f.m. 17. προσδεχόμενοι f. ἀπὸ τῶν λακεδαιμονίων g. 18. ὁσημέραι A.E.F.N.Q.V.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ὁσημέραι H. (et teste Bekk. E.F.) ὁσημέραι B. vulgo ὅσαι ἡμέραι καὶ post γὰρ om. L.O.P.Q.R.i.k. 19. φυγὴ τε ἦν ἔξω αὐτῶν (αὐτῶν ἔξω teste Bekk.) B. 20. καὶ] κ' c. αὕτη B.K.c. 21. ἔπραττε B. τὰς τε ναῦς Q. ἀποστῆσαι K.

5. τὰ τοῦ πολέμου — ἀντέχειν] “To hold up or maintain the operations of the war;” i. e. μὴ ἀνίεναί, “not to neglect or let them slip.” It does not seem to me that this meaning of ἀντέχειν is contrary to analogy, though I agree with Poppo that it is uncommon, nor have I found another

example of it.

[“Converte, in rebus bellicis perdu-rare. Conf. 86, 7. καὶ τᾶλλα ἐκέλευεν ἀντέχειν καὶ μηδὲν ἐνδιδοῦναι τοῖς πολέμοις.” GÖLLER.]

19. φυγὴ αὐτῶν] Compare Isocrates, de Pace, p. 184. τὰς φυγὰς κατελθούσας, and the note on V. 23, 4.

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ξυνέβη οὖν αὐτοῖς μάλιστα ἃ ἐβούλοντο, τὴν πόλιν τε ἀκιν-
 δύνως ὀρθοῦσθαι, καὶ τὸν ἐναντιωσόμενον δῆμον καταλε-
 5 λύσθαι. περὶ μὲν οὖν τὴν Θάσον τάναντία τοῖς τὴν ὀλιγαρ-
 χίαν καθιστᾶσι τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐγένετο, δοκεῖν δέ μοι, καὶ ἐν
 ἄλλοις πολλοῖς τῶν ὑπηκόων σωφροσύνην γὰρ λαβοῦσαι αἱ 5
 πόλεις καὶ ἄδειαν τῶν πρᾶσσομένων, ἐχώρησαν ἐπὶ τὴν ἄν-
 τικρὺς ἐλευθερίαν, τὴν ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὑπουλον εὐνομίαν
 οὐ προτιμήσαντες. LXV. οἱ δὲ ἀμφὶ τὸν Πείσανδρον πα-
 ραπλέοντές τε, ὥσπερ ἐδέδοκτο, τοὺς δῆμους ἐν
 αἷς πόλεσι κατέλουν, καὶ ἅμα ἔστιν ἀφ' ὧν 10
 χωρίων καὶ ὀπλίτας ἔχοντες σφίσιν αὐτοῖς
 2 ξυμμάχους ἦλθον ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας. καὶ κατα-
 λαμβάνουσι τὰ πλείστα τοῖς ἐταίροις προειρ-
 γασμένα. καὶ γὰρ Ἀνδροκλέα τέ τινα, τοῦ
 δήμου μάλιστα προεστῶτα, ξυστάντες τινὲς 15
 τῶν νεωτέρων κρύφα ἀποκτείνουσιν, ὥσπερ καὶ τὸν Ἀλκι-

ATHENS.

Pisander, on his arri-
 val at Athens, finds
 his object already half
 effected by the assasi-
 nations of the clubs,
 which had spread a
 general terror amongst
 the friends of the con-
 stitution.

(65, 66.)

4. καθιστῶσι R. δοκεῖν B. Bekk. Goell. δοκεῖ[ν] Porpo. vulgo δοκεῖ.
 5. σωφροσύνης c. 6. πραττομένων B. ἀντικρὺς K. 7. τῆς ἀπὸ τῶν B.e.
 om. K. τὴν ἀπὸ Bekk. 2. ceteri τὴν ὑπό. ὑπουλον] om. f. αὐτονομίαν A.B.F.
 H.L.N.O.P.V.d.e.g.i.k.m. Bekk. Porpo. αὐτονομίαν f. [εὐνομίαν Goell. ed. 2.]
 8. προτιμήσοντες k. 9. τε] om. P. δέδεκτο i. 11. ἔχοντας A.(et E. teste
 Bekk.) F. ἔχοντα E. οἰτοῖς A.E.F.c.d.e.i.k. 12. ἦγον B. 13. ἐτέροις
 Q.h. 16. ὥσπερ A.B.C.E.F.H.N.g.k.m. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ὥπερ K.
 vulgo ὥσπερ.

5. σωφροσύνην γὰρ λαβοῦσαι] This was the quality on which the aristocracies particularly prided themselves. See III. 82, 17. μετ' ὀνόματος ἐκότεροι εὐπρεποῦς—πληθοῦς τε ἰσονομίας πολιτικῆς καὶ ἀριστοκρατίας σώφρονος προτιμήσει. So III. 65, 3. σωφρονισταὶ ὄντες τῆς γνώμης. In the same way the opposite quality ἀκολασία was especially ascribed to democracies. So Alcibiades at Sparta says, τῆς δὲ ὑπαρχούσης ἀκολασίας ἐπειρώμεθα μετριώτεροι ἐς τὰ πολιτικά εἶναι. VI. 89, 5. and Herodot. III. 81, 2. ἐς δῆμου ἀκολάστου ὕβριν πεσείειν οὐδαμῶς ἀνασχετόν.

7. εὐνομίαν] This reading is acknowledged by the Scholiast and by Dionysius, "De iis quæ Thucyd. propria sunt." c. 11. Αὐτονομίαν seems to me to be indefensible. For how had the Athenians given, or pretended to

give, their allies "independence?" On the contrary, the aristocratical form of government was set up amongst them in order to tempt them to remain dependent on Athens. And therefore Phrynichus, when exposing the shallowness of this policy, said, οὐ βουλήσεσθαι αὐτοὺς μετ' ὀλιγαρχίας ἢ δημοκρατίας δουλεύειν μᾶλλον, ἢ μεθ' ὅποτέρου ἂν τύχωσι τούτου ἐλευθέρους εἶναι. And so Thucydides had observed in this very chapter, τῆς μὲν μετ' Ἀθηναίων ἀριστοκρατίας οὐδὲν ἔτι προσδεόμενοι, τὴν δὲ ἐλευθερίαν—προσδεχόμενοι. The construction τὴν ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων εὐνομίαν, for ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων δοθείσαν, is so harsh, that I have followed Bekker in his last edition in reading ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, comparing the words τὴν ἀπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων ἐλευθερίαν in §. 3.

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βιάδην οὐχ ἥκιστα ἐξήλασε, καὶ αὐτὸν κατ' ἀμφοτέρα, τῆς τε
δημαγωγίας ἔνεκα, καὶ οἰόμενοι τῷ Ἀλκιβιάδῃ ὡς κατιόντι
καὶ τὸν Τισσαφέρην φίλον ποιήσουντι χαριεῖσθαι, μᾶλλον τι
διέφθειραν· καὶ ἄλλους τινὰς ἀνεπιτηδεῖους τῷ αὐτῷ τρόπῳ
5 κρύφα ἀνάλωσαν. λόγος τε ἐκ τοῦ φανεροῦ προεῖργαστο 3
αὐτοῖς, ὥς οὔτε μισθοφορητέον εἴη ἄλλους ἢ τοὺς στρατευο-
μένους, οὔτε μεθεκτέον τῶν πραγμάτων πλείοσιν ἢ πεντα-
κισχιλίοις, καὶ τούτοις οἱ ἂν μάλιστα τοῖς τε χρήμασι καὶ
τοῖς σώμασιν ὠφελεῖν οἰοί τε ὦσιν. LXVI. ἦν δὲ τοῦτο
10 εὐπρεπὲς πρὸς τοὺς πλείους, ἐπεὶ ἔξειν γε τὴν πόλιν οἵπερ
καὶ μεθιστάναι ἔμελλον. δῆμος μέντοι ὅμως ἔτι καὶ βουλὴ ἡ
ἀπὸ τοῦ κυάμου ξυνελέγετο· ἐβούλευον δὲ οὐδὲν ὅ τι μὴ τοῖς
ξυνεστῶσι δοκοίη, ἀλλὰ καὶ οἱ λέγοντες ἐκ τούτων ἦσαν, καὶ
τὰ ῥηθησόμενα πρότερον αὐτοῖς †προῦσκεπτο.† ἀντέλεγέ τε 2

1. ἐξέλασε Q. ἀμφοτέρους c. 3. τισσαφέρην C.E.F.G.H.K.e.k.m. τι] om. d. 5. ἠνάλωσαν i. προεῖργαστο pr. G. προσεῖργαστο A.B.F.H.N.V. Bekk. 8. τοῖς τε] τοῖς C.K.e. καὶ τοῖς Q. καὶ τοῖς τε R. καὶ σώμασιν K. 10. ἀπρεπὲς K. ἐξῆν A.E.F. et γρ. G. 11. καὶ] om. L.O.P.g. μεθιστάναι A.E.F.G. μεθίστασαν B. Bekk. καθιστάναι L.O.P.g. ἔτι] ἔστι A. ἐστὶ E.F. ἡ accessit ex A.B.F.H.L.N.O.V.f.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. 12. ἐβου- λεύοντο A.B.E.F.H.N.V. οὐδέν] om. H. μηδέν K.i. ὅ τι] τι F. ἔτι E. 14. προῦσκεπτο Elmsleius, ad Eurip. Heraclid. 148. Buttman. Poppo. et Bekk. 2. vulgo προῦσκεπτετο.

6. ὥς οὔτε μισθοφορητέον εἴη ἄλλους] The verbal adjective has the construc- tion of μισθοφορεῖν δεῖ, and therefore has an accusative case after it. "That none ought to receive pay from the public, except those who served in war." See Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 447. 4. μισθοφορητέον] Acacius recte censet, hoc pertinere ad mercedem, quam magistratus, senatus, judices, et populus Athenis e judiciis, concionibus, et aliis, quæ publice agebantur, ferebant: de quibus Aristoteles, VI. Politicor. 2, 7. et Sigonius, II. de Republ. Athen. 3. Infra, cap. 67, 3. μήτε ἀρχὴν ἀρχειν μη- δεμίαν ἔτι ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοῦ κόσμον, μήτε μι- σθοφορεῖν. et cap. 69, 4. de Senatoribus, ἀπὸ τοῦ κυάμου· καὶ εἶπον αὐτοῖς ἐξιέναι λαβοῦσι τὸν μισθόν. DUKER.

7. μεθεκτέον τῶν πραγμάτων] "Were to have a share in the government." So again, the three thousand, who were to form the great council during the tyranny of the Thirty, were appointed as exclusively μεθέχοντας τῶν πραγμά-

των. Xenoph. Hellen. II. 3, 18. Thus μετέχειν τῶν πραγμάτων was equivalent to being a citizen, in the proper sense of that term; for it implied a share in the judicial and deliberative powers, τὸ δικάζειν καὶ τὸ ἐκκλησιάζειν, which was the criterion of true citizenship. (Aristot. Politic. III. 1, 6.)

9. ἦν δὲ τοῦτο—ἔμελλον] "Now this was but meant to look well in the eyes of the people in general; for the real government was to be in the hands of those who were going to effect the revolution." That is to say, the five thousand, like the three thousand under the thirty tyrants, were meant to be no more than a name: the actual power was to belong to that knot of aristocratical conspirators who were the authors of the revolution. Compare ch. 89, 2.

11. βουλὴ ἡ ἀπὸ τοῦ κυάμου] That is, the council of five hundred, so called because they were chosen by lot.

14. προῦσκεπτο] This is a certain cor- rection of Elmsley's, (Heraclid. v. 148.)

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οὐδεὶς ἔτι τῶν ἄλλων, δεδιὼς καὶ ὁρῶν πολὺ τὸ ξυνεστηκός· εἰ δέ τις καὶ ἀντείποι, εὐθὺς ἐκ τρόπου τινὸς ἐπιτηδείου ἔτεθνήκει, καὶ τῶν δρασάντων οὔτε ζήτησις οὔτ' εἰ ὑποπτεύοντο δικαίωσις ἐγίγνετο, ἀλλ' ἡσυχίαν εἶχεν ὁ δῆμος καὶ κατὰ-πληξιν τοιαύτην, ὥστε κέρδος ὁ μὴ πάσχων τι βίαιον, εἰ καὶ 5 3 σιγῇ, ἐνόμιζε. καὶ τὸ ξυνεστηκός πολὺ πλεόν ἡγούμενοι εἶναι ἢ ὅσον ἐτύγχανεν ὃν, ἡσσωντο ταῖς γνώμαις, καὶ ἐξευρεῖν αὐτὸ, ἀδύνατοι ὄντες διὰ τὸ μέγεθος τῆς πόλεως καὶ διὰ 4 τὴν ἀλλήλων ἀγνωσίαν, οὐκ εἶχον. κατὰ δὲ τὸ αὐτὸ τοῦτο καὶ προσολοφύρασθαί τινι ἀγανακτήσαντα, ὥστε ἀμύνασθαι 10 ἐπιβουλεύσαντα, ἀδύνατον ἦν· ἡ γὰρ ἀγνώτα ἂν εὔρεν ᾧ

1. ἔτι] ἐπὶ i. δεδιὼς E.F. 2. καὶ post τις om. K. τεθνήκει B. Bekk. Goell. 3. ὑποπτεύοντο A.B.F.L.N.O.V. d.e.g.i.k. correctus C. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ^{το} ὑποπτεύοντο E. ceteri ὑποπτεύοντο. 5. βέβαιον d.i. εἶ] om. K. 6. σιγῶν A.E.F.Q.R. σιγῇ i. εἰσὶγα d. 7. ὅσον accessit ex A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O. P.V.f.g.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. om. G. teste Bekk. ὃν i. Portus. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὁ ἦν. ἡττωντο B. ἡσσόν τε A.E.F. ἡσσον τι H. 8. αὐτοὶ A.B.E.F.L.O.Q.R.f.g.k.m. διὰ τὴν] om. διὰ C.G.K.R.b.c.d.e.i.k.m. 9. εἶχον αὐτοὶ ἐξευρεῖν A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.g. εἶχον αὐτὸ ἐξευρεῖν f. et rec. G. ταῦτο B. Bekk. 2. 10. προσολοφύρεσθαί d.i. τινα c.e. ἀναγκάσαντα g. ἀμύνασθαι G.i.k.m. 11. ἐπιβουλεύοντα i. ἀγνωστα f. ἀγνώτι V. ἂν] om. B.i.

and it has been since adopted by Poppo. There is no such word in Attic Greek as *ἐσκεπτόμην*, the tenses being, *σκοπῶ* *οἱ σκοποῦμαι*, *ἐσκόπου*, *σκέψομαι*, *ἐσκεψάμην*, *ἔσκεμμαι*. And if there were such a word, it could hardly have a passive signification.

2. ἐκ τρόπου τινὸς ἐπιτηδείου] "In some convenient way," i. e. by assassination. Compare Dion Cassius, (Fragm. 23. Mai, Rom. 1827.) πολλοὺς—ἐκ τρόπου δὴ τινος ἐπιτηδείου ἔφθειρον.

4. δικαίωσις] "A bringing to justice," and consequently "punishing." So Herodotus uses the verb *δικαιοῦν*, I. 100, 2. τοῦτον—κατ' ἀξίην ἀδικήματος ἐδικαίεν.

7. καὶ ἐξευρεῖν—οὐκ εἶχον] The infinitive *ἐξευρεῖν* must depend on *εἶχον*, and not on *ἀδύνατοι*, unless we suppose the whole sentence to be in complete confusion. But is there not, if I may so speak, a positive rather than a negative sense in *ἀδύνατοι*, and does it not sig-

nify "powerless," "helpless," rather than "unable?" "And they had no means of finding it out, the size of the city and their want of knowledge of one another rendering them powerless." Compare VII. 14, 2. αἱ νῦν οὐσαι πόλεις ξύμμαχοι ἀδύνατοι. VI. 85, 1. VII. 28, 4.

10. προσολοφύρασθαί] Hor. Epod. II. 12. *Querebar applorans tibi*. BEKKER.

ὥστε ἀμύνασθαι ἐπιβουλεύσαντα] "So as to repel one who was plotting against them." We might expect τὸν ἐπιβουλεύσαντα, but the absence of the article does not seem to me a sufficient reason for taking *ἐπιβουλεύσαντα* with the subject, "so as to take counsel against their enemies, and so repel them," because *ἐπιβουλεύειν* and *ἀμύνασθαι* are opposites to each other, the one applying to aggression and the other to defence. And had Thucydides meant to apply them to the same person, he would have written, I think, *ἀντεπιβουλεύσαντα*, as in III. 12, 3.

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ἐρεῖ, ἣ γνώριμον ἄπιστον. ἀλλήλοις γὰρ ἅπαντες ὑπόπτως 5
προσῆσαν οἱ τοῦ δήμου, ὥς μετέχοντά τινα τῶν γιγνομένων.
ἐνῆσαν γὰρ καὶ οὓς οὐκ ἂν ποτέ τις ᾤετο ἐς ὀλιγαρχίαν
τραπέσθαι· καὶ τὸ ἄπιστον οὗτοι μέγιστον πρὸς τοὺς πολ-
5 λούς ἐποίησαν, καὶ πλείστα ἐς τὴν τῶν ὀλίγων ἀσφάλειαν
ᾠφέλησαν, βέβαιον τὴν ἀπιστίαν τῷ δήμῳ πρὸς ἑαυτὸν
καταστήσαντες.

LXVII. Ἐν τούτῳ οὖν τῷ καιρῷ οἱ περὶ τὸν Πείσανδρον
ἐλθόντες εὐθὺς τῶν λοιπῶν εἶχοντο. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν τὸν

10 The people, under the δῆμον ξυλλέξαντες εἶπον γνώμην δέκα ἀνδρας
influence of terror, ἐλέσθαι ξυγγραφέας αὐτοκράτορας, τούτους δὲ
appoint a commission to draw up a new ξυγγράψαντας γνώμην ἐσενεγκεῖν ἐς τὸν δῆμον

1. οἱ τοῦ δήμου ὑπόπτως προσῆσαν Gregor. Cor. p. 80. 2. προσίεσαν F.
μετέχοντί τινι d. γενομένων L.O.g.k. γεγενημένων Gregorius. 3. ἐνίεσαν E.
οὓς] ὥς A.E.F. ὥσπερ K. 4. τὸ] om. K.Q. 6. ἐαυτῶν B. 8. ἐν δὲ τούτῳ
τῷ καιρῷ Etymol. M.v. συγγραφείς. τὸν] om. Suidas, v. ξυγγραφείς. 9. ἐλ-
θόντες—καὶ] ἐλθόντες εἰς ἀθήνας Suidas. εὐθὺ Etym. M. 11. δέ] om. Suidas.
12. ἐπενεγκεῖν G.L.O.P.d.i.k.m.

2. ὥς μετέχοντά τινα τῶν γιγνομένων]
This must be the accusative absolute,
as it is called, “supposing any man
“whom they met to be a party to the
“plot.” Compare Matthiæ, Gr. Gr.
§. 568. 3. Jelf, 701.

6. βέβαιον τὴν ἀπιστίαν—καταστήσαν-
τες] “Confirming the people in their
“mutual mistrust;” “making their
“mistrust a thing quite settled and
“unavoidable.” Compare II. 89, 6.
φόβον παρέχετε πιστότερον, and III. 43,
1. τῆς οὐ βεβαίου δοκίσεως τῶν κερδῶν.
The last line is no more than a repeti-
tion of τὸ ἄπιστον—μέγιστον ἐποίησαν:
but what is first mentioned as a fact is
then repeated as bearing upon the suc-
cess of the conspiracy. But this is one
of the passages which Thucydides would
probably have corrected had he ever
finished his work.

8. Ἐν τούτῳ οὖν τῷ καιρῷ—οἰκίζεται]
Hæc laudat Harpocration in συγγραφείς
εἰς τὸν δῆμον. Vide ibi omnino Vale-
sium. WASS.

10. δέκα ἀνδρας—ξυγγραφέας αὐτοκρά-
τορας] In Roman style, “Decemviro-
“legibus scribendis.” “Ten commis-
“sioners with full powers to frame a

“constitution.” And so the appoin-
ment of the thirty a few years later
ran in similar terms: ἔδοξε τῷ δήμῳ,
τριάκοντα ἀνδρας ἐλέσθαι, οἱ τοὺς πα-
τρίους νόμους ξυγγράψουσι, καθ’ οὓς
πολιτεύσουσι. Xenoph. Hellen. II. 3, 2.
The πρόβουλοι mentioned by Lysias,
(Eratosthen. p. 426. Reiske,) are not
these commissioners, but the body
already noticed, VIII. 1, 3. ἀρχὴ πρε-
σβυτέρων ἀνδρῶν οἱ τινες περὶ τῶν παρ-
όντων, ὥς ἂν καιρὸς ᾗ, προβουλεύουσιν.
Among these πρόβουλοι was Hagnon
the father of Theramenes, and Lysias
charges him with being forward in
bringing about the overthrow of the
constitution on this occasion. It is
manifest indeed that had the πρόβουλοι
been true to their duty, the proposal
to appoint the ten commissioners
could not have been submitted to the
assembly; for by the very terms of
their appointment, the initiative in all
legislation, if I may be excused the
expression, was confined to them; and
the people could vote on no measure
that had not previously received their
sanction.

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constitution. It is proposed to create an executive and self-chosen council of FOUR HUNDRED, and a sovereign assembly of FIVE THOUSAND.

ἐς ἡμέραν ῥητὴν, καθ' ὃ τι ἄριστα ἡ πόλις οἰκήσεται. ἔπειτα, ἐπειδὴ ἡ ἡμέρα ἐφῆκε, ξυνέκλησαν τὴν ἐκκλησίαν ἐς τὸν Κολωνὸν (ἔστι δὲ ἱερὸν Ποσειδῶνος ἔξω πόλεως, ἀπέχον σταδίους μάλιστα δέκα), καὶ ἐσήνεγκαν οἱ ξυγ-
 γραφῆς ἄλλο μὲν οὐδὲν, αὐτὸ δὲ τοῦτο, ἐξεῖναι μὲν Ἀθηναίων ἀνειπεῖν γνώμην ἣν ἂν τις βούληται· ἣν δέ τις τὸν εἰπόντα ἢ γράψῃται παρανόμων ἢ ἄλλῳ τῷ τρόπῳ βλάβῃ, μεγάλας

2. ἔπειτα ἐπειδὴ] ἐπεὶ δὲ Suidas. ἡ] om. A.B.F.H.K.L.R. ἐφῆκε G.
 ἐφῆκε παρὴν k. παρὴν γρ. g.m. ξυνέκλησαν E.F.H.N.V. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
 ξυνέλεξαν
 ξυνέκλεισαν A.B.L.O.k. συνέκλεισαν m. ξυνέκλεισαν G. ceteri cum Suida ξυνέλεξαν.
 3. ἔστι δὲ] ὃ ἦν Suidas. 4. ἔξω—δέκα] om. Suidas. Articulum ante πόλεως
 omisi cum A.B.C.E.F.H.L.N.O.Q.V.c.f.g.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀπέχων E.F.
 5. ἐσήνεγκαν Suidas. συγγραφῆς F.V. 6. ἀθηναίοις Suidas. 7. ἀνειπεῖν]
 ἀνατρέπειν A.C.E.F.H.K.N.V.c.e. cum Suida. Haack. βούληται A.C.E.F.V.
 f.g.k. cum Suida. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo βούλεται. 8. παρανομῶν
 A.E.F.V. ἄλλο τῷ V. τῷ] om. K. βλάβῃ E.F.H.

2. ξυνέκλησαν τὴν ἐκκλησίαν ἐς τὸν Κολωνόν] The expression seems to refer to the practice of enclosing the place of assembly with a railing, to keep out persons who had no vote, and also to prevent the members of the assembly from going away till the business was over. Pollux, speaking of the same practice, uses the word *ξυνήλαιον*, VIII. §. 104. Sometimes the place of assembly was surrounded by a rope coloured red, so as to leave a mark on any one who attempted to get over it. See Schömann, *De Comitibus Atheniens.* c. 4. The ordinary assemblies at this period were held in the place called Pnyx, within the city. (See, for its situation, Leake's *Topogr. of Athens*, p. 40.) On the present occasion a spot without the city was chosen to prevent the people from organizing any effectual resistance to the conspirators; for the slaves and *μέτοικοι* were well affected to the democratical constitution, and in case of any conflict in the city, would have rendered powerful assistance to its defenders. For the situation of Colonus, see Haygarth's "Panoramic View of Athens illustrated," Walpole's *Memoirs of Turkey*, vol. I. p. 556. The passage of Cicero, *De Finibus*, V. 1. does not contradict the text of Thucydides. For after he had observed that Academia was six stadia

distant from Dipylon, the gate of the city which led towards it, he adds, "me ipsum *huc modo venientem* con-
 vertebat ad sese Coloneus ille locus." But this might be said if Colonus was only in sight from the road to Academia; and from the "Panoramic View" already referred to, it appears to be a hill tolerably conspicuous.

8. γράψῃται παρανόμων] The famous *γραφαὶ παρανόμων* were a criminal process against any man who had proposed a law or a decree which was either, 1st, absolutely unconstitutional; or, 2nd, highly injurious to the commonwealth; or, 3rd, which had been proposed and carried without a due observance of all the forms prescribed by law. It was intended to serve as a check upon the privilege enjoyed by every citizen in the assembly of originating any measure; whereas at Rome nothing could be submitted to the comitia, and no citizen could address the people without the permission of the presiding magistrate. The process was what was technically called *ἀγὼν τιμητός*: that is, there was no fixed penalty for any one convicted by it, but the prosecutor proposed such a penalty as he thought the case required, and the defendant, on the other hand, proposed a lighter one; so that the court had to decide a second question as to the amount of punishment.

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ζημίας ἐπέθεσαν. ἐνταῦθα δὲ λαμπρῶς ἐλέγετο ἤδη μήτε 3
ἀρχὴν ἄρχειν μηδεμίαν ἔτι ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοῦ κόσμου μήτε μισθο-
φορεῖν, προέδρους τε ἐλέσθαι πέντε ἄνδρας, τούτους δὲ ἐλέ-
σθαι ἑκατὸν ἄνδρας, καὶ τῶν ἑκατὸν ἕκαστον πρὸς ἑαυτὸν
5 τρεῖς· ἐλθόντας δὲ αὐτοὺς τετρακοσίους ὄντας ἐς τὸ βουλευ-
τήριον, ἄρχειν ὅπῃ ἂν ἄριστα γινώσκωσιν, αὐτοκράτορας,
καὶ τοὺς πεντακισχιλίους δὲ ξυλλέγειν, ὁπόταν αὐτοῖς δοκῇ.
LXVIII. ἦν δὲ ὁ μὲν τὴν γνώμην ταύτην εἰπὼν Πείσανδρος,
καὶ τᾶλλα ἐκ τοῦ προφανοῦς προθυμότατα ξυγκαταλύσας

10 Names and characters
of the principal revo-
lutionists.

ANTIPHON.

τὸν δῆμον· ὁ μέντοι ἅπαν τὸ πρᾶγμα ξυνθεῖς,
ὅτῳ τρόπῳ κατέστη ἐς τοῦτο, καὶ ἐκ πλείστου
ἐπιμεληθεῖς Ἀντιφῶν ἦν, ἀνὴρ Ἀθηναίων τῶν

1. δὲ K. μήτε καὶ ἄρχειν ἔχειν B. 2. ἔτι] om. C.K.e. et Suidas. μήτε]
om. K. 3. δὲ] om. Suidas. ἔχεσθαι e. 4. ἄνδρας accessit ex A.B.E.F.
H.K.N.Q.V. et Suida. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἑαυτὸν A.B.C.H.N.Q.V.f. Poppo.
Bekk. ἑαυτῶν E.F. ceteri ἑαυτῶ. 5. τρεῖς E.F. 6. ὅποι c. γινώσκουσιν
C.E.F.H.K. 7. ὁπότε R. δοκεῖ H.Q. δοκεῖν g. δοκοίη d.i. 8. ταύτην
τὴν γνώμην Suidas. εἰπὼν ταύτην Q. 10. πᾶν B. 11. κατέστησε τοῦτο B.
12. ἐπιμελετηθεῖς margo d.

after having first found the defendant guilty. For a full account of the γραφαὶ παρανόμων, see Schömann de Comitibus Atheniensium, II. 2.

12. Ἀντιφῶν] Antiphon, the son of Sophilus, of the demus of Rhamnus, was born about the second year of the 75th Olympiad, A.C. 479. He was one of the first men who opened a school of oratory at Athens, and according to some accounts Thucydides was one of his pupils. The decree of the people upon his trial is given by the pretended Plutarch in his Lives of the Orators. He was accused for going on a treasonable embassy to Sparta with Archeptolemus and Onomacles, (Thucyd. VIII. 90, 2.) was condemned and put to death, and his family lost their rights of citizenship for ever, being made ἄτιμοι, whether in the greatest or in one of the lesser degrees does not appear. His property was confiscated, and his body denied a burial within the limits of Attica. There is another Antiphon mentioned by Xenophon as put to death by the Thirty, (Hellenic. II. 3, 40.) but he was probably of an entirely different family, being the son of

Lysonides, not of Sophilus. See the Memoir on Antiphon by Peter Van Spaen, in Reiske's edit. of the Orators, VII. p. 795. Antiphon's ability cannot be questioned, but how such a writer as Thucydides can extol his "virtue," seems at first sight extraordinary. For according to Thucydides' own statement, (VIII. 91. ad fin.) Antiphon was a traitor to his country in the highest degree; false to that great and glorious Athens for whom her noblest sons Pericles, Demosthenes, and Thucydides himself, felt so deep and enthusiastic a love. He was the chief contriver of a traitorous conspiracy, whose means were assassination, and whose object was the overthrow of the best and happiest state of society then known; a state of society so just and liberal, when compared with every other at that time, that even the condition of the slaves was benefited by it. (Xenoph. de Repub. Athen. I. §. 10.) But Thucydides no doubt allowed his personal feelings towards his old instructor to influence his general impression of his character, although he would not suffer them to affect his

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καθ' ἑαυτὸν ἀρετῇ τε οὐδενὸς ὕστερος, καὶ κράτιστος ἐνθυ-
μηθῆναι γενόμενος καὶ ἂ [ἂν] γνοίῃ εἰπεῖν, καὶ ἐς μὲν δῆμον
οὐ παριὼν οὐδ' ἐς ἄλλον ἀγῶνα ἐκούσιος οὐδένα, ἀλλ' ὑπό-
πτως τῷ πλήθει διὰ δόξαν δεινότητος διακείμενος, τοὺς
μέντοι ἀγωνιζομένους καὶ ἐν δικαστηρίῳ καὶ ἐν δήμῳ πλεῖ- 5
στα εἰς ἀνὴρ, ὅστις ξυμβουλευσάιτό τι, δυνάμενος ὠφελεῖν.
2 καὶ αὐτὸς τε, ἐπειδὴ τὰ τῶν τετρακοσίων ἐν ὑστέρῳ μεταπε-
σόντα ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου ἐκακοῦτο, ἄριστα φαίνεται τῶν μέχρι
ἐμοῦ ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν τούτων αἰτιαθεῖς, ὥς ξυγκατέστησε, θανάτου

1. γε A.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.P.R.V.d.f.g.k.m. ὕστερος] δεύτερος B. 2. ἂν] om.
C.G.b.c.d.e.g.i.k.m. Dobræus. ante ἂ ponunt F.H. om. Goell. uncis inclus. Poppo.
ἀντιφῶν E. ἂ γνοίῃ G. μὲν] om. d.i. μὲν τὸν g. 3. ἐκούσιος A.E.F.G.H.
L.O.Q.V.g.k.m. 5. καὶ ἐν δήμῳ] om. L. ante illa καὶ ἐν δικαστηρίῳ ponit K.
6. ὅστις] ὅτι L.O.P.g. ὅτῳ d.i. ξυμβουλευσάι τὸ F. ξυμβ. — ὠφελεῖν] om. g.
7. τε] om. f. "Immo δι." BEKK. γε mavult Goell. ἐπειδὴ μετέστη ἢ δημο-
κρατία καὶ ἐς ἀγῶνας κατέστη μετὰ τῶν A.B.E.F.H.L.O.P.g.i. margo G. et omisso
μετέστη K. μετὰ habent etiam Q.R.f. Cum A.B. cæterisque consentit V. nisi
quod τὰ τῶν pro μετὰ τῶν exhibeat. τριακοσίων F.Q.g. μεταπεσόντων corr. G.
μεταπεσόντων L.O. Prima libri N. scriptura fuit μετὰ τῶν — μεταπεσόντων sed
corrector e μετὰ effinxit τὰ, μεταπεσόντων in μεταπεσόντα mutato. 8. ὑπὲρ α. τ.
τῶν μ. ε. N.V. 9. αἰτιαθεῖς A.B.F.H.L.N.O.Q.V.b.f.g.i.m. marg. antiqua
manu C. Poppo. Goell. Dobr. Bekk. αἰτιασθεῖς E.k. vulgo αἰτίας. ὥς] om.
A.F.H. κατέστησε f.

statement of his particular actions. Antiphon was probably a warm and true friend, pure in the domestic relations of life, and honourable in his professional conduct; serving faithfully those who consulted him, and never selling their cause, as was sometimes done, because the opposite party offered him a higher fee. This so far was virtue; and if he were guilty of cruelty and perfidy towards his enemies, and sacrificed his country to his party, how many eminent men in Roman history, to say nothing of later times, have been liable to the same charge: and how small a portion of mankind, even in Christian countries, have ever understood practically that a good man's virtue is shown not so much in his behaviour towards his friends, or men of his own party, as in his right appreciation of those less generally acknowledged ties which bind him to persons indifferent to him or hostile,—to his country,—to the whole race of mankind,—and to God?

4. τοὺς μέντοι ἀγωνιζομένους, κ. τ. λ.]

The strict grammatical construction would require the genitive, for ὅστις properly depends on it. "Most able of any one man to assist any of those engaged in political or legal contests who might in any point ask his counsel." For the expression εἰς ἀνὴρ, compare III. 39, 1. μάλιστα δὲ μίαν πόλιν ἡδικηκότας ὑμᾶς, and the note there.

7. καὶ αὐτὸς τε] Is not this a similar expression to that in I. 9, 3. καὶ ναυτικῷ τε ἄμα—ισχύσας, and is not the sense exactly the same as that of καὶ αὐτὸς δέ: "And he too," whether it be thought that the word too in English corresponds to the first of the two conjunctions in Greek, or to the second?

τὰ τῶν τετρακοσίων ἐν ὑστέρῳ μεταπεσόντα] Plane eodem modo loquitur Plato, Epist. VII. non longe a principio: χρόνῳ δὲ οὐ πολλῷ μετέπεισε τὰ τῶν τριῶντά τε, καὶ πᾶσα ἡ τότε πολιτεία. In eo, quod plerique MSS. habent, nihil boni sensus invenire possum.

DUK.

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δίκην ἀπολογησάμενος. παρέσχε δὲ καὶ ὁ Φρύνιχος ἑαυτὸν³

PHRYNICHUS.
(who had now joined
the conspiracy).

πάντων διαφερόντως προθυμότατον ἐς τὴν
ὀλιγαρχίαν, δεδιὼς τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην, καὶ

ἐπιστάμενος εἰδὼτα αὐτὸν ὅσα ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ πρὸς τὸν Ἀστυ-
5 οχον ἔπραξε, νομίζων οὐκ ἂν ποτε αὐτὸν κατὰ τὸ εἶκος ὑπ'
ὀλιγαρχίας κατελθεῖν· πολὺ τε πρὸς τὰ δεινὰ, ἐπειδήπερ
ὑπέστη, φερεγγυώτατος ἐφάνη. καὶ Θηραμένης ὁ τοῦ⁴

THERAMENES.

Ἀγωνος ἐν τοῖς ξυγκαταλύουσι τὸν δῆμον

πρῶτος ἦν, ἀνὴρ οὔτε εἰπεῖν οὔτε γινῶναι ἀδύνατος. ὥστε

10 ἀπ' ἀνδρῶν πολλῶν καὶ ξυνετῶν πραχθὲν τὸ ἔργον οὐκ
ἀπεικότως, καίπερ μέγα ὄν, προὔχώρησε· χαλεπὸν γὰρ ἦν
τὸν Ἀθηναίων δῆμον ἐπ' ἔτει ἑκατοστῷ μάλιστα, ἐπειδὴ οἱ
τύραννοι κατελύθησαν, ἐλευθερίας παῦσαι, καὶ οὐ μόνον μὴ
ὑπήκοον ὄντα, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὑπὲρ ἡμισυ τοῦ χρόνου τούτου αὐτὸν
15 ἄλλων ἄρχειν εἰωθότα.

LXIX. Ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἡ ἐκκλησία οὐδενὸς ἀντειπόντος, ἀλλὰ
κυρώσασα ταῦτα διελύθη, τοὺς τετρακοσίους ἤδη ὕστερον

The constitutional
council of FIVEHUN-
DRED is destroyed by
20 violence.

τρόπῳ τοιῷδε ἐς τὸ βουλευτήριον ἐσήγαγον·

ἦσαν [δ'] Ἀθηναῖοι πάντες αἰεὶ οἱ μὲν ἐπὶ
τείχει, οἱ δ' ἐν τάξει, τῶν ἐν Δεκελείᾳ πολε-

1. ἀπολογησόμενος B. ἀπολογισάμενος E. καὶ ὁ φρύνιχος B.N.V. Bekk. 2.
vulgo καὶ φρύνιχος. 2. προθυμότατα e. 3. δεδιὼς E.F. ἀλκιβιάδην e. 4. τὸν]
om. F.f. 5. ἔπρασεν e. ἔπραξαν C. τὸ] om. d. 6. τε A.B.C.F.H.K.N.Q.V.f.i.
Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo δέ. 7. καὶ ὁ θηραμένης K. 9. πρῶτον Q.
10. ὑπ' ἔτει E. 11. ὄν E.F.H. ἂν K. 12. τῶν A.F.G.H.L.N.O.m.
ἐπ' ἔτει A.B.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.R.V.f.g.i.k.m. Bekk. 2. vulgo præpositionem omit-
tunt. ἑκατοστῷ] ἑκαστος τῷ A.F. 13. οὐ] μὴ c. 14. ὑπερήμισυ F.
αὐτὸν] om. Q. 16. ἐπεὶ e. 17. ἤδη ὕστερον τρόπῳ τοιῷδε B. Goell. Bekk.
τοιῷδε om. K.e. ὕστερον om. O. ἤδη om. L. ceteri (omissio τοιῷδε G.) τρόπῳ
τοιῷδε ὕστερον ἤδη. 18. εἰσήγον P. 19. [δ'] Bekk. 2. ἀθηναῖοι B.F.H.K.L.N.
O.P.Q.f.g.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀθηναίων. 20. οἱ δ'] οὐ δ' B.

4. Ἀστυόχον] See ch. 50.

8. ἐν τοῖς—πρῶτος ἦν] This expres-
sion is, I think, equivalent to ἐν τοῖς
πρῶτοις ξυγκατέλυσεν, and shews that ἐν
τοῖς πρῶτοις is rather a modification of
the full superlative than an extension
of it: for Theramenes was clearly not
“the *very* foremost among the con-
spirators,” but only “one of the fore-
most.” See note on III. 17, 1.

12. ἐπ' ἔτει ἑκατοστῷ] Bekker in his

edition of 1832 has inserted the prepo-
sition, which all former editors had
omitted. The sense seems to be,
“when nearly a hundred years were
“past; when nearly the hundredth
“year was come;” literally, “upon
“the hundredth year;” that length of
time being in a manner the condition
of circumstances on which the attempt
was to proceed.

19. ἦσαν [δ'] Ἀθηναῖοι, κ. τ. λ.] Either

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2 μίῳν ἕνεκα, ἐφ' ὅπλοις. τῇ οὖν ἡμέρᾳ ἐκείνῃ τοὺς μὲν μὴ
 ξυνειδότες εἶασαν, ὥσπερ εἰώθεσαν, ἀπελθεῖν, τοῖς δ' ἐν τῇ
 ξυνωμοσίᾳ εἶρητο ἡσυχῇ, μὴ ἐπ' αὐτοῖς τοῖς ὅπλοις, ἀλλ'
 ἀποθεν, περιμένειν, καὶ ἦν τις ἐνιστῆται τοῖς ποιουμένοις,
 3 λαβόντας τὰ ὅπλα μὴ ἐπιτρέπειν. ἦσαν δὲ καὶ Ἄνδριοι καὶ 5
 Τήνιοι καὶ Καρυστίων τριακόσιοι καὶ Αἰγινητῶν τῶν ἐποί-
 κων, οὓς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἔπεμψαν οἰκήσοντας, ἐπ' αὐτὸ τοῦτο
 4 ἦκοντες ἐν τοῖς αὐτῶν ὅπλοις, οἷς ταῦτα προεῖρητο. τούτων
 δὲ διατεταγμένων οὕτως ἐλθόντες οἱ τετρακόσιοι, μετὰ ξιφι-
 δίου ἀφανοῦς ἑκαστος, καὶ οἱ εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν μετ' αὐτῶν 10
 Ἕλληνες νεανίσκοι, οἷς ἐχρῶντο εἴ τί που δέοι χειρουργεῖν,
 ἐπέστησαν τοῖς ἀπὸ τοῦ κυάμου βουλευταῖς οὓσιν ἐν τῷ
 βουλευτηρίῳ, καὶ εἶπον αὐτοῖς ἐξιέναι λαβοῦσι τὸν μισθόν·
 ἔφερον δὲ αὐτοῖς τοῦ ὑπολοίπου χρόνου παντὸς αὐτοῖ, καὶ

1. εἶνεκα B. μὴ] om. H.L.i. 2. ξυνειπόντας g. ὥς, omissa περ, F.H.V.f.
 3. συνωμοσίᾳ B. ξυνωμοσία E.F.H. ὑπ' nonnulli. 4. τις] τι P. ἐνιστῆται
 A.B. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐνίστηται. 6. τῇσι B.Q. καρύστιοι Q.
 Αἰγινιτῶν E.F. 7. ἀθηναῖοι sine articulo B. Bekker. Goell. οἰκήσαντας B.
 8. τὰ αὐτὰ B. 9. τριακόσιοι K. 10. καὶ οἱ ἑκατὸν C.c.e. οἱ om. V. αὐτοῦ c.
 11. Ἕλληνες] om. B.C.K.N.V.c.e.g. uncis inclusit Bekk. τί] om. Q. post που
 ponit B. 13. ἐξιέναι αὐτοῖς N.V. 14. αὐτοῖ] om. i.

the conjunction δὲ must be struck out, or there must be put a colon after ἐσῆ-
 γαγον instead of a period, and the words
 ἦσαν δ' Ἀθηναῖοι—ἐφ' ὅπλοις must be
 considered as half parenthetical; to
 which the clause τῇ οὖν ἡμέρᾳ, κ. τ. λ.
 is confusedly made to refer. For the
 fact here spoken of, compare VII. 28, 2.

2. εἶασαν—ἀπελθεῖν] The citizens
 whose turn it was to be on duty that
 day, were allowed to go home as usual
 after a sort of morning parade, leaving
 their arms piled in some open space,
 to be ready in case of any alarm. The
 conspirators therefore directed their as-
 sociates not to disperse altogether, but
 to wait at some little distance from the
 place where the arms were piled, that
 they might instantly secure them if any
 attempt should be made to resist the
 execution of the plot.

6. Αἰγινητῶν τῶν ἐποίκων] See II. 27, 1.
 VII. 57, 2. These Æginetan settlers
 were probably induced to join in the
 plot by the hope of obtaining the king

of Persia's aid against the Peloponne-
 sians. For if the Peloponnesians tri-
 umphed in the war, the native Ægine-
 tans were sure to be restored to their
 island, as they actually were after the
 battle of Ægospotami, and the Athe-
 nian settlers in the island would then
 undoubtedly be ejected from their allot-
 ments.

11. Ἕλληνες νεανίσκοι] That is to
 say, some of the members of the ari-
 stocratical clubs, or unions, already
 noticed, (VIII. 54, 4.) The word Ἕλλη-
 νες is added, because the ordinary at-
 tendants of the magistrates at Athens
 were not Greeks but Barbarians, com-
 monly Scythians, chosen out of the
 government slaves. See Böckh, Staats-
 haushalt. der Athen. I. p. 222. (I. p.
 277. Eng. transl.) Schömann de Co-
 mitiis, p. 90. Pollux, VIII. 131, 132.

14. τοῦ ὑπολοίπου χρόνου παντὸς]
Totius temporis quod reliquum erat (ad
 annum explendum)—φέρειν, ut Aris-
 toph. Equit. 1196. ἃ σοι φέρω. DOBREE.

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ἐξιούσιν ἐδίδοσαν. LXX. ὥς δὲ τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ ἢ τε
 The FOUR HUN- βουλὴ οὐδὲν ἀντειποῦσα ὑπεξῆλθε, καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι
 DRED are installed πολῖται οὐδὲν ἐνεωτέριζον ἀλλ' ἡσύχαζον, οἱ
 in their place, and the revolution is accom-
 plished. The new go- δὲ τετρακόσιοι ἐσελθόντες ἐς τὸ βουλευτήριον
 5 government try to nego- τότε μὲν πρυτάνεις τε σφῶν αὐτῶν ἀπεκλήρω-
 ciate with Agis. σαν, καὶ ὅσα πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς, εὐχαῖς καὶ
 θυσίαις καθιστάμενοι ἐς τὴν ἀρχὴν ἐχρήσαντο, ὕστερον δὲ
 πολὺ μεταλλάξαντες τῆς τοῦ δήμου διοικήσεως, πλὴν τοὺς
 φεύγοντας οὐ κατήγον τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου ἕνεκα, τὰ δὲ ἄλλα
 10 ἔνεμον κατὰ κράτος τὴν πόλιν. καὶ ἄνδρας τέ τινας ἀπέ- 2
 κτειναν οὐ πολλοὺς, οἱ ἐδόκουν ἐπιτήδαιοι εἶναι ὑπεξαιρεθῆναι,
 καὶ ἄλλους ἔδησαν, τοὺς δὲ καὶ μετεστήσαντο πρὸς τε
 Ἄγιν τὸν Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλέα, ὄντα ἐν τῇ Δεκελείᾳ,
 ἐπεκηρυκεύοντο, λέγοντες διαλλαγῆναι βούλεσθαι, καὶ εἰκὸς
 15 εἶναι αὐτὸν σφίσι, καὶ οὐκέτι τῷ ἀπίστῳ δήμῳ, μᾶλλον ξυγ-
 χωρεῖν. LXXI. ὁ δὲ νομίζων τὴν πόλιν οὐχ ἡσυχάζειν,
 οὐδὲ εὐθὺς οὕτω τὸν δῆμον τὴν παλαιὰν ἐλευ-
 Agis, despising their οὐδὲ εὐθὺς οὕτω τὸν δῆμον τὴν παλαιὰν ἐλευ-
 overtures, attempts to surprise Athens. He θερίαν παραδώσειν, εἴ τε στρατιὰν πολλὴν ἴδοι

1. δέ] τε B. τῷ τρόπῳ τούτῳ P. ἢ δὲ c. 2. οὐθὲν B. μηδὲν c.
 3. οὐδὲν οὐτ' ἔλεγον οὐδὲ ἔπρασσον N. 4. δέ] om. c. N. corr. τριακόσιοι B.
 ἐπελθόντες c.d.e.i. ἐλθόντες Q.f.k. 5. τότε μὲν] om. N.V. τε] om. C.K.c.d.e.
 ἐπεκλήρωσαν i. 7. ἀρχὴν] μάχην L. 8. καταλλάξαντες L. τοὺς] om.
 C.K.e. 9. ἀλκιβιάδου δὲ ἕνεκα C.G.K.L.O.P.R.e.g.k.m. 10. κράτος] om. B.
 ἀπέκτεινον K. 12. τοὺς] οὓς B. μετεστήσαντο A.B.F.H.L.N.O.Q.V.f.g.i.k.m.
 Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo μετέστησαν. 13. τῶν λακ. βασ. F.G.N.V.i.k.
 τῶν (τὸν teste Bekk.) λακ. τὸν βασ. B. 15. αὐτὸν] αὐτοῖς A. (E. teste Bekk.) F.G.
 H.L.N.O.P.Q.V.f.g.k.m. αὐτῆς E. αὐτοὺς R. 18. παραδώσει c.

3. οἱ δὲ τετρακόσιοι] "Then the four
 "hundred went in to the council house,"
 &c. Δὲ here, as in many other places,
 is placed in the apodosis of the sen-
 tence, with the principal verb. Com-
 pare I. 11, 2. II. 65, 5. IV. 132, 2. and
 Herodotus, I. 116, 5. ἐπεὶ δὲ ὑπελέλειπτο
 ὁ βουκόλος μῦθος, μουνωθέντα δὲ αὐτὸν
 εἶρετο ὁ Ἀστυάγης,—ὁ δὲ—ἔφη.

6. ὅσα πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς] "And for
 "what concerned the gods," i. e. with
 respect to religious observances. For
 this adverbial use of ὅσα, compare He-
 rodot. I. 215, 2. ὅσα μὲν γὰρ ἐς αἰχμὰς,
 χαλκῷ χρέωνται, and II. 4, 1. ὅσα δὲ ἀν-
 θρωπῆϊα πρήγματα, ὧδε ἔλεγον. "And

"with respect to the rites of religion,
 "they had solemn prayers and sacri-
 "fices on entering upon their office."

8. πλὴν τοὺς φεύγοντας—τὰ δὲ ἄλλα]
 A confusion between two constructions,
 πλὴν ὅτι οὐ κατήγον,—τὰ ἄλλα ἔνεμον,
 and, τοὺς μὲν φεύγοντας,—τὰ δὲ ἄλλα.
 Compare VII. 33, 2. πᾶσα ἡ Σικελία
 πλὴν Ἀκραγαντίνων,—οἱ δ' ἄλλοι—ἐβοή-
 θουν.

10. ἔνεμον κατὰ κράτος] Id est, διώ-
 κουν. Thomas Magister in νέμω. DUK.

11. ἐπιτήδαιοι—ὑπεξαιρεθῆναι] "Fit
 "subjects to be put out of the way."
 Compare Xenoph. Anab. II. 3, 11. τὸν
 ἐπιτήδειον ἔπαιεν ἄν.

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is repulsed, and then is willing to listen to their proposals. Ambassadors are sent to Sparta to treat of peace.

σφῶν, οὐκ ἂν ἡσυχάσειν, οὐδὲ ἐν τῷ παρόντι πάνυ τι πιστεύων μὴ οὐκέτι ταραττεσθαι αὐτοὺς, τοῖς μὲν ἀπὸ τῶν τετρακοσίων ἐλθοῦσιν οὐδὲν ξυμβατικὸν ἀπεκρίνατο, προσμεταπεμψάμενος δὲ ἐκ Πελοποννήσου στρατιὰν πολλὴν οὐ πολλῶ 5 ὕστερον καὶ αὐτὸς τῇ ἐκ τῆς Δεκελείας φρουρᾷ μετὰ τῶν ἐλθόντων κατέβη πρὸς αὐτὰ τὰ τείχη τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ἐλπίσας ἢ ταραχθέντας αὐτοὺς μᾶλλον ἂν χειρωθῆναι σφίσιν ἢ βούλονται, ἢ καὶ αὐτοβοεῖ ἂν, διὰ τὸν ἔνδοθεν τε καὶ ἔξωθεν κατὰ τὸ εἶκος γενησόμενον θόρυβον, τῆς τῶν μακρῶν τειχῶν 10 2 διὰ τὴν κατ' αὐτὰ ἐρημίαν λήψεως οὐκ ἂν ἁμαρτεῖν. ὥς δὲ προσέμιξέ τε ἐγγὺς καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὰ μὲν ἔνδοθεν οὐδ' ὀπωστιοῦν ἐκίνησαν, τοὺς δὲ ἱππέας ἐκπέμψαντες καὶ μέρος τι τῶν ὀπλιτῶν καὶ ψιλῶν καὶ τοξοτῶν, ἄνδρας [τε] κατέβαλον αὐτῶν διὰ τὸ ἐγγὺς προσελθεῖν καὶ ὕπλων τινῶν καὶ 15 νεκρῶν ἐκράτησαν, οὕτω δὲ γνοὺς ἀπήγαγε πάλιν τὴν στρατιάν. καὶ αὐτὸς μὲν καὶ οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ κατὰ χώραν ἐν τῇ Δεκελείᾳ ἔμενον, τοὺς δ' ἐπελθόντας ὀλίγας τινὰς ἡμέρας ἐν τῇ γῇ μέιναντας ἀπέπεμψεν ἐπ' οἶκου. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο παρὰ τε τὸν Ἄγιον ἐπρεσβεύοντο οἱ τετρακόσιοι οὐδὲν ἦσσαν, καὶ 20 ἐκείνου μᾶλλον ἤδη προσδεχομένου καὶ παραινοῦντος ἐκπέμ-

1. ἡσυχάσει F.H. ἡσυχάσειν Q.R. ἡσυχάσειν ἀλλὰ ποιήσειν θόρυβον N.V.
2. πάνυ τι A.B.E.H.N.O.V. i.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. πάνυ τοι L.
vulgo πάνυ. ταραττεσθαι Poppo. Goell. ταραττ. Bekk. 4. οὐδέ A.F.
ξιμβατικὸν C. 8. ἢ] εἰ A.B.E.F.H.c. 9. βούλονται V. 10. τῆς τῶν
N.V. et correctus A. τῶν γούν Bayerus. ceteri et Bekk. τῶν γάρ. 14. τε
accessit ex B. Goell. Bekk. κατέβαλλον C.R.e. κατέλαβον L.d. 15. καὶ
τινῶν νεκρῶν Q. 19. μέιναντες C. ἀπέπεμψεν A.B.F.H.N.V.g.i.k.m. Haack.
Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀπέπεμψαν. 20. ἦττον B.d.i. 21. κακείνου B.
μᾶλλον ἐπιδεχομένου c.

9. ἢ καὶ αὐτοβοεῖ ἂν—οὐκ ἂν ἁμαρτεῖν] I have adopted the reading of the MSS. N and V, τῆς τῶν instead of τῶν γάρ, and connected αὐτοβοεῖ ἂν with οὐκ ἂν ἁμαρτεῖν, supposing the particle ἂν to be repeated, as is often the case, owing to the intervening clause διὰ τὸν—θόρυβον. By approaching to the walls of Athens Agis hoped either to produce such an effect by his presence

as to induce the Athenians to make peace on his own terms; or looking only to military advantages, he trusted to be able to surprise the long walls, the force appointed to defend them, παρ' ἑπαλξιν, being probably either called off wholly or in part, or having its attention diverted from the care of its proper charge by the prevailing confusion and agitation.

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πουσι καὶ ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα περὶ ξυμβάσεως πρέσβεις, βουλόμενοι διαλλαγῆναι.

LXXII. Πέμπουσι δὲ καὶ ἐς τὴν Σάμον δέκα ἄνδρας, παραμυθησομένους τὸ στρατόπεδον, καὶ διδάξοντας ὡς οὐκ ἐπὶ βλάβῃ τῆς πόλεως καὶ τῶν πολιτῶν ἡ ὀλιγαρχία κατέστη, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ σωτηρίᾳ τῶν ξυμπάντων πραγμάτων, πεντακισχίλιοί τε ὅτι εἶν, καὶ οὐ τετρακόσιοι μόνον, οἱ πράσσοντες· καί τοι οὐ πρόποτε Ἀθηναίους, διὰ τὰς στρα-
10 τείας καὶ τὴν ὑπερόριον ἀσχολίαν, ἐς οὐδὲν πρᾶγμα οὕτω μέγα ἐλθεῖν βουλεύσοντας, ἐν ᾧ πεντακισχιλίους ξυνελθεῖν· καὶ τᾶλλα ἐπιστείλαντες τὰ πρέποντα εἰπεῖν, ἀπέπεμψαν 2 αὐτοὺς εὐθὺς μετὰ τὴν ἐαυτῶν κατάστασιν, δείσαντες μὴ, ὅπερ ἐγένετο, ναυτικὸς ὄχλος οὔτε αὐτὸς μένειν ἐν τῷ ὀλι-
15 γαρχικῷ κόσμῳ ἐθέλῃ, σφᾶς τε μὴ ἐκείθεν ἀρξαμένου τοῦ κακοῦ μεταστήσωσιν. LXXIII. ἐν γὰρ τῇ Σάμῳ ἐνεωτε-

1. καὶ ante ἐς om. B. περὶ] παριὼν B. 4. διδάξαντας F.R. 5. πολιτῶν] ὀλιγῶν margo H. 8. οὔτε τριακόσιοι K.k. οἱ τετρακόσιοι B. πρᾶττοντες B. 9. οὐ μόνον πρόποτε F.H.N. 10. ὑπερορίαν C.K.i. ὑπεροριανον k. 11. ἐλθεῖν μέγα Q. μέγα ἐλθεῖν οὕτω R. ξυνελθεῖν e. 12. καὶ τᾶλλα] A.E.F.G. ἄλλα τ' B. Bekk. 2. ἀντέπεμψαν L.O.P. 13. αὐτοὺς accessit ex A.B.F.H.L. N.O.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. εὐθὺς] om. G.L.O.i.k.m. ἐαυτῶν B. Goell. Bekk. αὐτῶν Poppo. vulgo αὐτῶν. κατάστασιν A.B.E.F.H.N.R.V.c.f.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo μετάστασιν. 15. θέλῃ Q. ἐθέλει A.E.F. H.N.V.c. ἐθέλησαι B.

9. οὐ πρόποτε Ἀθηναίους—ξυνελθεῖν] As a fact this was probably false; as an argument it was certainly sophistical. It was probably false, because the law required not only the presence but the sanction of at least six thousand citizens to some particular decrees of the assembly, (Schömann de Comitibus, p. 273.) and because it does not appear from the history of the war how so large a proportion of the citizens could have been employed on foreign service, or in any manner out of Attica, as to allow of no more than five thousand being left at home to attend the assembly. And as an argument it was so- phistical, because if only five thousand had been able to attend out of the whole Athenian people, how many were likely

to attend, when the right of attending at all was limited to five thousand citizens only? For the infinitive ξυνελθεῖν, see Matth. Gr. Gr. §. 537. Jelf, 889. c. The relative ἐν ᾧ is resolvable as usual into the demonstrative pronoun and conjunction ὥστε ἐν αὐτῷ. Jelf, 836. 5. a.

12. καὶ τᾶλλα] Bekker in his latest edition reads ἄλλα τ', which is simpler; but it seems to be no more than a cor- rection. Τὰ πρέποντα εἰπεῖν seems added as an explanation of τᾶλλα: "And "having given them the rest of their "instructions, that is to say, having in- "structed them in such points as might "be urged with advantage before the "armament at Samos, they sent them "off immediately."

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Previously to the arrival of the deputation, an oligarchical revolution had been attempted by some conspirators at Samos, and had utterly failed.

ρίζετο ἤδη τὰ περὶ τὴν ὀλιγαρχίαν, καὶ ξυνέβη
 τοιάδε γενέσθαι ὑπ' αὐτὸν τὸν χρόνον τοῦτον,
 2 ὅνπερ οἱ τετρακόσιοι ξυνίσταντο. οἱ γὰρ τότε
 τῶν Σαμίων ἐπαναστάντες τοῖς δυνατοῖς καὶ
 ὄντες δῆμος, μεταβαλλόμενοι αὖθις καὶ πει- 5
 σθέντες ὑπὸ τε τοῦ Πεισάνδρου, ὅτε ἦλθε, καὶ τῶν ἐν τῇ
 Σάμῳ ξυνεστώτων Ἀθηναίων, ἐγένοντό τε ἐς τριακοσίους
 ξυνωμόται, καὶ ἐμελλον τοῖς ἄλλοις ὡς δῆμῳ ὄντι ἐπιθή-
 3 σεσθαι. καὶ Ὑπέρβολόν τέ τινα τῶν Ἀθηναίων, μοχθηρὸν
 ἄνθρωπον, ὡστρακισμένον οὐ διὰ δυνάμεως καὶ ἀξιώματος 10
 φόβον ἀλλὰ διὰ πονηρίαν καὶ αἰσχύνην τῆς πόλεως, ἀποκτεί-
 νουσι μετὰ Χαρμίνου τε, ἐνὸς τῶν στρατηγῶν, καὶ τινων τῶν
 παρὰ σφίσιν Ἀθηναίων, πίστιν διδόντες αὐτοῖς, καὶ ἄλλα
 μετ' αὐτῶν τοιαῦτα ξυνέπραξαν, τοῖς τε πλείοσιν ὄρμητο
 4 ἐπιτίθεσθαι. οἱ δὲ αἰσθόμενοι τῶν τε στρατηγῶν Λέοντι καὶ 15
 Διομέδοντι (οὗτοι γὰρ οὐχ ἐκόντες, διὰ τὸ τιμᾶσθαι ὑπὸ τοῦ
 δήμου, ἔφερον τὴν ὀλιγαρχίαν) τὸ μέλλον σημαίνουσι, καὶ
 Θρασυβούλῳ καὶ Θρασύλῳ τῷ μὲν τριηραρχοῦντι, τῷ δὲ
 ὀπλιτεύοντι, καὶ ἄλλοις οἱ ἐδόκουν ἀεὶ μάλιστα ἐναντιοῦσθαι
 τοῖς ξυνεστώσι· καὶ οὐκ ἡξίουں περιδεῖν αὐτοὺς σφᾶς τε 20
 διαφθαρέντας καὶ Σάμον Ἀθηναίοις ἀλλοτριωθεῖσαν, δι' ἣν

2. τὰδε R.f. ὑπὸ τὸν Q. τοῦτον accessit ex A.B.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.V.g.i.
 k.m.Haack. Porro. Goell. Bekk. 3. ὃν οἱ i. ὅπερ R. 7. ἐγένοντο—
 ἀθηναίων] om. H. 8. ξυνωμότας L. ξυνωμότας V. 10. ὡστρακισθέντα Q.
 12. χαλμίνου i. τοῦ ἐνὸς d.i. 13. πίστιν διδόντων A.V. διδόντων πίστιν c.
 ἄλλο c. τᾶλλα g. ἄλλω C. 14. πλείοσιν] πλείουσιν B. 16. οὐκ ἔχοντες
 A.B.E.F. 18. καὶ θρασιλῳ] om. E. θρασιλῳ A.B.C. (E. in marg. rec.
 manu.) F.H.K.N.P.Q.R.V.i.k.m. Bekk. 2. vulgo θρασιλλῳ. 20. ἡξίουں C.G.Q.

3. τότε] "At the time which I have
 "before spoken of," i. e. VIII. 21, 1.
 Compare VIII. 62, 3. for this use of
 this word.

9. Ὑπέρβολον] Χρίμδος υἱός, ἀδελ-
 φός δὲ Χάρωνος, λυchnopώλης. De morte
 ejus et sepultura vide Schol. Aristoph.
 ad Eip. v. 680. Harpocrat. Plutarchum
 vit. Impp. p. 196. 222. Schol. Luci-
 ani, p. 4. WASS. Add. Perizonium ad
 Ælian. XII. Var. Histor. 43. DUKER.
 The notices of this man in Plutarch

occur in his life of Nicias, ch. 11. and
 in Alcibiades, ch. 13.

12. μετὰ Χαρμίνου] Μετὰ τινος fieri di-
 cuntur, quæ alicujus voluntate, auxilio,
 et consilio fiunt. Thucydides, III. 66, 2.
 οὐ μετὰ τοῦ πλήθους ὧν εἰσελθόντες.
 V. 29, 3. μὴ μετὰ Ἀθηναίων σφᾶς βούλων-
 ται Λακεδαιμόνιοι δουλώσασθαι. Ibid.
 82, 5. ὅπως, ἣν τῆς γῆς εἰργωνται, ἣ κατὰ
 θάλασσαν σφᾶς μετὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐπα-
 γωγὴ τῶν ἐπιτηδείων ὠφελῇ. Sic VI. 28,
 2. et 79, 2. DUK.

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μόνον ἢ ἀρχὴ αὐτοῖς ἐς τοῦτο ξυνέμεινεν. οἱ δὲ ἀκούσαντες 5
τῶν τε στρατιωτῶν ἓνα ἕκαστον μετήεσαν μὴ ἐπιτρέπουν, καὶ
οὐχ ἤκιστα τοὺς Παράλους, ἄνδρας Ἀθηναίους τε καὶ ἐλευ-
θέρους πάντας ἐν τῇ νηϊ πλέοντας, καὶ αἰὲ δὴ ποτε ὀλιγαρχία
5 καὶ μὴ παρούση ἐπικειμένους· ὃ τε Λέων καὶ ὁ Διομέδων
αὐτοῖς ναῦς τινὰς, ὅποτε ποι πλέοιεν, κατέλειπον φύλακας.
ὥστε, ἐπειδὴ αὐτοῖς ἐπετίθεντο οἱ τριακόσιοι, βοηθησάντων 6
πάντων τούτων, μάλιστα δὲ τῶν Παράλων, περιεγένοντο οἱ
τῶν Σαμίων πλείονες. καὶ τριάκοντα μὲν τινὰς ἀπέκτειναν
10 τῶν τριακοσίων, τρεῖς δὲ τοὺς αἰτιωτάτους φυγῇ ἐξήμίωσαν·
τοῖς δ' ἄλλοις οὐ μνησικακοῦντες δημοκρατούμενοι τὸ λοιπὸν
ξυνεπολίτεον. LXXIV. τὴν δὲ Πάραλον ναῦν, καὶ Χαι-
The ship Paralus had been dispatched to Athens to announce the defeat of the con-
spirators. But the revolution having already broken out at Athens, the ship was seized by the Four Hundred, and the crew arrested. One of the crew escapes to Samos, and exaggerates to the armament there the tyranny of the revolutionary government.
15 20
ρέαν ἐπ' αὐτῆς τὸν Ἀρχεστράτου, ἄνδρα Ἀθη-
ναῖον, γενόμενον ἐς τὴν μετάστασιν πρόθυμον,
ἀποπέμπουσιν οἱ τε Σάμιοι καὶ οἱ στρατιῶται
κατὰ τάχος ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας, ἀπαγγελοῦντα τὰ
γεγενημένα· οὐ γὰρ ἤδεσάν πω τοὺς τετρακο-
σίους ἄρχοντας. καὶ καταπλευσάντων αὐτῶν, 1
εὐθέως τῶν μὲν Παράλων τινὰς οἱ τετρακόσιοι,
δύο ἢ τρεῖς, ἔδησαν, τοὺς δὲ ἄλλους ἀφελόμε-
νοι τὴν ναῦν, καὶ μετεμβιβάσαντες εἰς ἄλλην
στρατιῶτιν ναῦν, ἔταξαν φρουρεῖν περὶ Εὐ-

1. μόνον ἢ A.E.F.H.N.V. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. νῦν μόνον ἢ B. μόνην μέχρι νῦν ἢ L.O. vulgo μόνον μέχρι νῦν ἢ. 2. τε accessit ex A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.c.e.g.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. 3. παράλλους i. παρ' ἄλλους V. 4. ποτε ἐν τῇ ὀλιγαρχία g. 5. καὶ διομέδων N.V. 6. ὅποτε πηι πλέοιεν A. ὅποτ' ἐπιπλέοιεν E.F.H. ὅποτε πλέοιεν C.K. ὅποτε ποι πλέοι d.i. κατέλιπον A.B.C.G.K.R.c.e.f. g.k.m. ἐγκατέλιπον d.i. 9. πλείονες B. πλείους c. μὲν τινὰς] μένοντας L. 10. αἰτιωτάτους] ἐναντιωτάτους Q. 11. τὸ λοιπὸν] om. R. 14. κατάστασιν O. 16. ἐς ἀθήνας K. om. O. ἀπαγγελοῦντα A.B.F.H.N.V.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀπαγγελοῦντας d.i.k. ἀπαγγελοῦντες Q. ἀγγελοῦντες C.K. vulgo ἀγγελοῦντα. 17. εἰδεδίξαν Q. 19. εὐθέως accessit ex A.B.F.H.N.Q.V. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. 20. δύο ἢ τρεῖς C. 21. μετεμβιβάσαντες A.B.E.F.H.N.R.V. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. μεταβιβάσαντες K.L.O.P.Q.g. vulgo μετεκβιβάσαντες. ἐς Bekk. ἄλλην τινὰ E. 22. ναῦν στρατιῶτιν c.

3. τοὺς Παράλους] These may be called, in point of rank and of the spirit which actuated them, the household troops of the democracy. Their pay was four oboli a day. Compare Harpocration in Πάραλος, and Böckh. Staatshaush. der Athen. I. p. 258. 281. (Eng. transl. vol. I. p. 321—348.)

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3 βοιαν. ὁ δὲ Χαιρέας εὐθὺς διαλαθὼν πως, ὥς εἶδε τὰ παρόντα, πάλιν ἐς τὴν Σάμον ἐλθὼν ἀγγέλλει τοῖς στρατιώταις ἐπὶ τὸ μείζον πάντα δεινώσας τὰ ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν, ὥς πληγαῖς τε πάντας ζημιοῦσι, καὶ ἀντειπεῖν ἔστιν οὐδὲν πρὸς τοὺς ἔχοντας τὴν πολιτείαν, καὶ ὅτι αὐτῶν καὶ γυναῖκες καὶ παῖδες 5 ὑβρίζονται, καὶ διανοοῦνται, ὅπόσοι ἐν Σάμῳ στρατεύονται μὴ ὄντες τῆς σφετέρας γνώμης, τούτων πάντων τοὺς προσήκοντας λαβόντες εἶρξιν, ἵνα, ἣν μὴ ὑπακούωσι, τεθνήκωσι· καὶ ἄλλα πολλὰ ἐπικαταψευδόμενος ἔλεγεν· LXXV. οἱ δ' ἀκούσαντες ἐπὶ τοὺς τὴν ὀλιγαρχίαν μάλιστα 10 ποιήσαντας καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν ἄλλων τοὺς μετασχόντας τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ὥρμησαν βάλλειν· ἔπειτα μέντοι ὑπὸ τῶν διὰ μέσου κωλυθέντες, καὶ διδαχθέντες μὴ τῶν πολεμίων ἀντιπρώρων ἐγγὺς ἐφορμούντων ἀπολέσωσι τὰ πράγματα, 15 ἐπαύσαντο. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο λαμπρῶς ἤδη ἐς δημοκρατίαν βουλόμενοι μεταστῆσαι τὰ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ ὃ τε

Strong counter-revolutionary spirit amongst the officers and crews at Samos. THRASYBULUS and THRASYLUS. Cordial union of interests between the Athenian armament and the people of Samos.

1. διαλαθόντων g. διδε N. 2. ἀγγέλλει A. 3. ἀθηνῶν k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀθηναίων. 4. πάντα e. 5. ὅτι καὶ αὐτῶν e. 6. ὅπόσοι ἐν B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὅπόσοι τε ἐν. 7. τῆς] om. e. 8. λαβόντας C.G. L.O.c.g.i.k.m. ἔρξιν B. ὑπακούωσι A.B.E.F.H.N.Q.V.k. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὑπακούωσι. τεθνήκωσι A.E.F.H. τεθνήξονται Q.c.d.i. τεθνήξονται V.k.m. κωσι

(τεθνήξονται G. teste Bekk.) correctus C. marg. C. ab antiqua manu καὶ τεθνήκωσι. τεθνήξωνται e. τεθνήξωσι R. 10. ἀκούσαντες A.F.H.N.Q.V.f.i.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀκούοντες. τοῖς] om. G.d.e.i.k.m. 11. ἐπὶ] ἔτι B.E.F.H.N.V. 12. ὥρμησαν E.F. 13. καὶ διδαχθέντες] om. i. 14. πολεμίων εὐθὺς R. 15. ἀφορμούντων i. 17. μεταστῆσαι A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.R.V. f.g.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo καταστήσαι. τὰ] om. R.

8. τεθνήκωσι] *Τεθνήκω* præsens eadem ratione a perfecto *τέθνηκα* fieri potuit, quia *πεφύκω*, *πεφύγω*, *πεπλήγω*, et alia hujusmodi, a perfectis e sententia Grammaticorum formata sunt. DUK. There is no perfect signification to be attached to this word, any more than to the Homeric imperative *τέθναθι*, or to the infinitive *τεθνάναι*. Nor do I believe that *τεθνήκω* is a verb formed from the perfect *τέθνηκα*, but that rather, like *πεπλήγω* and *πεφύγω* quoted in Duker's note, it was an older form of the verb,

which, from the constant tendency of languages to abbreviate their words in proportion to the growth of civilization, became exchanged in most of its tenses for the shorter forms *θνήσκω* and *θανεῖν*.

13. ὑπὸ τῶν διὰ μέσον] "By persons who belonged to neither party;" the impartial or moderate men in the armament. Dobree well refers to Xenoph. Hellen. V. 4, 25, where οἱ διὰ μέσου signifies those who were neither friendly to Sphodrias, nor prejudiced against him.

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Θρασύβουλος ὁ τοῦ Λύκου καὶ Θράσυλος (οὔτοι γὰρ μάλιστα
 προεστήκεσαν τῆς μεταβολῆς) ὥρκωσαν πάντας τοὺς στρα-
 τιώτας τοὺς μεγίστους ὄρκους, καὶ αὐτοὺς τοὺς ἐκ τῆς ὀλι-
 γαρχίας μάλιστα, ἣ μὴν δημοκρατήσεσθαι τε καὶ ὁμονόησειν,
 5 καὶ τὸν πρὸς Πελοποννησίου πόλεμον προθύμως διοίσειν,
 καὶ τοῖς τετρακοσίοις πολέμοιό τε ἔσεσθαι καὶ οὐδὲν ἐπικη-
 ρυκεύεσθαι. ξυνώμνυσαν δὲ καὶ Σαμίων πάντες τὸν αὐτὸν 3
 ὄρκον οἱ ἐν τῇ ἡλικίᾳ, καὶ τὰ πράγματα πάντα καὶ τὰ ἀποβη-
 σόμενα ἐκ τῶν κινδύνων ξυνεκοινώσαντο οἱ στρατιῶται τοῖς
 10 Σαμίοις, νομίζοντες οὔτε ἐκείνοις ἀποστροφὴν σωτηρίας οὔτε
 σφίσιν εἶναι, ἀλλ' ἐάν τε οἱ τετρακόσιοι κρατήσωσιν ἐάν τε
 οἱ ἐκ Μιλήτου πολέμοι, διαφθάρησεσθαι. LXXVI. ἐς
 φιλονεικίαν τε καθέστασαν τὸν χρόνον τοῦτον
 οἱ μὲν τὴν πόλιν ἀναγκάζοντες δημοκρατεῖσθαι,
 οἱ δὲ τὸ στρατόπεδον ὀλιγαρχεῖσθαι. ἐποίησαν 2
 δὲ καὶ ἐκκλησίαν εὐθὺς οἱ στρατιῶται, ἐν ἣ
 τοὺς μὲν προτέρους στρατηγούς, καὶ εἴ τινα
 τῶν τριηράρχων ὑπετόπευον, ἔπαυσαν, ἄλλους
 δὲ ἀνθείλοντο καὶ τριηράρχους καὶ στρατηγούς,
 20 ὧν Θρασύβουλος τε καὶ Θράσυλος ὑπῆρχον.
 καὶ παραινέσεις ἄλλας τε ἐποιοῦντο ἐν σφίσιν 3
 αὐτοῖς ἀνιστάμενοι, καὶ ὥς οὐ δεῖ ἀθυμεῖν ὅτι ἡ πόλις αὐτῶν
 ἀφέστηκε· τοὺς γὰρ ἐλάσσους ἀπὸ σφῶν τῶν πλεόνων καὶ

1. μάλιστα post προεστ. ponit B.

2. προεστήκεσαν A.B.N.V. Poppo. Goell.

Bekk. προεστήκεισαν E.H. προεστήκεσαν F.g. προεστήκεισαν G. vulgo προειστή-
 κεισαν. στρατιώτας τοὺς] om. i. 4. ἡμῖν F. δημοκρατήσεσθαι G. δημοκρα-
 τηθήσεσθαι A.B.E.F.N.V. Bekk. Goell. sed conf. VIII. 48, 4. ὅτι δὴ καὶ αὐτοὶ οὐ
 δημοκρατήσονται. 5. πρὸς πελοποννησίου A.B.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.V. g.i.k.m.

Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo πρὸς τοὺς πελοπ. 6. τοὺς τετρακοσίους C. qui
 et omnia a καὶ τὸν, usque ad διοίσειν omittit. καὶ οὐδὲν ἐπικηρυκεύεσθαι] om. Q.
 7. πάντες] om. c.e. 8. ὄρκον] καιρὸν g. ἅπαντα B. 9. ξυνεκοινωνήσαντο B.R.
 τοῖς σαμίοις οἱ στρατιῶται c.e. 11. ἐάν post κρατήσ. B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.

ceteri añ. 13. καθεστᾶσι A.E.F.H.N.V. m. (corr. G.) καθίστασαν Q. 16. καὶ]
 om. Q.V. 17. μὲν accessit ex B.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.V. g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell.
 Bekk. τινας L.O.P. c.e.g.i.k. 18. ὑπετόπευον A.B.E.F. (ὑπετώπευον F. BEKK.) H.
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὑπώπευον. ἔπαυσαν] om. K.M.e. 19. ἀνείλοντο

L.O.P.k. στρατηγούς καὶ τριηράρχους L. 22. αὐτοῖς accessit ex A.B.C.E.F.
 H.K.L.M.N.O.P.V. c.e.f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. αὐτῶν] αὐτῶν
 Bekk. ἐπιστάμενοι f. 23. ἐλάττους B. σφῶν αὐτῶν τῶν Q. καὶ] om. L.O.P.

4 ἐς πάντα ποριμωτέρων μεθεστάναι. ἐχόντων γὰρ σφῶν τὸ
 πᾶν ναυτικὸν, τὰς ἄλλας πόλεις, ὧν ἄρχουσιν, ἀναγκάσειν
 τὰ χρήματα ὁμοίως διδόναι καὶ εἰ ἐκείθεν ὠρμῶντο. πόλιν
 τε γὰρ σφίσιν ὑπάρχειν Σάμον, οὐκ ἀσθενῇ, ἀλλ' ἡ παρ'
 ἐλάχιστον δὴ ἦλθε τὸ Ἀθηναίων κράτος τῆς θαλάσσης, ὅτε 5
 ἐπολέμησεν, ἀφελέσθαι, τοὺς τε πολεμίους ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοῦ
 χωρίου ἀμύνεσθαι οὐπερ καὶ πρότερον. καὶ δυνατώτεροι εἶναι
 σφεῖς, ἔχοντες τὰς ναῦς, πορίζεσθαι τὰ ἐπιτήδεια τῶν ἐν τῇ
 5 πόλει. καὶ δι' ἑαυτοὺς τε ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ προκαθημένους καὶ
 πρότερον αὐτοὺς κρατεῖν τοῦ ἐς τὸν Πειραιᾶ ἔσπλου, καὶ νῦν 10
 ἐς τοιοῦτον καταστήσονται, μὴ βουλομένων σφίσι πάλιν τὴν

1. πάντας Q. ποριμωτέρους e. ποριμώτεροι εἰπορώτεροι H. ποριμώτεροι οἱ
 εἰπορώτεροι A.B.E.F. μεθεστάναι C.G.K.N.V.c.e.f.g.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell.

Bekk. (μεθεστάναι G. teste Bekk.) καθιστάναι B. vulgo μεθιστάναι. σφῶν]
 αὐτῶν K. 2. ἄλλας] τε B. τε ἄλλας A.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.M.N.O.P.R.V.c.e.f.g.

i.k.m. Poppo. 3. ὠρμῶντο B.N.R. ὠρμήντο G. ὀρμῶντο V. ceteri ὠρμηντο.

4. γὰρ σφιν E. παρ'] περ B. 5. δὴ ἦλθε B.K.N.V. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
 διῆλθε L.M.O.P.b.c.d.e.f.g.i.k. vulgo ἦλθε. τὸ] τῶν M. τὸ τῶν A.E.F.G.H.L.O.
 d.g.i.m. Haack. Poppo. 6. ἐπολέμισεν F. 7. ἀμυνέσθαι B. καὶ πρότερον]
 τῶν πραγμάτων d. 9. προκαθημένους B.C.F.H.K.N.R.V.f.i.m. Haack. Poppo.

Bekk. 2. vulgo προσκαθημένους. 10. τὸν—ἔσπλου c. τοὺς ἔσπλους i. 11. τοι-
 οῦτον B. Goell. Bekk. τοσοῦτον A.F.H.N.Q.R.V. Poppo. vulgo τοσοῦτο. βου-
 λομένων A.B.F.H.L.O.P.Q.k.m. Poppo. Goell. vulgo βουλόμενοι.

1. ποριμωτέρων] Stephanus in Thes. scribit, hoc ita videri accipiendum, ut in Æschyli Prometh. v. 904. ubi Scholiastes πόριμος exponit πόρον διδούς, transitum aperiens, viam faciens. Hic interpretatur, quibus major facultas comparandi omnia, quibus opus foret, suppeteret. Ita potius accipiendum esse, suadent ea, quæ deinde de pecunia, com meatibus, et usu maris dicuntur, Ἐμπορωτέρων puto, esse glossam e margine eis τὸ κείμενον inlatam. DUKER.

ποριμωτέρων] That is, as Thucydides himself expresses it a little below, δυνατώτεροι πορίζεσθαι τὰ ἐπιτήδεια.

ἐχόντων γὰρ σφῶν—ἀναγκάσεις] The irregularity of construction here, by which the subject is put in the genitive absolute instead of the accusative, has been noticed in the note on VII. 50, 2.

9. προκαθημένους] “Stationed at Samos as an advanced post to cover the capital.” Compare Herodot. IX. 106, 3. ἀδύνατον γὰρ εἶφαίνετό σφι εἶναι ἑαυτοὺς τε Ἰώνων προκατῆσθαι, φρουρέοντας τὸν πάντα χρόνον. and VII. 172, 5.

προκατῆμένους τοσοῦτο πρὸ τῆς ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος.

καὶ πρότερον αὐτοὺς κρατεῖν] Obscurius est, quod ab infinito κρατεῖν ad finitum καταστήσονται transit. Sed sæpe etiam alibi negligit convenientiam modorum. VI. 34. 9. πείθεσθε οὖν, μάλιστα μὲν, ταῦτα τολμήσαντες, εἰ δὲ μὴ, ὅτι τάχιστα τὰλλα ἐς τὸν πόλεμον ἐτοιμάζειν. Et ibid. cap. 75, 3. ἦσαν γὰρ ὑποπτοὶ αὐτοῖς οἱ Καμαριναῖοι, μὴ προθύμως σφίσι μῆτ' ἐπὶ τὴν πρώτην μάχην πέμψαι, ἃ ἔπεμψαν ἔς τε τὸ λοιπὸν, μὴ οὐκέτι βούλονται ἀμύνειν—προσχωρῶσι δὲ αὐτοῖς. DUKER.

καὶ πρότερον αὐτοὺς κρατεῖν—ἔσπλου] That it was only owing to the protection afforded by the fleet at Samos, that the Athenians at home had enjoyed unmolested access even to their own harbour of Piræus, i.e. that the enemy had not cut off all their communications by sea, by blockading their very harbour.

11. μὴ βουλομένων] “Unless the Athenians at home chose to restore them their constitution.”

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πολιτείαν ἀποδοῦναι, ὥστε αὐτοὶ δυνατώτεροι εἶναι εἶργειν
 ἐκείνους τῆς θαλάσσης ἢ ὑπ' ἐκείνων εἶργεσθαι. βραχύ τέ τι 6
 εἶναι καὶ οὐδενὸς ἄξιον, ὃ πρὸς τὸ περιγίγνεσθαι τῶν πολε-
 μίων ἢ πόλιν σφίσι χρήσιμος ἦν, καὶ οὐδὲν ἀπολωλέκηναι,
 5 οἱ γε μήτε ἀργύριον ἔτι εἶχον πέμπειν, ἀλλ' αὐτοὶ ἐπορίζοντο
 οἱ στρατιῶται, μήτε βούλευμα χρηστὸν, οὔπερ ἔνεκα πόλιν
 στρατοπέδων κρατεῖ. ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐν τούτοις τοὺς μὲν ἡμαρτη-
 κέναι, τοὺς πατρίους νόμους καταλύσαντας, αὐτοὶ δὲ σώζειν
 καὶ ἐκείνους πειράσεσθαι προσαναγκάζειν. ὥστε οὐδὲ τού-
 10 τους, οἵπερ ἂν βουλευοίεν τι χρηστὸν, παρὰ σφίσι χεῖρους
 εἶναι. Ἀλκιβιάδην τε, ἣν αὐτῷ ἄδειάν τε καὶ κάθοδον ποιή- 7
 σωσιν, ἄσμενον τὴν παρὰ βασιλέως ξυμμαχίαν παρέξειν. τό
 τε μέγιστον, ἣν ἀπάντων σφάλλονται, εἶναι αὐτοῖς τοσοῦτον
 ἔχουσι ναυτικὸν πολλὰς τὰς ἀποχωρήσεις, ἐν αἷς καὶ πόλεις
 15 καὶ γῆν εὐρήσουσι. LXXVII. Τοιαῦτα ἐν ἀλλήλοις ἐκκλη-
 σιάσαντες καὶ παραθαρσύναντες σφᾶς αὐτοὺς, καὶ τὰ τοῦ
 πολέμου παρεσκευάζοντο οὐδὲν ἦσσαν. οἱ δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν τετρα-
 κοσίων πεμφθέντες ἐς τὴν Σάμον, οἱ δέκα πρεσβευταὶ, ὡς
 ταῦτα ἐν τῇ Δήλῳ ἤδη ὄντες ἦσθάνοντο ἡσύχαζον αὐτοῦ.

1. ὥστε] ὥστε καὶ f. αὐτοὶ δυνατώτεροι B. Goell. Bekk. vulgo αὐτοὶ καί.
 2. θαλάττης B. ὑπ'] ἐπ' A.B.F. τι] om. K. 3. ὃ] A.B.F.H.Q.V. Poppo.
 Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὅ. 5. γε] τε B. εἶχον ἔτι B. Bekk. 2. αὐτοὶ A.B.F.
 H.L.N.O.P.V.g.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo αὐτοῖς. ἐπορίζοντο] om. i.
 6. βουλευμάτι Q. 7. κρατεῖν g. 8. πατρίους A.F.G.H.L.N.O.P.Q.R.V.
 f.g.i.k.m. αὐτοὶ B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo αὐτοῦς. σώσειν c.e. 9. πει-
 ράσασθαι Q. πειράσθαι i. 10. οὔπερ A.B.E.F.G.H.L.O.P.g.i.k.m. τι] τε
 A.F.H. εἶναι χεῖρους c. 11. δὲ ἦν K. καί] om. d.e. 12. ἄσμενος c.
 ἄσμενοι i. ξυμμαχίαν] ξύμβασιν F.H. 13. σφάλλονται e.i. 14. καὶ ante

πόλεις om. i. πόλεις G. πόλιν L.O.P.i. 16. παραθαρρύναντες B. καὶ τὰ]
 κατὰ A.E.F. καὶ κατὰ H.M.b.c. 17. ἦττον B. τριακοσίων O. 19. ἤδη
 ὄντες] ἰδόντες C.e. ἤδη om. K. utrumque ignorat P. αὐτοῦ accessit ex A.B.F.
 H.Q.i. et correct. N. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.

4. καὶ οὐδὲν ἀπολωλέκηναι] "They
 "had lost nothing in losing those who
 "had neither money to send them,"
 &c. Compare IV. 26, 4. οὓς ᾤοντο, κ.
 τ. λ. and the note there.

8. τοὺς πατρίους νόμους] Plerique
 scripti πατρίους. Utrouque modo No-
 ster. Vid. lib. IV. cap. 118, 1, 2. et Thom.
 Magistrum, Dinarch. c. Demosthen. p.
 36. ed. Gruter. Ælian. 6, 10. Joseph.
 p. 722, 38. ed. Hudson. Ita MSS.

Voss. 1. et Bodl. et bis 1040. et infra
 Busbequii codex, uti et 1056, 1089.
 Lycurgus adv. Leocratem, p. 138. πα-
 τρῶν νομίμων. WASS. Lib. IV. cap.
 118. princ. est, κατὰ τοὺς πατρίους νό-
 μους, et paullo post, τοῖς πατρίοις νόμοις
 χρώμενοι· ubi quidam MSS. πατρίοις,
 minus recte, si Grammaticis credimus.
 Aristoteles II. Politicor. 6. [II. 8, 16.]
 κινεῖν τοὺς πατρίους νόμους. Sic fere
 potius τὸ πάτριον, τὰ πάτρια, mores, in-

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LXXVIII. Ὑπὸ δὲ τὸν χρόνον τοῦτον καὶ οἱ ἐν τῇ Μιλήτῳ τῶν Πελοποννησίων ἐν τῷ ναυτικῷ στρατιῶται κατὰ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς διεβόων ὥς ὑπὸ τε Ἀστυόχου καὶ Τισσαφέρνους φθείρεται τὰ πράγματα, τοῦ μὲν οὐκ ἐθέλοντος οὔτε πρότερον⁵ ναυμαχεῖν, ἕως ἔτι αὐτοί τε ἔρρωντο μᾶλλον καὶ τὸ ναυτικὸν τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὀλίγον ἦν, οὔτε νῦν, ὅτε στασιάζειν τε λέγονται καὶ αἱ νῆες αὐτῶν οὐδέπω ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ εἰσιν, ἀλλὰ τὰς παρὰ Τισσαφέρνους Φοινίσσας ναῦς μέ-¹⁰ νοντες, ἄλλως ὄνομα καὶ οὐκ ἔργον, κινδυνεύσειν διατριβῆναι· τὸν δ' αὖ Τισσαφέρνην τὰς τε ναῦς ταύτας οὐ κομίζουσιν, καὶ τροφήν ὅτι οὐ

MILETUS.

Discontent of the Peloponnesian armament against Astyochus. To pacify the allies, he sails to Mycale, and offers the enemy battle. The Athenians decline it; but these soon afterwards being reinforced by a squadron from the Hellespont, the Peloponnesians retire again to Miletus; where the Athenians in their turn offer them battle, but in vain. (78, 79.)

3. ὑπὸ τε ἀστυόχου B.V. Bekk. 2. vulgo τε omittunt. ἀπὸ ἀστυόχου ἀλλὰ καὶ ταῖς παρὰ τισσαφέρνους i. 4. φθείρονται P. 5. πρότερον] προθυμότερον K. προτιμότερον C.e. "cap. 76, 5. καὶ πρότερον—καὶ νῦν." Duk. 6. τε] om. R. 7. ὀλίγον] om. A.F. 8. ὅτε] οὔτε g. τε] om. L. 10. τὰς] om. L.O.P. 11. κινδυνεύσειν A.B.E.F.H.L.O.d.f.g.i. Porro. Goell. Bekk. vulgo κινδυνεύειν.

stituta majorum, quam πατρώον, et πατρώα. Duk.

9. οὐδέπω] "Not yet," because the junction of the several parts of the Athenian fleet is mentioned in the next chapter.

11. ἄλλως ὄνομα καὶ οὐκ ἔργον] Ruhnken, in his note on Timæus, οὐκ ἄλλως προνοεῖ, explains ἄλλως to mean, in several instances, "prorsus," "non nisi," and accordingly prof. Scholefield translates ἄλλως ὄνομα "mere pretence." But it does not appear how any such meaning can be derived from the proper and known significations of ἄλλως: and it is surely unsuitable to the present state of Greek philology to ascribe a new meaning to a word of undoubted derivation, without attempting to shew how such a meaning, according to the common rules and practices of language, may be fairly traced from the primitive signification of the word. Ἀὐτως ὄνομα might indeed signify "mere pretence," αὐτὸς meaning naturally enough, "the thing by itself;" "with nothing more;" i. e. the mere thing spoken of. Hermann (Notes on Viger. note 231. b.) translates ἄλλως by the German word "übrigens," and

adds, "Hinc per nihil nisi reddi potest." But "übrigens" is, "cæterum," "for what remains," "for the rest," "in all other points;" a different thing surely from "nihil nisi," when no excepted point has been noticed. The grammarians explain ἄλλως by μάτην, which is intelligible; "in a way other than the right way," "abroad," "astray," &c.; μένοντες ἄλλως would then be, "waiting in vain;" and perhaps it is simpler to take ἄλλως with μένοντες than with ὄνομα, for if taken with the latter, the more natural order of the words would be, ὄνομα ἄλλως καὶ οὐκ ἔργον. See the examples quoted in Ruhnken's note on Timæus. But if it be taken with ὄνομα, still I cannot think that the true translation would be "a mere pretence," but rather "an idle pretence," "a name spoken in vain," according to the well-known meaning of the word.

ὄνομα, καὶ οὐκ ἔργον, κινδυνεύειν διατριβῆναι] Hic Valla conjunxit ὄνομα, καὶ οὐκ ἔργον, κινδυνεύειν, et, quasi κινδυνεύειν pro eis τὸ κινδυνεύειν positum esset, vertit nomine, non re, periculum certaminis subituras; διατριβῆναι autem, tempus terat, interpretatus est. Et sic

MILETUS. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 1—2.

ξυνεχῶς οὐδ' ἐντελῇ διδούς κακοὶ τὸ ναυτικόν. οὐκ οὖν ἔφασαν
 χρῆναι μέλλειν ἔτι, ἀλλὰ διαναναμαχεῖν. καὶ μάλιστα οἱ Συρα-
 κῳσιοι ἐνῆγον. LXXIX. αἰσθόμενοι δὲ οἱ ξύμμαχοι καὶ ὁ
 Ἀστυόχος τὸν θροῦν, καὶ δόξαν αὐτοῖς ἀπὸ ξυνόδου ὥστε
 5 διαναναμαχεῖν, ἐπειδὴ καὶ ἐσηγγέλλετο αὐτοῖς ἢ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ
 παραχῇ, ἄραντες ταῖς ναυσὶ πάσαις, οὔσαις δώδεκα καὶ ἑκατὸν,
 καὶ τοὺς Μιλησίους πεζῇ κελεύσαντες ἐπὶ τῆς Μυκάλης πα-
 ριέναι, ἔπλεον ὡς πρὸς τὴν Μυκάλην. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι ταῖς ἐκ 2
 Σάμου ναυσὶ δυοῖν καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα, αἱ ἔτυχον ἐν Γλαύκῃ τῆς
 10 Μυκάλης ὁρμοῦσαι (διέχει δὲ ὀλίγον ταύτῃ ἢ Σάμος τῆς ἡπεί-
 ρου πρὸς τὴν Μυκάλην), ὡς εἶδον τὰς τῶν Πελοποννησίων
 ναῦς ἐπιπλεύσας, ὑπεχώρησαν ἐς τὴν Σάμον, οὐ νομίσαντες τῷ

1. συνεχῶς K. οὐκοῦν F. 2. μὴ μέλλειν B. διαναναμαχεῖν A.E.F.G.
 ναυμαχεῖν B. Bekk. 2. 5. ἐσήγγελο (ἐσηγγέτο teste Bekk.) F. ἐξηγγέλλετο g.
 ἐπηγγέλλετο N.V. 7. πεζῇ] om. i. 8. ὡς πρὸς B.E.L.O.Q.f.g.i.k. Haack.
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἐς πρὸς (E. teste Bekk.) H. vulgo πρὸς. 9. δῦα καὶ N.V.
 αἱ] om. γρ. B. γλαῦκες B. 10. ὁρμοῦντες γρ. B. ταύτης Q. αὕτη γρ. B.
 11. πρὸς] ἐς i. ὡς] καὶ ὡς A.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.i.k. Poppo. et
 γρ. B. 12. ἐπιπλεύσας E.G. προσεπιπλεύσας A.F.H.V.f. προσπλεύσας B.
 Bekk. 2. ἀπεχώρησαν H.i. ἐπεχώρησαν Q. ἐχώρησαν N. τῷ πλήθει] om. c.

etiam Acacius hæc accepit. Verum, si
 ita vertatur διατριβῆναι, non habebit,
 unde pendeat aut quo pertineat nomi-
 nativus μένοντες. Quapropter mihi
 Portus, ducente eo Scholiasta, qui δια-
 τριβῆναι exponit διαφθαρῆναι, rectius
 videtur conjunxisse κινδυνεύειν διατρι-
 βῆναι, et ab his præcedentia illa ὄνομα
 καὶ οὐκ ἔργον separasse. In quibus, si
 distinctio post ἔργον ponatur, hæc erit
 sententia; Peloponnesios clamasse, peric-
 ulum esse, ne ipsi frustra exspectando
 naves Phœnicum, ὄνομα, καὶ οὐκ ἔργον,
 οὔσας, (vel ἐχούσας, ut Euripides Orest.
 v. 454. ὄνομα γάρ, ἔργον δ' οὐκ, ἔχουσιν
 οἱ φίλοι) i.e. nomen sine re, paulatim
 adtererentur. Qua significatione verbo
 διατρίβειν etiam infra cap. 87, 3. utitur:
 ἵνα διατρίβῃ, ἀπελθὼν, ὥσπερ καὶ διε-
 νοήθη, τὰ τῶν Πελοποννησίων. Nam
 Henr. Stephanus in Thes. scribens,
 apud Thucydidem, lib. VIII. legi ναῦς
 διατριβῆναι pro διαφθαρῆναι, sine dubio
 aliquid egit, nec recte locum inspexit.
 Ceterum, structura orationis toto hoc
 Capite satis implicita est, ita, ut prope-
 modum haberi possit pro exemplo eo-
 rum, quæ Dionysius Halicarn. in Thu-

cydide σκολιὰ, καὶ δυσπαρακολούθητα
 esse, καὶ σχηματισμῶν πλοκάς σολοι-
 κοφανεῖς habere, dicit. Nam primum
 hæc, ναῦς μένοντες, quum non alio re-
 ferri possint, quam ad διεβῶν, quod in
 princip. cap. est, ab eo, interpositis illis
 de Astyocho, longo intervallo separan-
 tur; quod orationem non parum obs-
 curam reddit. Deinde, quum in priore
 membro posuisset τοῦ μὲν οὐκ ἐθέλοντος,
 usitati sermonis ratio, quod bene ani-
 madvertit Portus, postulabat, ut itidem
 in posteriore diceret, τοῦ δ' αὖ Τισσα-
 φέρωνος τὰς τε ναῦς ταύτας οὐ κομίζοντος,
 καὶ διὰ τὰ τὴν τροφὴν οὐ συνεχῶς, οὐδ'
 ἐντελῇ διδόναι, τὸ ναυτικὸν κακόντος.
 Non dissimile ἀκατάλληλον, præcedente
 genitivo, quem absolutum vocant, est
 in iis, quæ VII. 47, 2. leguntur: Νόσφ
 τε γὰρ ἐπιέζοντο κατ' ἀμφοτέρα, τῆς τε
 ὥρας τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ ταύτης οὔσης, ἐν ᾗ
 ἀσθενοῦσιν ἄνθρωποι μάλιστα, καὶ τὸ χω-
 ρίον ἄμα, ἐν ᾧ ἐστρατοπεδεύοντο, ἐλώδες
 καὶ χαλεπὸν ἦν πρὸς τοῦ χωρίου ἐλώδους
 καὶ χαλεποῦ ὄντος. DUK.

4. δόξαν αὐτοῖς ἀπὸ ξυνόδου] Com-
 pare I. 97, 1. ἀπὸ κοινῶν ξυνόδων βου-
 λεύοντων.

3 πλήθει διακίνδυνεῦσαι περὶ τοῦ παντὸς ἱκανοὶ εἶναι. καὶ ἅμα
(προήσθοντο γὰρ αὐτοὺς ἐκ τῆς Μιλήτου ναυμαχασείοντας)
προσεδέχοντο καὶ τὸν Στρομβιχίδην ἐκ τοῦ Ἑλλησπόντου
σφίσι ταῖς ἐκ τῆς Χίου ναυσὶν ἐπ' Ἰ' Ἀβύδου† ἀφικομέναις
4 προσβοηθήσειν· προὔπεμπετο γὰρ αὐτῷ ἄγγελος. καὶ οἱ 5
μὲν οὕτως ἐπὶ τῆς Σάμου ἀνεχώρησαν· οἱ δὲ Πελοποννήσιοι
καταπλεύσαντες ἐπὶ τῆς Μυκάλης ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντο, καὶ
5 τῶν Μιλησίων καὶ τῶν πλησιοχώρων ὁ πεζός. καὶ τῇ ὑστε-
ραία μελλόντων αὐτῶν ἐπιπλεῖν τῇ Σάμῳ, ἀγγέλλεται ὁ
Στρομβιχίδης ταῖς ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἑλλησπόντου ναυσὶν ἀφιγμένος· 10
6 καὶ εὐθὺς ἀπέπλεον πάλιν ἐπὶ τῆς Μιλήτου. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι
προσγενομένων σφίσι τῶν νεῶν ἐπίπλουν αὐτοὶ ποιοῦνται τῇ
Μιλήτῳ ναυσὶν ὀκτὼ καὶ ἑκατὸν, βουλόμενοι διαναυμαχῆσαι·
καὶ ὥς οὐδεὶς αὐτοῖς ἀντανήγετο, ἀπέπλευσαν πάλιν εἰς τὴν
Σάμον. 15

LXXX. Ἐν δὲ τῷ αὐτῷ θέρει μετὰ τοῦτο εὐθὺς οἱ Πελο-
ποννήσιοι, ἐπειδὴ ἀθρόαις ταῖς ναυσὶν, οὐκ ἀξιόμαχοι νομί-

1. τοῦ] om. Q. ἱκανοὶ εἶναι περὶ τοῦ παντὸς N. et V. præterquam quod hic ἱκαναί. 2. αἰτοῖς A.E.F.H. ναυμαχασείοντας E. ναυμαχῆσοντας K. 3. προσ-
εδέχοντο δὲ καὶ E.F.G.H.L.O.R.f.g.i.k.m. Poppo. 4. τῆς] om. Q.c. ναυσὶ
ταῖς ἐπ' N.V. ἄβυδον E.F.H. et corr. G. Haack. Poppo. 5. βοηθήσειν L.
προὔπεμπετο L.O.g.k. vulgo προὔπεμπετο. 6. ἀνεχώρησαν B.C.L.N.O.P.c.e.g.i.k.
7. πλεύσαντες A.B.E.F.R.g. ἐπὶ τῆς μυκάλης B. Bekk. 2. vulgo τῆς deest.
ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντο A.B.E.F.H.Q.i. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐστρατοπεδεύοντο.
9. ἀποπλεῖν A. ἀπιπλεῖν F. ἀγάλλεται Q. καὶ ἀγγέλλεται d. 11. ἐπέ-
πλεον L. 12. αὐτὸ B. 13. διαναυμαχῆσαι A.E.F.G. ναυμαχῆσαι B. Bekk. 2.
17. ἀθρόοις A.E.F.H.V.

4. ἐπ' Ἀβύδου] De hac expeditione Strobichidia vid. cap. 62, 2. Duk.

7. καταπλεύσαντες — ἐστρατοπεδεύ-
σαντο] Καταπλεῖν ἐπὶ τῆς Μυκάλης
seems a strange expression, because
ἐπὶ with a genitive denotes commonly
the direction of a journey or voyage;
and though πλεῖν ἐπὶ τῆς Μυκάλης
would be right, or even παραπλεῖν, or
διαπλεῖν, yet καταπλεῖν, which expresses
the arriving at the object of the voyage,
would more naturally require εἰς τὴν
Μυκάλην. Yet just above we have ἐπ'
Ἀβύδου ἀφικομέναις, where Haack and
Poppo however, with one or two MSS.,
read Ἀβυδον. I have allowed the text
to remain unaltered, as we cannot be
sure that the carelessness or variety in

the expression did not proceed from
Thucydides himself in this last book,
which abounds in so many inaccura-
cies.

17. ἐπειδὴ ἀθρόαις ταῖς ναυσὶν, κ. τ. λ.]
These words are undoubtedly, I think,
the ablative case, and not the dative.
Ταῖς ναυσὶν is "with their ships," the
article in Greek, as often in French,
being equivalent to the possessive pro-
noun in English, when it refers to the
subject of the sentence. But had ταῖς
ναυσὶν been intended to refer to the
Athenians, τῶν Ἀθηναίων or τῶν πολε-
μίων must necessarily have been added.
And again, if τῶν αὐτῶν ναυσὶν in the
next clause meant any other ships than
those just spoken of, Thucydides would

HELLESPONT. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 2.

HELLESPONT.

The Peloponnesians detach a squadron from their fleet to the Hellespont. Revolt of BYZANTIUM. The Athenians from Samos send also a small squadron to the Hellespont, to oppose the enemy in that quarter.

σαντες εἶναι, οὐκ ἀντανήγοντο, ἀπορήσαντες
ὁπόθεν τοσαύταις ναυσὶ χρήματα ἔξουσιν,
ἄλλως τε καὶ Τισσαφέρνους κακῶς διδόντος,
ἀποστέλλουσιν ὡς τὸν Φαρνάβαζον, ὥσπερ
5 καὶ τὸ πρῶτον ἐκ τῆς Πελοποννήσου προσε-
τάχθη, Κλέαρχον τὸν Ῥαμφίου ἔχοντα ναῦς
τεσσαράκοντα. ἐπεκαλείτό τε γὰρ αὐτοὺς ὁ²
Φαρνάβαζος, καὶ τροφήν ἐτοῖμος ἦν παρέχειν·
καὶ ἅμα καὶ τὸ Βυζάντιον ἐπεκηρυκεύετο αὐτοῖς ἀποστήναι.
10 καὶ αἱ μὲν τῶν Πελοποννησίων αὐται νῆες ἀπάρασαι ἐς τὸ³
πέλαγος, ὅπως λάθοιεν ἐν τῷ πλῶ πούς Ἀθηναίους, χειμα-
σθεῖσαι, καὶ αἱ μὲν Δήλου λαβόμεναι αἱ πλείους μετὰ Κλε-
άρχου, καὶ ὕστερον πάλιν ἐλθοῦσαι ἐς Μίλητον (Κλέαρχος
δὲ κατὰ γῆν αὐθις ἐς τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον κομισθεὶς ἦρχεν), αἱ
15 δὲ μετὰ Ἐλίξου τοῦ Μεγαρέως στρατηγοῦ δέκα ἐς τὸν Ἑλ-
λήσποντον διασωθεῖσαι Βυζάντιον ἀφιστᾶσι. καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα⁴
οἱ ἐκ τῆς Σάμου πέμπουσιν αἰσθόμενοι νεῶν βοήθειαν καὶ
φυλακὴν ἐς τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον, καὶ τις καὶ ναυμαχία βραχεῖα
γίγνεται πρὸ τοῦ Βυζαντίου, ναυσὶν ὀκτῶ πρὸς ὀκτῶ.

1. οὐκατανήγοντο F. 2. χρήματά τε ἔξουσιν L.O.P.g. 3. διδόντας c. 4. ὥσπερ B.
6. ῥόμφιον c. 7. τετταράκοντα B. qui mox dedit τε. δ] om. V. c. 10. ἐπά-
ρασαι d. 11. παράπλω N.V. 12. αἱ δὲ πλείους A.B.E.F.H.L.O.P.Q.f.g.
15. ἐλίξου K.L.O.V. τοῦ ἐλίξου d.i. ἐς τε τὸν E. 18. καὶ τις ναυμαχία
Q.d.e.i. 19. πρὸ τοῦ βυζαντίου] om. c.i.

have written, ὁπόθεν τοσαύταις καὶ ταῖς
ἐαυτῶν ναυσὶ, κ. τ. λ. But no one who
attends to the order of the words in the
whole sentence can mistake the writer's
meaning. "Now that by keeping their
"whole fleet together they had not
"thought themselves able to risk a
"battle, nor had sailed out to meet
"the enemy, and being at a loss how
"to provide such a number of ships
"with pay," &c.

5. τὸ πρῶτον] See ch. 39, 1, 2.

10. καὶ αἱ μὲν—ἀφιστᾶσι] There is
no obscurity as to the meaning of this
sentence, though the construction is
completely confused. The nominative
αἱ νῆες, with the participles ἀπάρασαι and
χειμασθεῖσαι, should be in the genitive;

and in the following clause the participle
ἐλθοῦσαι should be a finite verb.

19. ναυσὶν ὀκτῶ πρὸς ὀκτῶ] "The
"eight ships from Byzantium" are
mentioned again in ch. 107, 1. What was
become of the other two out of the ten
which effected the revolt of Byzantium,
does not appear. There is constant
confusion in the numbers of the fleets
in these latter chapters, owing either to
the narrative being left in an imperfect
state by Thucydides, or to the faults of
the MSS. Thus, the grand Pelopon-
nesian fleet at Miletus consisted of 112
ships, (ch. 79, 1.) Ten of these are here
mentioned as sent to the Hellespont, and
sixteen followed them afterwards: (ch.
99, 2.) yet the grand fleet, instead of

SAMOS. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 2.

LXXXI. Οἱ δὲ προεστῶτες ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ, καὶ μάλιστα
 Θρασύβουλος, αἰεῖ τε τῆς αὐτῆς γνώμης ἐχόμενος, ἐπειδὴ
 μετέστησε τὰ πράγματα, ὥστε κατάγειν Ἀλ-
 κιβιάδην, καὶ τέλος ἐπ' ἐκκλησίας ἔπεισε τὸ
 πλῆθος τῶν στρατιωτῶν, καὶ ψηφισαμένων 5
 αὐτῶν Ἀλκιβιάδῃ κάθοδον καὶ ἄδειαν, πλεύσας
 ὡς τὸν Τισσαφέρνῃ κατήγεν ἐς τὴν Σάμον
 τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην, νομίζων μόνην σωτηρίαν, εἰ
 2 Τισσαφέρνῃν αὐτοῖς μεταστήσειεν ἀπὸ Πελοποννησίων. γε-
 νομένης δὲ ἐκκλησίας τὴν τε ἰδίαν ξυμφορὰν τῆς φυγῆς ἐπη- 10
 τιάσατο καὶ ἀνωλοφύρατο ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης, καὶ περὶ τῶν πολι-
 τικῶν πολλὰ εἰπὼν ἐς ἐλπίδας [γε] αὐτοὺς οὐ σμικρὰς τῶν
 τε μελλόντων καθίστη, καὶ ὑπερβάλλων ἐμεγάλυνε τὴν ἐαυ-
 τοῦ δύναμιν παρὰ τῷ Τισσαφέρνῃ, ἵνα οἱ τε οἴκοι τὴν ὀλι-

2. αἰεῖ τε τῆς] τε τῆς k. τε καὶ αἰεῖ τῆς Lugd. καὶ αἰεῖ τε τῆς A.C.E.N.V. Haack. Poppo. καὶ εἰ τε τῆς F.L.O.P.g. τε καὶ αἰεῖ τῆς f. αὐτῆς B.N. sed γρ. αὐτοῦ. αὐτῆς Bekk. 2. Dobræus. ceteri αὐτοῦ vel αὐτοῦ. καὶ ἐπειδὴ d. 3. ὡς d. καταγαγεῖν τὸν ἀλκιβιάδην B. 4. ἐπ' A.B.E.F.H.K.L.O.V.d.f.g.i.k.m. Goell. vulgo ἀπ'. ἔπεισαν A.B.E.F.H. Dobræus. 5. ψηφισάντων O. 6. ἀλκιβιάδου R. 7. ὡς] ἐς Q.c. τισσαφέρνῃ A.F.H. ceteri τισσαφέρνῃν. ἐς] ὡς N. 9. ἀπὸ τῶν πελοποννησίων c. 10. δέ] om. A.F. ἐπητιάσατο A.F.H.L.O.P.Q.R.V.e.f.g.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. et, qui postponit illa τῆς φυγῆς, B. ἡτιάσατο d.i. vulgo ἐπητιάσε. Conf. V. 16, 2. VI. 28, 2. 11. ἀνωλοφύρετο g. περὶ πολιτικῶν A.E. F.H.K.N.V.b.c. Poppo. Goell. 12. εἰπὼν] εἰ εἰπὼν G. γε] om. B. Bekk. 2. post αὐτοῖς ponit K. σμικρὰς B. ceteri μικρὰς. περὶ ante τῶν om. A.B.E.F.H.K.L.O. P.R.V. c.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. 13. τε accessit ex B. Goell. Bekk. καθίστησι Q. αὐτοῦ B. 14. τῷ] om. Q.V. τισσαφέρνῃ E.F.

consisting, after these deductions, of 86 ships, is said to amount only to 73, (ch. 99, 1.) But Diodorus tells us that Mindarus, before he left Miletus, dispatched Dorieus with 13 ships to Rhodes to put down some disturbances there, (XIII. 38. p. 350.) and the return of Dorieus from Rhodes to the Hellespont is mentioned by Xenophon at the very beginning of the Hellenics. Thus the number 73 is accounted for, for 112 - (10 + 16 + 13) = 73.

1. οἱ δὲ προεστῶτες, κ. τ. λ.] Here again the construction is totally confused: for, first, the sentence begins with speaking of the leaders in Samos generally, but goes on to make Thrasybulus alone the agent to which the action is ascribed; and, secondly, we

have ἔπεισε where we should have πείσας, as if the conjunction ἐπειδὴ, which belongs to μετέστησε, could belong also to ἔπεισε.

4. ἐπ' ἐκκλησίας must be right, and not ἀπ' ἐκκλησίας, for the expression δόξαν αὐτοῖς ἀπὸ ξυνόδου in ch. 79, 1, is not quite similar: a set of men may be said βουλευεῖν ἀπὸ ξυνόδου, that is, "to deliberate after having come together," "the coming together" being the previous fact or condition with which "the deliberating" sets out. But here, as ἐκκλησία signifies rather "an assembly," than "an assembling," "to persuade in an assembly," ἐπ' ἐκκλησίας, seems a more natural expression than "to persuade after an assembly," ἀπ' ἐκκλησίας.

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γαρχίαν ἔχοντες φοβοῖντο αὐτὸν καὶ μᾶλλον αἱ ξυνωμοσῖαι
 διαλυθεῖεν, καὶ οἱ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ τιμιώτερόν τε αὐτὸν ἄγοιεν
 καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐπὶ πλεῖον θαρσοῖεν, οἳ τε πολέμοιοι τῷ Τισσαφέρνει
 ὥς μάλιστα διαβάλλουντο καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπαρχουσῶν ἐλπίδων
 5 ἐκπίπτοιεν. ὑπισχνεῖτο δ' οὖν τάδε μέγιστα ἐπικομπῶν ὁ 3
 Ἀλκιβιάδης, ὥς Τισσαφέρνης αὐτῷ ὑπεδέξατο ἢ μὴν, ἕως
 ἂν τι τῶν ἑαυτοῦ λείπηται, ἣν Ἀθηναίοις πιστεύσῃ, μὴ ἀπο-

1. αὐτον Bekk. ξυνωμοσῖαι F.H. 2. διαλυθοῖεν E.F.H.V. οἱ] om. e.
 τε] om. L.O.P.k. αὐτον Bekk. 3. ἐπὶ πλεον B. θαρροῖεν B. πολέμοιοι]
 πελοποννήσιοι L. τισσαφέρνῃ E. 4. ἀπὸ dederunt A.B.E.F.H.Q. Goell.
 Bekk. 5. δ'] om. K.V.e. τάδε] τὰ K. τάδε τὰ R. μέγιστα] μάλιστα d.i.
 ἐπικομπεῖν A.B.E.F. 6. τισσαφέρνει καὶ αὐτῷ i. 7. αὐτοῦ B. λήπηται A.
 πιστεύσῃ B. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo πιστεύῃ. ἀπορήσῃ A.E.F.

1. αἱ ξυνωμοσῖαι διαλυθεῖεν] Yet his hopes of a recall had rested some time before chiefly on these very ξυνωμοσῖαι or ἑταιρῖαι, the aristocratical clubs or unions, who were such ready instruments in the work of assassination. See ch. 48, 4. But it seems that the coalition between him and the aristocracy was broken almost as soon as formed; for Antiphon and his party effected the revolution quite independently of him; and when it was effected, they would not have a general recall of exiles, lest he should be included in the number, (ch. 63, 4. 70, 1.) Combined with their dread of him politically, was the jealousy which they entertained individually of his extraordinary talents and magnificence, (see VI. 15, 4.) a feeling always inherent in an aristocracy, which is as zealous for equality among its own members as for the degradation of the mass of the people; and as the common average of human wisdom or goodness is sure to be low, a love of equality is always synonymous with a hatred of excellence.

2. τιμιώτερον—αὐτὸν ἄγοιεν] The coincidence of this meaning of the verb ἄγω with the same in the Latin “duco,” and the English “hold,” is obvious to every one. To explain its connection with the literal signification of the three verbs is not so easy. Is it that in expressing the cognizance which our judgment takes of an object, we borrow the name of some outward action, accidentally though frequently connected with such a judgment; and is ἄγειν re-

lated to ἄξιος, and to the process of weighing in buying and selling; or do we represent the exercising of our judgment by terms describing properly the action of our senses, as “to regard,” or the grasp of our bodily powers, as in the case of “to hold?” I may be allowed also to notice another coincidence belonging to the word ἄγω. It signifies, as every one knows, “to break:” and as in the word ἄγω, or writing it in Latin characters, “ago,” we have these seemingly unconnected notions of “doing” and “breaking,” so the same notions meet in the Teutonic word “brechen,” and its different forms “brauchen” and “broker.” This last coincidence was noticed to me by Dr. Richardson, well known as the author of the valuable English lexicon in the Encyclopædia Metropolitana. For instances of ἄγειν, in the sense of “esteeming” or “regarding,” see Lobeck’s Phrynichus, p. 418.

3. τῷ Τισσαφέρνει — διαβάλλουντο] This, according to the common and proper sense of the words, would signify “that they might be disliked by ‘Tissaphernes;’” literally, “that they might be ill spoken of to him.” But comparing ch. 83, 1. they seem here to mean, “that they might be disgusted with ‘Tissaphernes;’” or, “might become at ‘enmity with him;’” expressing that they felt dislike, as much as they were the objects of it. Compare also Plato, Phædo, p. 67, e. 68, a. ὃ τε διεβέβληντο [σώματι] τούτου ἀπηλλάχθαι, where διεβέβληντο is opposed to ἥρων.

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ρήσειν αὐτοὺς τροφῆς, οὐδ' ἦν δέη τελευτῶντα τὴν ἑαυτοῦ
στρωμνὴν ἐξαργυρίσαι, τὰς τε ἐν Ἀσπένδῳ ἤδη οὔσας Φοι-
νίκων ναῦς κομιεῖν Ἀθηναίοις καὶ οὐ Πελοποννησίοις· πι-
στεῦσαι δ' ἂν μόνως Ἀθηναίοις, εἰ αὐτὸς κατελθὼν αὐτῷ
ἀναδέξαιτο. LXXXII. οἱ δὲ ἀκούσαντες ταῦτά τε καὶ 5

Alcibiades is elected
by the armament one
of their generals. He
checks them in their
zeal against the Four
Hundred at Athens,
and goes to Tissapher-
nes to procure aid from
him against the Pelo-
ponnesians.

ἄλλα πολλὰ στρατηγὸν τε αὐτὸν εὐθὺς εἶλοντο
μετὰ τῶν προτέρων, καὶ τὰ πράγματα πάντα
ἀνετίθεσαν, τὴν τε παραντῖκα ἐλπίδα ἕκαστος
τῆς τε σωτηρίας καὶ τῆς τῶν τετρακοσίων τι-
μωρίας οὐδενὸς ἂν ἡλλάξαντο· καὶ ἐτοῖμοι ἤδη 10
ἦσαν κατὰ τὸ αὐτῖκα τοὺς τε παρόντας πολε-
μίους ἐκ τῶν λεχθέντων καταφρονεῖν, καὶ πλείν
2 ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ. ὁ δὲ τὸ μὲν ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ πλείν, τοὺς
ἐγγυτέρω πολεμίους ὑπολιπόντας, καὶ πάνυ διεκώλυσε, πολ-
λῶν ἐπειγομένων· τὰ δὲ τοῦ πολέμου πρῶτον ἔφη, ἐπειδὴ 15
καὶ στρατηγὸς ἦρητο, πλεύσας ὥς Τισσαφέρνην πράξειν.
3 καὶ ἀπὸ ταύτης τῆς ἐκκλησίας εὐθὺς ὥχετο, ἵνα δοξῇ πάντα
μετ' ἐκείνου κοινοῦσθαι, καὶ ἅμα βουλόμενος αὐτῷ τιμιώ-
τερός τε εἶναι, καὶ ἐνδείκνυσθαι ὅτι καὶ στρατηγὸς ἤδη

1. αὐτὸς A. αὐτοῦ G.e.m. ἂν Thom. M.v. χρηματίζω. τελευτῶντα] om. g.
αὐτοῦ Thomas M. 2. ἐξαργυρίσαι A.F.N.V.f. cum Thoma, Goell. Bekk. ἐξαργυριώ-
σαι B. ἐξαργυρῶσαι ceteri cum Suida, Etym. M. Schol. Demosthen. de Pace. p. 59,
5. Reisk. Conf. Hemst. ad Xenophont. Ephes. p. 55, 8. 4. μόνον f.g. εἰ ὡς
αὐτὸς A.E.F.H. εἰ ὡς αὐτοὺς B. εἰ σὺς αὐτὸς L.O.P.Q.R.V.k. et corr. A. Haack.
Poppo. εἰ σὺς αὐτῷ g. εἰδὼς αὐτὸς f. αὐτοῖς A.B.E.F.L.O.P.Q.V. et corr. N.
5. ἀνεδέξατο A.F. ἂν δέξαιτο H. ἀκούσαντες A.E.F.H.L.O.Q.b.d.f.g.i.k.m. Haack.
Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀκούοντες. 6. αὐτὸν] om. d. post εὐθὺς ponit N.Q.V.
7. πάντα] om. Q. 8. ἐνετίθεσαν d.i. τε ante παραντῖκα om. K. 9. τῆς] om. e.
καὶ τῆς—τιμωρίας om. G. 10. ἂν ἡλλάξαντο C.K.R. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
ἀνηλλάξαντο c. ceteri ἀντηλλάξαντο. 11. κατὰ] διὰ B.C.K.R.d.e.i.k. τοὺς τε] τότε
C.K.R. 12. καὶ πλείν B. Bekk. 2. ceteri πλείν τε. 14. ὑπολείποντας E.F.H.K.
et correctus C. ἀπολείποντας d.i. 15. πρῶτα d.i. 16. καὶ] om. d.i. εἶρηται B.
εἶρητο A. (E. teste Bekk.) F.i. εἶρητο E. 17. ἵνα δὲ δοκῇ A.E.F.H.R.f. δοκῇ N.
Bekk. 19. τε] om. K.c.g. ἤδη] om. G.L.O.b.c.d.e.i.k.m.

2. ἐξαργυρίσαι] In the doubtful ques-
tion, whether to prefer ἐξαργυρίσαι or
ἐξαργυρῶσαι as the more Attic form, I
am inclined to rely implicitly on the de-
cision of Bekker, whose familiarity with
and discriminating judgment of the
MSS. of the Attic writers far surpasses
that of any other man in Europe, either

of our own or of past times. A tact is
gained by so much experience com-
bined with so much ability, which in
such matters is of the highest authority.
'Εξαργυρίζω occurs in Isæus, Dicaeogen.
Hæredit. p. 116, Reiske, and in De-
mosth. de Pace, p. 59, Reiske.

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ῥηται καὶ εὖ καὶ κακῶς οἷός τ' ἐστὶν αὐτὸν [ἤδη] ποιεῖν.
 ξυνέβαινε δὲ τῷ Ἀλκιβιάδῃ τῷ μὲν Τισσαφέρνει τοὺς Ἀθη-
 ναίους φοβεῖν, ἐκείνοις δὲ τὸν Τισσαφέρνην.

LXXXIII. Οἱ δὲ Πελοποννήσιοι ἐν τῇ Μιλήτῳ πυνθα-
 5 νόμενοι τὴν Ἀλκιβιάδου κάθοδον, καὶ πρότερον τῷ Τισσα-
 MILETUS. φέρνει ἀπιστοῦντες, πολλῶ δὲ μᾶλλον ἔτι διε-
 Increased discontent βέβληντο. ξυνηνέχθη γὰρ αὐτοῖς κατὰ τὸν ἐπὶ 2
 of the Peloponnesians against Tissaphernes and Astyochus. The Syracusans and Thu-
 10 rians are excessively violent against Astyo-
 chus, insomuch that his life is endangered in a tumult.
 (83, 84.) στότερον γενόμενον, καὶ ἐς τὸ μισεῖσθαι ὑπ'
 αὐτῶν πρότερον ἔτι τούτων διὰ τὸν Ἀλκιβι-
 3 άδην ἐπιδεδωκέναι. καὶ ξυνιστάμενοι κατ' ἀλ-
 λήλους, οἷάπερ καὶ πρότερον, οἱ στρατιῶται ἀνελογίζοντο,

1. εῖρηται B. καλῶς e. αὐτὸν ἤδη ποιεῖν A.B.F.H.L.O.P.Q.R.d.f.g.i.k.m.
 Poppo. Bekk. 2. vulgo (et G. teste Bekk.) om. ἤδη. 2. ξυνέβη Q. τισσα-
 φερνη E. 3. ἐκείνοισι k. 5. τὴν τοῦ ἀλκιβιάδου B. τὸν τισσαφέρνην C.c.e.f.
 τισσαφέρνει L. 6. διαβέβληντο d. 7. κατὰ Goell. Dobræus. μετὰ Dukerus.
 Bekk. 2. Libri omnes καί. ἐπὶ τὴν] ἐπίπλουν g. 8. τῶν accessit ex A.B.F.H.
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. πλοῦν d.i. 9. ἀντανάγοντες k. 11. μμείσθαι b.
 12. ἔτι] εἰ ἔτι A.B.E.F.H. ἐσέτι f. εἰσέτι G.L.O.Q.R.g.i.k.m. om. d. τοῦτον
 R.d.f.m. rec. G. τότε aliquis Paris. 13. κατ' B. Bekk. 2. ceteri πρόσ.

6. διεβέβληντο] Id est, διαβάλλειν ἤρξαντο, ait Portus, passivum pro activo, figura Attica. Rectius Thomas Magister in διαβέβλημαι, eadem sententia, qua Scholiastes, exponit διαβεβλημένως εἶχον πρὸς αὐτὸν, κακὸν αὐτὸν ἡγοῦντο. Et sic apud Philostr. II. de Vit. Sophist. I. 10. sumi, dicit, in his: διεβέβλητο δὲ πρὸς αὐτὸν, ὡς ἡλιθιώδη, καὶ δυσγράμματον, καὶ παχὺν τὴν μνήμην. Ad eamdem significationem pertinet, quod Casauboni, Pater ad Strabonem, XVII. pag. 792. et Filius ad Epicteti Enchirid. cap. 52. adnotant, διαβάλλεσθαι interdum esse odio habere: quam ab hoc loco non alienam esse, ex eo patet, quod paullo post verbo μισεῖσθαι utitur Thucydides. Add. infr. cap. 108, 4. DUKER. [and beg. of ch. 109.]

7. κατὰ τὸν ἐπὶ τὴν Μίλητον, κ. τ. λ.] The old reading καὶ τὸν ἐπὶ, κ. τ. λ. was manifestly corrupt; but κατὰ is on all

accounts a better correction, I think, than μετά. For not only is its corruption into καὶ much more natural, but it seems to me to suit the sense of the passage better, whether we refer it to γενόμενον or to ἡβελησαν. The sense in English runs thus: "For though at the time of the appearance of the Athenians before Miletus, when the Peloponnesians would not go out and fight them, Tissaphernes had been far more sickened than ever of supplying them with pay, yet even before that time he had made some progress in their dislike, on account of Alcibiades." The sentence is merely introduced to explain the words καὶ πρότερον—ἀπιστοῦντες in the sentence preceding.

[Poppo now retains the old reading καί, and strikes out the comma after ἐπίπλουν, connecting ὡς οὐκ ἡβέλησαν τὸν—ἐπίπλουν—ναυμαχῆσαι.]

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καί τινες καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τῶν ἀξίων λόγου ἀνθρώπων, καὶ οὐ μόνον τὸ στρατιωτικόν, ὥς οὔτε μισθὸν ἐντελῇ πώποτε λάβοιεν, τό τε διδόμενον βραχὺ, καὶ οὐδὲ τοῦτο ξυνεχῶς· καὶ εἰ μή τις ἢ διανανμαχήσει ἢ ἀπαλλάσσεται ὅθεν τροφήν ἔξει[ν], ἀπολείψειν τοὺς ἀνθρώπους τὰς ναῦς· πάντων τε Ἀστύοχον 5 εἶναι αἴτιον, ἐπιφέροντα ὄργας Τισσαφέρνει διὰ ἴδια κέρδη.

LXXXIV. ὄντων δ' αὐτῶν ἐν τοιούτῳ ἀναλογισμῷ, ξυνη-
2 νέχθη καὶ τοιόσδε τις θόρυβος περὶ τὸν Ἀστύοχον. τῶν γὰρ Συρακοσίων καὶ Θουρίων ὅσῳ μάλιστα καὶ ἐλεύθεροι ἦσαν τὸ πλῆθος οἱ ναῦται, τοσούτῳ καὶ θρασύτατα προσπεσόντες 10 τὸν μισθὸν ἀπήτουν. ὁ δὲ αὐθαδέστερόν τέ τι ἀπεκρίνατο καὶ ἠπείλησε, καὶ τῷ γε Δωριεῖ ξυναγορεύοντι τοῖς ἑαυτοῦ
3 ναύταις καὶ ἐπανήρατο τὴν βακτηρίαν. τὸ δὲ πλῆθος τῶν

I. Alteram καὶ dederunt A.B.F.H.N.V. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. om. E.G. τῶν] om. d.i.f. ἀξιολόγων A.B.E.F.H.Q.f. 4. ἢ διανανμαχήσει] ἴδια (ἴδια F. teste Bekk.) ναυμαχήσει A.B. (E. teste Bekk.) F. διανανμαχήσει II. ἴδια ναυμαχήσει E. ἀπαλλάσσει k. ἔξει A.E.F.H.d. Poppo. Goell. ἔξει B. vulgo ἔξει. et sic etiam Bekk. 6. τισσαφέρην E.F. 7. διαλογισμῷ e. 8. καὶ] τι καὶ e.f. τοιούτος g. γὰρ] δὲ B. om. L.O.P.g.d.i. 9. ἐλεύθερον C.d.i.k. 10. θρασύτατοι L.O.Q.R. θρασύτητι d. 11. τέ τι] δ' ἐτι d.

4. ὅθεν τροφήν ἔξει[ν] The indicative singular referring to so indefinite a nominative as *τις*, appears to me strange in a dependent clause of the sentence. The infinitive I should not refer to any distinct subject, but should translate it, "from whence to get pay," in the same independent sort of construction in which the infinitive occurs in such expressions as ὥς εἰκάσαι, ἐκὼν εἶναι, &c.

6. ἐπιφέροντα ὄργας] Τὸ ἐπιφέρειν ὄργην ἐπὶ τοῦ χαρίζεσθαι καὶ συγχωρεῖν ἔταπτον οἱ ἀρχαῖοι. μάρτυς Κρατῖνος ἐν Χείρωνι, λέγων τὴν μουσικὴν ἀκορέστους ἐπιφέρειν ὄργας βροτοῖς σῶφροσι. SCH. "Humouring." "Supplying or ministering tempers such as a man likes." See the note of the Scholiast; and Shakespeare's description of those base natures, who

"soothe every passion

"That in the nature of their lords rebels:

"Bring oil to fire, snow to their colder
"moods;

"Renege, affirm, and turn their halcyon
"beaks

"With every gale and vary of their mas-
"ters."

KING LEAR.

10. τὸ πλῆθος] "For the most part." The seamen in the Syracusan and Thurian ships were mostly free men; whereas in the Peloponnesian ships they were mostly slaves. Τὸ πλῆθος τῶν ναυτῶν would have been plain to every one; but there seems no more reason for doubting the sense of the words as they stand at present. Οἱ ναῦται ἐλεύθεροι ἦσαν τὸ πλῆθος. Compare Herodotus, when speaking of the Egyptian seamen, VII. 89, 5. τὸ δὲ πλῆθος αὐτέων θωρηκοφόροι ἔσαν.

13. βακτηρίαν] Græcorum ducibus βακτηρία, baculus, (sicut Romanis centurionibus vitis,) gestamen et insigne fuit. Clearchus a Xenophonte ita describitur II. 3, 11. Ἀναβάσ. pag. 279. ἐν μὲν τῇ ἀριστερᾷ χειρὶ δορὺ ἔχων, ἐν δὲ τῇ δεξιᾷ βακτηρίαν. HUDS. Sequitur Lipsium l. d. cujus sententiam ut non rejicio, ita neque pro certissima habeo, donec hoc etiam de aliis Græcis, non de Lacedæmoniis tantum, ostensum fuerit. Nam, quum et Astyocho et Clearchus Lacedæmonii fuerint, fortassis etiam baculis in bello gestandis morum patrium sequuti sunt. Nam mos erat Lacedæmoniis, baculos gestare: de quo Casau-

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στρατιωτῶν, ὡς εἶδον, οἷα δὴ ναῦται, ὥρμησαν ἐγκραγόντες
ἐπὶ τὸν Ἀστυόχον ὥστε βάλλειν· ὁ δὲ προῖδὼν καταφεύγει
ἐπὶ βωμόν τινα. οὐ μέντοι ἐβλήθη γε, ἀλλὰ διελύθησαν ἀπ'
ἀλλήλων. ἔλαβον δὲ καὶ τὸ ἐν τῇ Μιλήτῳ ἐνωκοδομημένον 4
5 τοῦ Τισσαφέρνους φρούριον οἱ Μιλήσιοι, λάθρα ἐπιπесόντες,
καὶ τοὺς ἐνόντας φύλακας αὐτοῦ ἐκβάλλουσι. ξυνεδόκει δὲ
καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ξυμμάχοις ταῦτα, καὶ οὐχ ἥκιστα τοῖς Συρα-
κοσίοις. ὁ μέντοι Λίχας οὔτε ἠρέσκετο αὐτοῖς, ἔφη τε χρῆναι 5
Τισσαφέρνει καὶ δουλεύειν Μιλησίουσιν καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους τοὺς
10 ἐν τῇ βασιλείῳ τὰ μέτρια καὶ ἐπιθεραπεύειν, ἕως ἂν τὸν
πόλεμον εὖ θῶνται. οἱ δὲ Μιλήσιοι ὠργίζοντό τε αὐτῷ καὶ
διὰ ταῦτα καὶ ἄλλα τοιουτότροπα, καὶ νόσῳ ὕστερον ἀποθα-
νόντα αὐτὸν οὐκ εἶασαν θάψαι οὐ ἐβούλοντο οἱ παρόντες τῶν
Λακεδαιμονίων. LXXXV. κατὰ δὴ τοιαύτην διαφορὰν ὄν-
15 *Astyochus gives up the command, and is succeeded by Min-
darus.* των αὐτοῖς τῶν πραγμάτων πρὸς τε τὸν Ἀστυ-
όχον καὶ τὸν Τισσαφέρνην, Μίνδαρος διάδοχος
τῆς Ἀστυόχου ναυαρχίας ἐκ Λακεδαίμονος ἐπ-
ῆλθε, καὶ παραλαμβάνει τὴν ἀρχήν· ὁ δὲ Ἀστυόχος ἀπέπλει.
ξυνέπεμψε δὲ καὶ Τισσαφέρνης αὐτῷ πρεσβευτὴν τῶν παρ' 2
20 αὐτοῦ, Γαυλίτην ὄνομα, Κᾶρα δίγλωσσον, κατηγορήσοντα

1. ἴδον E.F.H. εἶδεν V. ὥρμησαν E. ἐκραγόντες A.B.E. (ἐκραγόντες E. teste Bekk.) F.H.V.f. Poppo. ἐγκραγόντες Q. 4. ἐν τῇ μιλήτῳ B.E.F.H.L.N.O.R.V. d.f.i.k.m. Poppo. Bekk. 2. vulgo ἐν μιλήτῳ. ἀνωκοδομημένον g. 5. λάθρα Bekk. ἐπιπесόντες K. ἐπесπесόντες f. 7. ἀλλήλοις G.i.k.m. 12. καὶ ἄλλα B. Goell. Bekk. vulgo καὶ δι' ἄλλα. καὶ ante νόσῳ accessit ex A.B.E.F.H.f. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. 15. τε τὸν τισσ. καὶ τὸν ἀστ. B. τε τὸν ἀστ. καὶ τισσ. R.f. ^{ανδρος}

16. μίανδρος A.E.F.H. μίνδαρος G. μίανδρος O.P. μένανδρος L. 17. ναυμα-
χίας B.i. 18. ὁ δέ] καὶ ὁ I. 19. δὲ om. e. τισσαφέρνην e. 20. γαυλίτην
B.E.F.H.Q.f. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. γαβλίτην K. γαυλίτην A.V. et γρ. B. γανεί-
^{σσ}
την e. vulgo γαυλείτην. δίγλωττον B. κατηγορήσαντα A.B.F.

bonus ad Theophrasti Charact. cap. 5. Sic de Eurybiade, Rege Lacedæmonio-
rum, Plutarchus in Themist. pag. 214. ἐπαρμένον δὲ τὴν βακτηρίαν, ὡς πατά-
ξοντος, ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς ἔφη, πάταξον μὲν,
ἄκουσον δέ. DUKER.

20. Κᾶρα δίγλωσσον] I think this means more than "a man who knew
"two languages," i. e. Greek and Bar-
barian; (for such in the eyes of the
Greeks were the two divisions of the

language of mankind;) I believe that it means, "one of those Carians who were
"accustomed from their childhood to
"speak two languages;" as is the case
with the people of French Flanders, and
many other such frontier districts. It is
said that in the Carian language itself
there were many Greek words (Philip-
pus, quoted by Strabo, XIV. p. 662.);
a symptom either of an original connec-
tion between the languages, or a very

MILETUS. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 2.

τῶν τε Μιλησίων περὶ τοῦ φρουρίου, καὶ περὶ αὐτοῦ ἅμα ἀπολογησόμενον, εἰδὼς τοὺς τε Μιλησίους πορευομένους ἐπὶ καταβοῇ τῇ αὐτοῦ μάλιστα, καὶ τὸν Ἑρμοκράτην μετ' αὐτῶν, ὃς ἔμελλε τὸν Τισσαφέρνην ἀποφαίνειν φθείροντα τῶν Πελοποννησίων τὰ πράγματα μετὰ Ἀλκιβιάδου καὶ ἐπαμφοτε- 5
3ρίζοντα. ἔχθρα δὲ πρὸς αὐτὸν ἦν αὐτῷ αἰεὶ ποτε περὶ τοῦ μισθοῦ τῆς ἀποδόσεως· καὶ τὰ τελευταῖα φυγόντος ἐκ Συρακουσῶν τοῦ Ἑρμοκράτους, καὶ ἐτέρων ἡκόντων ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς τῶν Συρακοσίων ἐς τὴν Μίλητον στρατηγῶν, Ποτάμιδος καὶ Μύσκωνος καὶ Δημάρχου, ἐνέκειτο ὁ Τισσαφέρνης φυγάδι 10
ὄντι ἤδη τῷ Ἑρμοκράτει πολλῷ ἔτι μᾶλλον, καὶ κατηγορεῖ ἄλλα τε καὶ ὥς χρήματά ποτε αἰτήσας αὐτὸν καὶ οὐ τυχὼν 4
τὴν ἔχθραν οἱ προθείτο. ὁ μὲν οὖν Ἀστύοχος καὶ οἱ Μιλήσιοι καὶ ὁ Ἑρμοκράτης ἀπέπλευσαν ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα· ὁ δὲ Ἀλκιβιάδης διεβεβήκει πάλιν ἤδη παρὰ τοῦ Τισσαφέρνους 15
ἐς τὴν Σάμον.

LXXXVI. Καὶ οἱ ἐκ τῆς Δήλου ἀπὸ τῶν τετρακοσίων πρεσβευταὶ, οὓς τότε ἔπεμψαν παραμυθησομένους καὶ ἀναδι-

2. ἀπολογησόμενον A.F.H.K. ἐπὶ τῇ καταβοῇ c.d. τῇ om. V. 3. αὐτοῦ B.g. Goell. αὐτοῦ Bekk. 7. διαφυγόντος B. ἐκ συρακοσίων E. 10. σμύκωνος N. sed γρ. μύσκωνος. δημάρχου f. 6] om. B. 11. ἤδη ὄντι g. Ἑρμοκράτη E.F.H. ἔτι καὶ μᾶλλον C. καὶ post μᾶλλον om. K. 12. τε πολλά καὶ K. ὥς] om. g. χρήματα πολλά ποτε f. αὐτὸν C.K.R.b.c.e. αὐτὸν Bekk. τυχὼν τ. εἰ π. C. 13. πρόθειτο A.B. (E. teste Bekk.) F.Q. Porro. προσθείτο K.c. πρόσθειτο f. προθείτο E. 14. καὶ Ἑρμοκράτης B. 15. διεβεβήκει G.P.c.d.e.g.i.k.m. πάλιν accessit ex B.E.F.H.L.O.P.Q.c.d.e.i.k. Haack. Porro. Goell. Bekk. τοῦ] om. Q.R.f. 18. ἀναδιδάξοντας C.d.

close intercourse subsequently between the people; and it may easily be conceived that the Carians, living in the very extreme corner of Asia Minor, famous of old as a naval people, and having at a later period so many Greek cities on their coast, should have been more familiar with the Greek language than most of the other Asiatics. Hence they were frequently used as interpreters between the Greeks and the Persian officers. See Herod. VIII. 133, 1. and Valckenär's note.

6. τοῦ μισθοῦ τῆς ἀποδόσεως] He does not say δόσεως, but ἀποδόσεως, the restoring or paying up to them that full measure of pay which they maintained

to be their due; i. e. the drachma per diem for each seaman, which had been paid them at first.

13. τὴν ἔχθραν οἱ προθείτο] Compare Herodotus, VI. 21, 2. πένθος μέγα προεβήσαντο, "Had professed his quarrel against him." Προτιθεσθαι ἔχθραν is, "to put forward, to avow, or display enmity." Compare προτίθεσθαι ἀνδραγαθίαν, II. 42, 5. And I think that in Herodotus, IV. 65, 4. and VII. 229, 3. the true reading is, ὥς οἱ πόλεμον προεβήσαντο,—μῆνιν προτίθεσθαι, and not προεβήσαντο—προστίθεσθαι.

18. οὓς τότε ἔπεμψαν] See VIII. 72, 1. 77. ἀναδιδάξοντας] Ἀναδιδάσκειν sæpe nihil

SAMOS. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 2.

SAMOS.

The deputies from the Four Hundred, emboldened by the return of Alcibiades to the armament, proceed from Delos (see ch. 77.) to 5 Samos. They attempt to defend the conduct of the revolutionists. Alcibiades procures them a patient hearing, approves of some of their measures, but insists on the resignation of the Four Hundred, and the restoration of the old council of Five Hundred.

δάξοντας τοὺς ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ, ἀφικνούνται πα-
ρόντος τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου, καὶ ἐκκλησίας γενο-
μένης λέγειν ἐπεχείρουν. οἱ δὲ στρατιῶται τὸ 2
μὲν πρῶτον οὐκ ᾔθελον ἀκούειν, ἀλλ' ἀποκτεί-
ναι ἐβόων τοὺς τὸν δῆμον καταλύοντας· ἔπειτα
μέντοι μόλις ἡσυχάσαντες ᾗκουσαν. οἱ δ' 3
ἀπήγγελλον ὥς οὔτε ἐπὶ διαφθορᾷ τῆς πόλεως
ἢ μετὰστασις γένοιτο, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ σωτηρίᾳ, οὔθ'
ἵνα τοῖς πολεμίοις παραδοθῇ (ἐξεῖναι γὰρ, ὅτε
ἐσέβαλον ἤδη σφῶν ἀρχόντων, τοῦτο ποιῆσαι),
τῶν τε πεντακισχιλίων ὅτι πάντες ἐν τῷ μέρει
μεθέξουσιν, οἳ τε οἰκεῖοι αὐτῶν οὔθ' ὑβρίζονται,
ὥσπερ Χαιρέας διαβάλλων ἀπήγγειλεν, οὔτε κακὸν ἔχουσιν
οὐδὲν, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τοῖς σφετέροις αὐτῶν ἕκαστοι κατὰ χώραν
15 μένουσιν. ἄλλα τε πολλὰ εἰπόντων οὐδὲν μᾶλλον ἐσήκουον, 4
ἀλλ' ἐχαλέπαινον, καὶ γνώμας ἄλλοι ἄλλας ἔλεγον, μάλιστα
δὲ ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ πλεῖν. καὶ ἐδόκει Ἀλκιβιάδῃς πρῶτον
τότε καὶ οὐδενὸς ἔλασσον τὴν πόλιν ὠφελῆσαι· ὠρμημένων
γὰρ τῶν ἐν Σάμῳ Ἀθηναίων πλεῖν ἐπὶ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς, ἐν ᾧ
20 σαφέστατα Ἰωνίαν καὶ Ἑλλάσποντον εὐθὺς εἶχον οἱ πολέ-

2. τοῦ] om. d. 3. λέγειν] om. f. 7. ἀπήγγελλον A.B.C.E.F.H.N.g.k.
Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀπήγγελλον. διαφθορᾷ L. 8. γίγνεται B. Bekker. 2.
γενίται A.E.F.H.L.O.P.f. γίνεταί R. 10. ἐσέβαλλον A.E.F.H.e.
ἐξέβαλον i. 11. πεντακοσίων i. ὅτε A.E.F. 12. καθέξουσιν R.f. οἱ δὲ
F.L.O. 13. ἀπήγγειλεν A.B.F.H.N.Q.T.V.f. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ἀπήγγελλον
C.E.G.K.e.g.m. vulgo ἀπήγγελεν. 16. ἄλλας ἄλλοι K. 17. πρῶτον τότε B.
Goell. Bekk. τότε πρῶτον d.f.i. ceteri πρῶτος τότε. 18. καὶ] om. d. ἔλατ-
τον B. ὀρμημένων T. 19. ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ P.Q.R.i. 20. εἶχον εὐθὺς Q.

aliud est, quam *perdoceo, edoceo*. Thucydides, III. 97, 1. ἀναδιδάξαντες αὐτὸν τῶν Αἰτωλῶν ὡς εἴη ῥάδια ἢ αἵρεσις. Aristophanes Equitib. v. 152. τοῦ θεοῦ τὸν χρησμὸν ἀναδίδαξον αὐτὸν, ὡς ἔχει. Et ibid. v. 202. et 1042. DUKER.

9. ὅτε ἐσέβαλον] See VIII. 71, 1, 2.
11. τῶν τε πεντακισχιλίων, κ. τ. λ.] The sense must clearly be, "that all the citizens should be of the five thousand in their turn," however strange the expression may seem, μεθεξουσιν τῶν πεντακισχιλίων. But with-

out referring to the absurdity of the meaning, "that all the five thousand should partake of the government in their turn"—for they all partook of it, as being the sovereign assembly—yet μετέχειν in this sense would require τῶν πραγμάτων after it, and would be at least as harsh, standing alone, as in the construction of μεθέξουσιν τῶν πεντακισχιλίων.

19. ἐν ᾧ—εἶχον οἱ πολέμιοι] "In which case the enemy was sure of gaining immediately Ionia and the

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5 μιοι, κωλυτῆς γενέσθαι. καὶ ἐν τῷ τότε ἄλλος μὲν οὐδεὶς ἂν
 ἱκανὸς ἐγένετο κατασχεῖν τὸν ὄχλον, ἐκείνος δὲ τοῦ τ' ἐπίπλου
 ἔπαυσε, καὶ τοὺς ἰδία τοῖς πρέσβεσιν ὀργιζομένους λαιδορῶν
 6 ἀπέτρεπεν. αὐτὸς δὲ ἀποκρινάμενος αὐτοῖς ἀπέπεμπεν, ὅτι
 τοὺς μὲν πεντακισχιλίους οὐ κωλύοι ἄρχειν, τοὺς μέντοι τε- 5
 τρακοσίους ἀπαλλάσσειν ἐκέλευεν αὐτοὺς, καὶ καθιστάναι
 τὴν βουλὴν ὥσπερ καὶ πρότερον, τοὺς πεντακοσίους· εἰ δὲ ἐς
 εὐτέλειάν τι ξυντέμνηται, ὥστε τοὺς στρατευομένους μᾶλλον
 7 ἔχειν τροφήν, πάνυ ἐπαινεῖν. καὶ τᾶλλα ἐκέλευεν ἀντέχειν,
 καὶ μηδὲν ἐνδιδόναι τοῖς πολεμίοις· πρὸς μὲν γὰρ σφᾶς αὐ- 10
 τοὺς σωζομένης τῆς πόλεως πολλὴν ἐλπίδα εἶναι καὶ ξυμ-
 βῆναι, εἰ δὲ ἅπαξ τὸ ἕτερον σφαλῆσεται, ἢ τὸ ἐν Σάμῳ ἢ
 8 κείνοι, οὐδὲ ὅτῳ διαλλαγῆσεται τις ἔτι ἔσσεσθαι. παρήσαν δὲ
 καὶ Ἀργείων πρέσβεις, ἐπαγγελλλόμενοι τῷ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ τῶν
 Ἀθηναίων δῆμῳ ὥστε βοηθεῖν· ὁ δὲ Ἀλκιβιάδης ἐπαινέσας 15
 αὐτοὺς, καὶ εἰπὼν ὅταν τις καλῇ παρεῖναι, οὕτως ἀπέπεμπεν.
 9 ἀφίκοντο δὲ οἱ Ἀργεῖοι μετὰ τῶν Παράλων, οἳ τότε ἐτάχθη-
 σαν ἐν τῇ στρατιώτιδι νηὶ ὑπὸ τῶν τετρακοσίων περιπλεῖν

1. γίγνεται d. οὐδεὶς ἂν A.B.E.F.H.Q.T.f. Poppo. Bekk. ceteri οὐδ' ἂν εἰς.
 2. τὸν τε ἐπίπλου N.V. τοῦ ἐπίπλου C.G.c.d.e.g.k.m. 3. παύσας A.E.F.H.
 N.R.T.V.f. πρέσβεσιν T.d. λαιδορῶν d. 4. ἀποκρινόμενος R. ἔπεμ-
 πεν d.i. 5. μὲν] om. d. πεντακοσίους Q. κωλύει E.F.G.H.R.T.V.c.d.
 e.f.k.m. Poppo. κωλύειν A.P. 6. ἀπαλλάττειν ἐκέλευεν B. Bekk. 2. ἐκέλευ-
 σεν R. vulgo ἐκέλευεν ἀπαλλάσσειν. 7. τῇ βουλῇ e. τῶν πεντακοσίων d.
 11. καὶ accessit ex A.B.F.H.L.O.P.T.d.e.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. 12. ἐν
 τῇ Σάμῳ Q. 13. κείνοι B. Bekk. 2. ἐκείνοι A.E.F.H.T.V.d.f.i.k. et γρ. N.
 Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ἐκείνο. ὅτῳ] οὕτω d.i. ἔτι] om. g. 14. καὶ
 ἀργείων] om. Q. ἀπαγγελλλόμενοι Q. τῇ] om. d.i. 17. ἀφικνούνται K.
 παραλων] παραλόγῳ Q. 18. ναὶ d.

“Hellespont.” Dobree proposes to read, σαφέστατ' ἂν Ἰωνίαν. But the use of the imperfect to express what was going to happen on such and such suppositions, is sufficiently understood at present. See, amongst many other passages, Plato, Crito, p. 47, d. ὅ εἰ μὴ ἀκολουθήσομεν, διαφθεροῦμεν ἐκεῖνο καὶ λωβησόμεθα, ὃ τῷ μὲν δικαίῳ βέλτιον ἐγίγνετο, τῷ δὲ ἀδίκῳ ἀπώλλυτο: “Which, “according to our view of the matter, “was always sure to improve in the “good man, and to be destroyed in the “wicked man.” And Herodotus, VII.

220, 2. μένοντι δὲ αὐτοῦ κλέος μέγα ελείπετο, καὶ ἡ Σπάρτης εὐδαιμονίῃ οὐκ ἐξηλείφετο.

1. οὐδ' ἂν εἰς] Cass. οὐδεὶς ἂν. Sed Thomas Magister in οὐδεὶς· οὐδ' ἂν εἰς, καὶ μὴδ' ἂν εἰς, δοκιμώτερον λέγειν, ἢ οὐδεὶς ἂν, καὶ μὴδεὶς ἂν. Confirmat præceptum ex Aristophanis Plut. v. 137. οὐδ' ἂν εἰς θύσειεν ἀνθρώπων ἔτι. DUKER.

13. οὐδὲ ὅτῳ, κ. τ. λ.] Compare V. 103, 1. ἐν ὅτῳ φυλάσσεται τις αὐτὴν γνωρισθεῖσαν, οὐκ ἐλλείπει.

14. ἐπαγγελλλόμενοι—ὥστε βοηθεῖν. See the note on VIII. 45, 3.

CARIA. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 2.

Εὐβοίαν, καὶ ἄγοντες Ἀθηναίων ἐς Λακεδαίμονα ἀπὸ τῶν τετρακοσίων πεμπτοὺς πρέσβεις, Λαισποδίαν καὶ Ἀριστοφῶντα καὶ Μελησίαν, [οἱ] ἐπειδὴ ἐγένοντο πλείοντες κατ' Ἄργος, τοὺς μὲν πρέσβεις ξυλλαβόντες τοῖς Ἀργείοις παρέ-
 5 δοσαν ὡς τῶν οὐχ ἥκιστα καταλυσάντων τὸν δῆμον ὄντας, αὐτοὶ δὲ οὐκέτι ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας ἀφίκοντο, ἀλλ' ἄγοντες ἐκ τοῦ Ἄργους ἐς τὴν Σάμον τοὺς πρέσβεις ἀφικνούνται ἥπερ εἶχον τριήρει.

LXXXVII. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ θέρους Τισσαφέρνης, κατὰ τὸν
 10 καιρὸν τοῦτον ἐν ᾧ μάλιστα διὰ τε τᾶλλα καὶ διὰ τὴν Ἀλ-
 CARIA. κιβιάδου κάθοδον ἤχθοντο αὐτῷ οἱ Πελοπον-
 Tissaphernes goes to νήσιοι ὡς φανερώς ἤδη ἀπτικίζοντι, βουλό-
 Aspendus, professedly to bring up the long-
 promised Phœnician fleet to aid the Pello-
 15 ponneseians. The fleet, however, never comes up. Various opinions as to the motives of Tissaphernes. νήσιος, ὡς ἐδόκει δὴ, ἀπολύεσθαι πρὸς αὐτοὺς τὰς διαβολὰς, παρεσκευάζετο πορεύεσθαι ἐπὶ τὰς Φοινίσσας ναῦς ἐς Ἀσπενδον, καὶ τὸν Λίχαν ξυμπορεύεσθαι ἐκέλευε· τῇ δὲ στρατιᾷ προστάξιν ἔφη Ταμῶν ἑαυτοῦ ὑπαρχον, ὥστε τροφήν ἐν ὅσῳ ἂν αὐτὸς ἀπῇ διδόναι. λέγεται δὲ οὐ κατὰ 2 ταῦτό, οὐδὲ ράδιον εἰδέναί τινι γνώμῃ παρῆλθεν ἐς τὴν 20 Ἀσπενδον καὶ παρελθὼν οὐκ ἤγαγε τὰς ναῦς. ὅτι μὲν γὰρ 3 αἱ Φοίνισσαι νῆες ἐπτά καὶ τεσσαράκοντα καὶ ἑκατὸν μέχρι

1. ἄγοντες] ἄγειν Aem. Portus. ἀθηναίων A.B. ἀπὸ τῶν τετρακοσίων] om. N. sed in marg. ascriptum habet. 2. πέμπτους K. πεμπτοὺς uncis inclusit Bekk. πέμπουσιν A.B.C.E.F.G.H.L.O.Q.T.b.d.e.g.i.k.m. et anteposito πρέσβεις P. om. c. "ego potius omiserim πρέσβεις." BEKK. λαισπονδίαν A.B.E.F.T. λαιποδίαν c. 3. μελησίαν A.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.T.V.m. οἱ] "Hoc deletio expeditur struc-
 "tura." BEKK. κατὰ τὸ ἄργος d.i. 4. παρέδωκαν N.V. 9. τισσα-
 φέρνης] om. e. 10. καὶ διὰ τὴν B. Bekk. 2. vulgo καὶ τὴν. 12. ἀπτικί-
 ζοντι ἤδη c.e. 13. δὴ] οἱ B. δεῖ E.F. ἀπολύεσθαι καὶ πρὸς K. 14. παρ-
 εσκευάζε e. 15. τὸν εἰ λίχαν P. 17. προτάξιν i. προσάξιν N.k. προσ-
 άψιν C. ταμῶν Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ταμὸν g. vulgo ταμῶν. 18. αὐτοῖς A.
 αὐτὸ T. αὐτοὺς F. ἀπῇ διδόναι] ἀποδιδόναι d.i. κατ' αὐτὸ T.f.i. 20. ἤγαγε B.
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἤγε ceteri quorum E. hæc οὐκ ἤγε — ἀπελθὼν bis ponit.
 21. τεσσαράκοντα B.

2. Λαισποδίαν] Aristoph. alicubi, τί, ὦ κακὸδαιμον; Λαισποδίας εἰ τὴν φύσιν; atque ita scribit Eupolis ἐν Δήμοις. Hesych. et Suidas in λαισποδιάσθαι. WASS. De Læspodia est supra VI. 105, 2. Suidas descripsit sua e Scholiaste Aristophanis ad Av. v. 1568. Sed

uterque parum recte: τοῦτον δὲ τὸν Λαισποδίαν καὶ στρατηγῆσαι φησὶ Θουκυδίδης ἐν τῇ γ'. πρὸ, ἐν τῇ στ'. DUKER.

3. [οἱ] ἐπειδὴ ἐγένοντο] The relative must be struck out here, as Bekker, Göller, Poppo, Dobree, and others have rightly seen.

Ἀσπένδου ἀφίκοντο, σαφές ἐστι· διότι δὲ οὐκ ἦλθον, πολ-
 λαχῇ εἰκάζεται. οἱ μὲν γὰρ ἵνα διατρίβῃ ἀπελθὼν, ὥσπερ
 καὶ διενόηθη, τὰ τῶν Πελοποννησίων (τροφὴν γοῦν οὐδὲν
 βέλτιον, ἀλλὰ καὶ χεῖρον ὁ Ταμῶς, ᾧ προσετάχθη, παρ-
 εῖχεν), οἱ δὲ ἵνα τοὺς Φοίνικας προαγαγὼν ἐς τὴν Ἀσπενδον 5
 ἐκχρηματίσαιοτο ἀφείς (καὶ γὰρ ὥς αὐτοῖς οὐδὲν ἔμελλε χρή-
 σεσθαι), ἄλλοι δ' ὥς καταβοῆς ἔνεκα τῆς ἐς Λακεδαίμονα,
 τοῦ λέγεσθαι ὥς οὐκ ἀδικεῖ, ἀλλὰ καὶ σαφῶς οἵχεται ἐπὶ τὰς
 4 ναῦς ἀληθῶς πεπληρωμένας. ἐμοὶ μέντοι δοκεῖ σαφέστατον
 εἶναι τριβῆς ἔνεκα καὶ ἀνακωχῆς τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν τὸ ναυτικὸν 10

1. ἀσπένδον e. δὲ οὐκ] οὐδὲ g. 7. τὰ περὶ τῶν e. οὐθὲν B. 4. βελ-
 τίω—χεῖρω V. ταμῶς A.N.T. Porro. Goell. Bekk. ταμὸς g. vulgo ταμῶς.
 παρείχεν] ἐδίδου N.V. 5. ὁ δὲ g. ἐς τὴν ἀσπενδον] om. c. 6. ὁ δὲ
 χρηματίσαιοτο Gregor. Cor. p. 87. χρῆσθαι c.f. χρῆσασθαι e. 7. ἐς τὴν
 λακεδαίμονα B. ἐς λακεδαιμονίους N.V. ἐς λακεδαίμονα—ἔνεκα] om. T. 8. τῷ
 A.B.N.V. Bekker. ceteri τό. οἵχεται καὶ ἐπὶ d.i. 9. σαφέστατα f. 10. δια-
 τριβῆς B. ἐλληνῶν R.f.g.

2. οἱ μὲν γὰρ—οἱ δὲ] The verb εἰκα-
 ζον or ἤκαζον must be repeated from
 εἰκάζεται. So Herodot. VIII. 74, 2, 3.
 πολλά ἐλέγετο—οἱ μὲν, ὥς χρεὸν εἴη ἀπο-
 πλώειν, Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ, αὐτοῦ μένοντας ἀμύ-
 νασθαι.

6. ἐκχρηματίσαιοτο ἀφείς] “That he
 “might get money by discharging
 “them:” i. e. that believing Tissaphernes
 to be in earnest, since they were brought as far as Aspendus, the
 Phœnicians might be induced to offer
 a higher sum for leave to go home
 again than they would have given if
 the prospect of actual service had been
 more remote. Compare Cicero against
 Verres, V. 24. The words καὶ γὰρ ὥς,
 κ. τ. λ. seem to mean, “for in no case
 “was he really thinking of employing
 “them in actual service;” i. e. accord-
 ing to the hypothesis now noticed, Tis-
 saphernes never meant the fleet to act;
 it was no change of purpose after they
 arrived at Aspendus, but he brought
 them there merely to frighten them,
 and to get money from them for letting
 them then return home. For the ex-
 pression καὶ ὥς, see the note on VIII.
 51, 2.

7. καταβοῆς ἔνεκα, κ. τ. λ.] Ὡς [παρ-
 ἦλθεν ἐς τὴν Ἀσπενδον] καταβοῆς ἔνεκα,

κ. τ. λ. “The clamour against him
 “which had reached Lacedæmon” had
 been noticed in ch. 85, 2. and the words
 which I have supplied are clearly to
 be repeated after the conjunction ὥς.
 But παρῆλθεν ἐς τὴν Ἀσπενδον τὸ λέ-
 γεσθαι ὥς οὐκ ἀδικεῖ, meaning, “he
 “went to Aspendus to gain credit for
 “his innocence,” is harsh beyond mea-
 sure. The dative τῷ λέγεσθαι destroys
 the sense, for it would signify, “by its
 “being said that he was innocent,”
 which is absurd. Gøller defends τὸ
 λέγεσθαι on grounds wholly inapplica-
 ble, because he mistakes the sense of
 καταβοῆς ἔνεκα, about which there can
 be no doubt, if the text be sound. I
 see only two remedies; either to alter
 καταβοῆς into καὶ βοῆς, which would
 give the words the sense which Gøller
 requires; for βοῆς ἔνεκα would signify
 what ὅσον ἀπὸ βοῆς ἔνεκα signifies in
 ch. 92, 9. “for the sake of what would
 “be said of it:” or else, which I much
 prefer, we must read at once τοῦ λέ-
 γεσθαι: “He went to Aspendus, on
 “account of the outcry against him
 “which had reached Lacedæmon, in
 “order to gain credit for fair dealing,”
 &c. See VIII. 14, 1. ξυνελάμβανον τοῦ
 μὴ ἐξάγγελτοι γενέσθαι.

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οὐκ ἀγαγεῖν, φθορᾶς μὲν, ἐν ὅσῳ παρῇι ἐκείσε καὶ διέμελλεν, ἀνισώσεως δὲ, ὅπως μηδετέρους προσθέμενος ἰσχυροτέρους ποιήσῃ, ἐπεὶ εἶγε ἐβουλήθη διαπολεμῆσαι, ἐπιφανὲς δῆπου οὐκ ἐνδοιαστῶς. κομίσας γὰρ ἂν Λακεδαιμονίοις τὴν νίκην 5 κατὰ τὸ εἶκος ἔδωκεν, οἱ γέ καὶ ἐν τῷ παρόντι ἀντιπάλως μᾶλλον ἢ ὑποδεεστέως τῷ ναυτικῷ ἀνθῶρμουν. καταφωρᾶ 5 δὲ μάλιστα καὶ ἦν εἶπε πρόφασιν οὐ κομίσας τὰς ναῦς. ἔφη γὰρ αὐτὰς ἐλάσσους ἢ ὅσας βασιλεὺς ἔταξε ξυλλεγῆναι· ὁ δὲ χάριν ἂν δῆπου ἐν τούτῳ μείζω ἔτι ἔσχεν, οὔτε ἀναλώσας 10 πολλὰ τῶν βασιλέως, τά τε αὐτὰ ἀπ' ἐλασσόνων πράξας. ἐς δ' οὖν τὴν Ἀσπενδον, ἥ τινι δὴ γνώμῃ, ὁ Τισσαφερνῆς 6 ἀφικνεῖται καὶ τοῖς Φοίνιξι ξυγγίγνεται· καὶ οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι ἔπεμψαν ὥς ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς, κελεύσαντος αὐτοῦ, Φίλιππον ἄνδρα Λακεδαιμόνιον δύο τριήρεσιν. LXXXVIII. Ἀλκι-

γαγεῖν

1. οὐκἀταγεῖν B. 2. μηδετέροις B. προσθεμένους A.C.E.F.H.K.T. προ-
 θεμένους f. προθέμενος R. ἰσχυροτέροις B. 3. ἐβουλεύθη F.H. περὶ
 ἐπιφανὲς A.F.H.R.f. περιφανὲς B. et γρ. G. περιφανῶς P. ἐπιφανεῖς Reiskius.
 4. ἐγγυστῶς A.B.E.F.H.T. ἐνδιάστῶς G. 6. καταφωρᾶν A.F.H.E. correct.
 καταφωρᾶν B.T. κατάφωρος N.V.c.f. et corr. A. καταφωρὰ L.m. καταφωρὰ E.
 prima manu. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Dobræus. Bekk. Correxuit Vir doctus qui
 Dukero varietatem scripturæ e codice g. excerpsit. 8. ἐλάττους B. ὅσας
 βασιλεὺς A.B.C.E.F.H.L.N.O.T.V.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
 ceteri ὅσας ὁ βασιλεὺς. 9. δέ] γὰρ Q. μείζω ἐν τούτῳ ἔσχεν e. 10. ἐλαττόνων B.
 11. δ'] μὲν d.i.m. pr. G. ἥτινιδὴ Bekk. ἄσπονδον d. 12. ξυγγίγνεσθαι A.
 13. ἔπεμψαν] om. d.i. ὥς] om. c. ἐπὶ] παρὰ L.O.P.d.i.k. περὶ c.

3. εἶγε ἐβουλήθη, κ. τ. λ.] Dobree places a comma after these words, and joins διαπολεμῆσαι ἂν ἐπιφανὲς, supplying ἂν from conjecture. I know of no better remedy for the passage, for ἂν διαπολεμῆσαι can hardly be supplied from the preceding words. But at any rate οὐκ ἐνδοιαστῶς belongs, I think, to διαπολεμῆσαι ἂν, or to whatever word we choose to supply, rather than to ἐπιφανὲς. "For had he really chosen to "finish the war, finished it might have "been, as all surely must see, beyond "dispute," i. e. beyond the possibility of the Athenians' disputing it.

9. χάριν ἂν—μείζω ἔτι ἔσχεν] Thomas Magister explains this, "would have "received greater thanks;" [and this I suppose is right, although χάριν ἔχειν,

as is well known, generally signifies, "to be obliged to another," and not "to have favour" with him, as being the obliger. Poppo, however, quotes Eurip. Hecuba 830 as giving an instance of χάριν ἔχειν in the sense of having or enjoying favour.]

10. τά τε αὐτὰ ἀπ' ἐλασσόνων πράξας] Id est, ἐλάσσονι δαπάνῃ. Aristophanes Plut. v. 377. ἐγὼ σοι τοῦτ' ἀπὸ μικροῦ πάνν' ἐθέλω διαπράξαι. Equitib. 535. ὅς ἀπὸ μικρᾶς δαπάνης ὑμᾶς ἀριστίων ἀπέπεμπε. ubi vid. Kusterum. Thucydides, III. 36, 1. οὐ γὰρ ἀπὸ βραχείας διανοίας ἐδόκουν τὴν ἀπόστασιν ποιῆσασθαι. Ibid. 92, 1. Ἡράκλειαν τὴν ἐν Τραχινίαις ἀποικίαν καθίσταντο ἀπὸ τοι-
 ᾶσδε γνώμης. DUKER.

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Alcibiades sails from Samos, to follow Tisaphernes, promising to prevent the Phœnician fleet from ever joining the Peloponnesians.

βιάδης δὲ, ἐπειδὴ καὶ τὸν Τισσαφέρνην ἤσθετο
παριόντα ἐπὶ τῆς Ἀσπένδου, ἔπλει καὶ αὐτὸς
λαβὼν τρεισκαίδεκα ναῦς, ὑποσχόμενος τοῖς ἐν
τῇ Σάμῳ ἀσφαλῇ καὶ μεγάλην χάριν· ἡ γὰρ
αὐτὸς ἄξειν Ἀθηναίοις τὰς Φοινίσσας ναῦς, ἡ 5
Πελοποννησίοις γε κωλύσειν ἐλθεῖν· εἰδὼς, ὥς εἰκὸς, ἐκ
πλείονος τὴν Τισσαφέρνους γνώμην, ὅτι οὐκ ἄξειν ἔμελλε,
καὶ βουλόμενος αὐτὸν τοῖς Πελοποννησίοις ἐς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ καὶ
Ἀθηναίων φιλίαν ὥς μάλιστα διαβάλλειν, ὅπως μᾶλλον δι'
αὐτὸ σφίσιν ἀναγκάζοιτο προσχωρεῖν. καὶ ὁ μὲν ἄρας εὐθὺ 10
τῆς Φασήλιδος καὶ Καύνου ἄνω τὸν πλοῦν ἐποιεῖτο.

LXXXIX. Οἱ δὲ ἐκ τῆς Σάμου ἀπὸ τῶν τετρακοσίων
πεμφθέντες πρέσβεις, ἐπειδὴ ἀφικόμενοι ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας

1. καὶ] om. i. ἔθετο c. 2. παριόντα καὶ ἐπὶ L.O.P. 3. τρεῖσκαίδεκα B. Goell. Bekk. ceteri τρισκαίδεκα. τοῖς ἐν] om. G. ἐν τῇ σάμῳ A.B.F.G.L.O. g.i.k. Bekk. 2. Poppo. vulgo ἐν σάμῳ. 6. κωλύσαι K. κωλύσειν et Thomas M. v. βούλομαι. 8. ἑαυτοῦ B.T. Goell. Bekk. αὐτοῦ Poppo. ceteri αὐτοῦ. 10. αὐτὸν B. εἰθὺ A.B.C.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V. g.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo εἰθὺς. 11. φασηλίδος A.G.K.m. Goell. φασίλιδος E. φασιλίδος F. βασιλίδος T.

8. ἐς τὴν αὐτοῦ καὶ Ἀθηναίων φιλίαν] Nomen cum præpositione eis adjunctum verbis διαβάλλειν, λοιδορεῖν, et similem vim habentibus, notat rem, quæ alicui invidiam facere, vel vitium, aliudve quid, quod alicui exprobrari potest. Herodianus, IV. 12, εἰς ἀνανδρίαν καὶ θήλειαν νόσον διέβαλλεν. Plutarchus Apophthegm. p. 305. λοιδορηθεὶς ὑπὸ τινος εἰς τὴν δυσωδίαν τοῦ στόματος. Et ibid. p. 327. πρὸς Ἀρμόδιον, εἰς δυσγένειαν αὐτῷ λοιδορούμενον, ἔφη. Thucydides, V. 75. 3. τὴν ἐπιφερομένην αἰτίαν, ἧς τε μαλακίαν, καὶ ἐς τὴν ἄλλην ἀβουλίαν τε καὶ βραδυτήτα, ἐνὶ ἔργῳ τούτῳ ἀπελύσαντο. Pluribus ostendi usum hujus generis loquendi, ut confirmarem conjecturam Sylburgii, in Notis ad Etymolog. Magn. v. οἶνος in Aristophanis Equit. v. 90. legentis: οἶνον σὺ τολμᾷς εἰς ἀπόνοιαν λοιδορεῖν; pro eo, quod vulgo editur, εἰς ἐπίνοιαν quæ conjectura digna erat, cujus Kusterus ad Aristophanem aliquam rationem haberet. DUKER.

11. ἄνω τὸν πλοῦν ἐποιεῖτο] "Pursued "his voyage upwards," that is, towards the countries on the way to the East, and the centre of the Persian government. The order of the words, Φασήλιδος καὶ Καύνου, is strange, because he must have touched at Caunus before he came to Phaselis. So in ch. 108, 1, when the return of Alcibiades is described, he is said to have gone ἀπὸ Καύνου καὶ Φασήλιδος ἐς τὴν Σάμον, where the natural order seems equally inverted. Possibly the words καὶ Καύνου are added to qualify the expression εὐθὺ τῆς Φασήλιδος, it not being true that Alcibiades ran straight from Samos to Phaselis, but "straight to Phaselis "and Caunus," that is, "straight to "Phaselis, having first touched at Caunus." So in the other passage, καὶ Φασήλιδος explains ἀπὸ Καύνου. Alcibiades came to Samos immediately from Caunus; but originally he did not come from Caunus, but from Caunus, and before that from Phaselis.

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ATHENS.

Effect produced at Athens by the report of the language held by Alcibiades to the deputation from the Four Hundred at Sa-

5 mos. The revolutionary party quarrel among themselves, Theramenes and others deserting the more violent aristocrats.

ἀπήγγειλαν τὰ παρὰ τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου, ὡς κε-
λεύει τε ἀντέχειν καὶ μηδὲν ἐνδιδόναι τοῖς πο-
λεμίοις, ἐλπίδας τε ὅτι πολλὰς ἔχει κακείνοις
τὸ στράτευμα διαλλάξειν καὶ Πελοποννησίων
περιέσσεσθαι, ἀχθομένους καὶ πρότερον τοὺς
πολλοὺς τῶν μετεχόντων τῆς ὀλιγαρχίας, καὶ
ἡδέως ἂν ἀπαλλαγέντας πῃ ἀσφαλῶς τοῦ
πράγματος, πολλῶ δὴ μᾶλλον ἐπέρρωσαν. καὶ 2
ξυνίσταντό τε ἤδη καὶ τὰ πράγματα διεμέμφοντο, ἔχοντες
10 ἡγεμόνας τῶν πάνυ στρατηγῶν τῶν ἐν τῇ ὀλιγαρχίᾳ καὶ ἐν
ἀρχαῖς ὄντων, οἷον Θηραμένην τε τὸν Ἀγνωνος καὶ Ἀρι-
στοκράτην τὸν Σκελλίου, καὶ ἄλλους, οἱ μετέσχον μὲν ἐν
πρώτοις τῶν πραγμάτων, φοβούμενοι δ', ὡς ἔφασαν, τό τε ἐν

1. ἀπήγγελλον Q. 2. τε] om. i. 3. τε] om. i. καὶ κακείνοις B. Bekk.
5. τοὺς πολλοὺς καὶ πρότερον B. 7. ἀπαλλαγέντες P. 10. στρατηγῶν τῶν]
στρατηγούντων? BEKK. 2. 11. τε] om. i. 12. σκελλίου A.E.F.H.Q. σικέλου B.
(σικέ B. teste Bekk.) σκελίου G.L.O.P.R.d.e.i.k. σκελλίου Haack. Poppo. Goell.
Bekk. vulgo σικελίου. ἐν πρώτοις A.E.F.G. ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις B. et Poppo. hic
autem τοῖς uncis inclusum habet. ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις Bekker. 13. δ', ὡς] ὡς K.
ἀδεῶς A.C.E.F. Poppo. ἀδεῶς δὲ c.e. ἀδεῶν Q.

11. Ἀριστοκράτην τὸν Σκελλίου] This is the person mentioned by Xenophon, Hellenic. I. 4, 21. 5, 16. 7, 2. He perished, with five others of the generals, by the result of the famous trial which followed the battle of Arginusæ. He is honourably mentioned in the speech against Theocrines, commonly ascribed to Demosthenes, p. 1343. Reiske, and by Lysias, Eratosth. p. 427. Reiske, Aristophanes, Birds, 126, and Plato, Gorgias, p. 472. 6, where he is spoken of as having presented some magnificent offering to the Pythian temple at Athens.

12. ἐν πρώτοις] As the expression ἐν τοῖς κοινοῖς, VI. 8, 2, has been retained in the text, on the authority of the MSS. though I have only found it used by later writers, so ἐν πρώτοις may be defended in the same way by the general consent of the MSS. and the authority of Dionysius, who, in one of his critical works, (De Thuc. Judic. c. 40.) writes, εἰ γὰρ τι ἄλλο τῆς Ἀθηναίων πόλεως, καὶ τοῦτ' ἐν πρώτοις ἐστὶν ἐγκώμιον.

13. φοβούμενοι δ', ὡς ἔφασαν, κ. τ. λ.] This passage is hopelessly corrupt in our present MSS., nor does the Scholiast's copy appear to have been more intelligible; for his paraphrase seems to be no more than a guess at the sense apparently intended to be conveyed by the words as we now read them. Various corrections have been proposed, such as οὖς for τοὺς, ἀπαλλάξείην for ἀπαλλάξειν, οὕτω for οὐ τὸ, &c. &c. But as none of these is sufficient to restore the passage, I think it best to leave it as it stands, merely observing that the Scholiast seems rightly to have divined what the passage was intended to convey, namely, that the moderate party did not choose to avow their dislike of the extreme oligarchical principles in themselves, but merely urged the necessity of making the five thousand an efficient institution, owing to the dangers which beset the country from so many opposite quarters.

τῇ Σάμῳ στρατεύμα καὶ τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην σπουδῇ πάννυ, τοὺς
 τε ἐς τὴν Λακεδαιμόνα πρεσβευομένους, †ἐπεμπον,† μὴ τι
 ἄνευ τῶν πλειόνων κακὸν δράσωσι τὴν πόλιν, †οὐ τὸ†
 ἀπαλλάξειν τοῦ ἄγαν ἐς ὀλίγους ἐλθεῖν, ἀλλὰ τοὺς πεντα-
 κισχιλίους ἔργῳ καὶ μὴ ὀνόματι χρῆναι ἀποδεικνύναι, καὶ 5
 3 τὴν πολιτείαν ἰσαιτέραν καθιστάναι. ἦν δὲ τοῦτο μὲν σχῆμα
 πολιτικὸν τοῦ λόγου αὐτοῖς, κατ' ἰδίας δὲ φιλοτιμίας οἱ
 πολλοὶ αὐτῶν τῷ τοιούτῳ προσέκειντο, ἐν ᾧ περ καὶ μάλιστα
 ὀλιγαρχία ἐκ δημοκρατίας γενομένη ἀπόλλυται. πάντες γὰρ

1. σπουδῇ πάννυ accessit ex A.B.E.F.G.H.L.O.P.V. g.i.k.m. et marg. N. Haack.
 Porro. Goell. Bekk. οὗς c. Porro. Goell. 2. τε] om. B. πρεσβευσομέ-
 νους e. ἐπεμπον] om. Q.R.f. 3. κακὸν] καὶ κακὸν L.O.k. δράσειαν B.
 τῇ πόλει Q.f. οὐ τὸ] οὕτω γὰρ margo i. cum Æm. Porto. οὐ τῷ B.N.V.
 4. ἀπαλλάξειν Porro. ἐς ὀλίγους οἰκεῖν R. 6. ἰσαιτέραν] ἰσωτέραν Q.
 εἰς ἑτέραν F.L.d. ἐς ἑτέραν A.B.E.H. μὲν τὸ σχῆμα A.E.F.G.H.L.O.Q.i.k.m.
 7. αὐτοῦ K. om. e. 8. αὐτοῖς A. τῷ] τῶν A.F.H. om. L. τοιούτων A.E.
 F.H. (A. addito rec. εἶδει.) τοιούτῳ εἶδει N.V. τοιούτῳ τρύπῳ K.

4. Ἀλλὰ τοὺς πεντακισχιλίους] Οὐκ ἀντίκειται τινι τὸ ἀλλὰ, ὡς λέγομεν, οὐ τότε, ἀλλὰ τότε ἔστι δὲ παρακλειυστικὸν, ὡς καὶ παρ' Ὀμήρῳ. Ἀλλ' ἄγε, μηκέτι ταῦτα λεγώμεθα. (II. 13, 292.) ἡ δὲ διάνοια· οἱ περὶ τὸν Θηραμένην ἄρχοντες τότε τῆς ὀλιγαρχίας, καὶ μετασχόντες αὐτῆς ἐν πρώτοις, ὀρεγόμενοι δὲ δημοκρατίας, ἔλεγον, οὐχ ὅτι ἀπαλλακτικῶς ἔχουσι τῆς ὀλιγαρχίας, (ὅπερ ἦν ἀληθές) ἀλλ' ὅτι φοβούνται τοὺς ἐν Σάμῳ καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδην καὶ τοὺς ἀπionτας εἰς Λακεδαιμόνα πρέσβεις, μὴ τι οὗτοι κακὸν ἐργάσωνται τὴν πόλιν, ὀλιγαρχίας γενομένης. ἤδη οὖν ἡξίουν τοὺς πεντακισχιλίους καθιστάναι.

8. τοιούτῳ] τρύπῳ glossam esse, haud facile quisquam dubitet. De εἶδει id non tam apertum est; nam Thucydides sæpe ita loquitur. Cap. seq. Μάλιστα ἐναντίοι ὄντες τῷ τοιούτῳ εἶδει. III. 62, 3. Σκέψασθε, ἐν οἷῳ εἶδει ἑκάτεροι ἡμῶν τοῦτο ἐπραξαν. VI. 77, 2. Ὁρῶντες αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ τοῦτο τὸ εἶδος τρεπομένους. Et VIII. 56, 2. Τρέπεται ἐπὶ τοιόνδε εἶδος. Duk.

9. πάντες γὰρ, κ.τ.λ.] This passage is less corrupt than that which precedes it, but can hardly be called less obscure. An aristocratical minority overthrowing an established democracy, is likely to consist of men of great ability, who, feeling that their talents had not hitherto been sufficiently appreciated,

look forward now to a fancied Utopia, in which merit is sure of being duly rewarded. If then they are still kept in the back ground, they are discontented, and complain that the revolution has not fulfilled its purposes. Whereas under an old established government, they are more prepared to fail; they know that the weight of the government is against them, and are thus spared the peculiar pain of being beaten in a fair race, when they and their competitors start with equal advantages, and there is nothing therefore to lessen the mortification of defeat. Ἀπὸ τῶν ὁμοίων ἐλασσούμενος is "being beaten when the game is equal, when the terms of the match are fair." It should be observed that the essence of Thucydides' remark applies to an opposition minority when it succeeds in revolutionizing the established government. It makes no difference whether the government be a democracy or a monarchy; whether the minority be an aristocratical party or a popular one. For an opposition minority in every country embraces a large proportion of the talents of the country, though not always of its wisdom or its virtue. This happens because in the common course of things there are a great many qualifications which are a

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αὐθημερὸν ἀξιούσιν οὐχ ὅπως ἴσοι, ἀλλὰ καὶ πολὺ πρῶτος αὐτὸς ἕκαστος εἶναι· ἐκ δὲ δημοκρατίας αἰρέσεως γιγνομένης ῥᾶον τὰ ἀποβαίνοντα ὥς οὐκ ἀπὸ τῶν ὁμοίων ἐλασσούμενός τις φέρει. σαφέστατα δ' αὐτοὺς ἐπῆρε τὰ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ τοῦ 5' Ἀλκιβιάδου ἰσχυρὰ ὄντα, καὶ ὅτι αὐτοῖς οὐκ ἐδόκει μόνιμον τὸ τῆς ὀλιγαρχίας εἶσθαι. ἡγωνίζετο οὖν εἰς ἕκαστος αὐτὸς πρῶτος προστάτης τοῦ δήμου γενέσθαι. XC. οἱ δὲ τῶν 10 τραπεζῶν μάλιστα ἐναντίοι ὄντες τῷ τοιούτῳ εἶδει καὶ προεστῶτες, Φρύνιχός τε, ὃς καὶ στρατηγήσας ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ [ποτέ] τῷ Ἀλκιβιάδῃ τότε διηνέχθη, καὶ Ἀρίσταρχος, ἀνὴρ ἐν τοῖς μάλιστα καὶ ἐκ πλείστου ἐναντίος τῷ δήμῳ, καὶ Πείσανδρος καὶ Ἀντιφῶν καὶ ἄλλοι οἱ δυνατώτατοι, πρότερόν τε, ἐπεὶ τάχιστα κατέστησαν καὶ 15 ἐπειδὴ τὰ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ σφῶν ἐς δημοκρατίαν ἀπέστη, πρέσβεις τε ἀπέστελλον σφῶν ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα, καὶ τὴν ὁμο-

The violent aristocrats send to Sparta, to try to make peace on any terms. They build a fort at the entrance of the harbour of Piræus, in order, as their enemies said, to facilitate the entrance of the enemy.

τραπεζῶν μάλιστα ἐναντίοι ὄντες τῷ τοιούτῳ εἶδει καὶ προεστῶτες, Φρύνιχός τε, ὃς καὶ στρατηγήσας ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ [ποτέ] τῷ Ἀλκιβιάδῃ τότε διηνέχθη, καὶ Ἀρίσταρχος, ἀνὴρ ἐν τοῖς μάλιστα καὶ ἐκ πλείστου ἐναντίος τῷ δήμῳ, καὶ Πείσανδρος καὶ Ἀντιφῶν καὶ ἄλλοι

1. πολλοὶ E.F.H. 2. ἕκαστος αὐτὸς Q. ἐκ δημοκ. δὲ N.V. δὲ] om. C.K.b.c.e. δημοκρατίας γὰρ αἰρέσεως c. γενομένης G.L.O.c.d.e.g.i.k.m. 3. ῥᾶ F. ῥᾶστα H.L.O.P.Q.k. ῥᾶστα corr. G. ῥᾶστον g. ἐλαττούμενος B. 4. αὐτοῦ A.F. 5. ἰσχυρὸν i. 6. ἕκαστος A.B.F.H.c. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἕκαστος ἐς ὑπερβολὴν L.O.P.g. ἕκαστος ὑπερβολὴ i. vulgo ἕκαστος ὑπερβολὴν. αὐτὸς πρῶτος] om. c. 7. πρωτοστάτης K.R.b. 9. ὃς] ὁ B.N. sed hic ex rasura ὁ E.F.H. 10. ποτέ] om. C.K.c.g. in N. suprascriptum est. 11. τότε] ποτέ g. τότε καὶ i. 15. ἐπειδὴ] ἐπεὶ e. ἐς δημοκρατίαν—σφῶν] om. pr. G. δημοκρατίας m. 16. λακεδαιμονίαν H. ὁμολογίαν B. Bekk. 2. vulgo ὀλιγαρχίαν.

surer passport to political power than pure intellect; so that under almost all governments the intellectual men are disposed to think themselves neglected, and to put themselves in opposition to the existing state of things. This is exemplified in what are called the liberal parties of the southern kingdoms of Europe; parties which embrace all the literary and scientific part of the community, but which would find themselves as little valued by a triumphant democracy as by a monarchy. The speech ascribed to Robespierre, when refusing to spare Lavoisier, "the republic does not want chemists," is just of the same character with the speeches of Cleon at Athens, and but expresses the indifference of the vulgar, whether aristocrats or democrats, for

an eminence with which they have no sympathy. And it was said by M. Simond, some years since, after a long residence in the United States of America, that there also, as at Athens, the men of talent were mostly of the federalist or more aristocratical party, because in a strongly popular government, no less than in aristocratical monarchies, cultivated talent at any rate will never have a predominant influence.

16. τὴν ὁμολογίαν προϋθυμούντο] i. e. "the peace with the Peloponnesians." Compare a little below, ἐπιστείλαντες παντὶ τρόπῳ ξυναλλαγῆναι πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους. This is a most certain correction from the old reading ὀλιγαρχίαν, adopted by Bekker in his last edition.

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λογίαν προὔθυμουντο, καὶ τὸ ἐν τῇ Ἑτιωνίᾳ καλουμένην
 τεῖχος ἐποιούντο, πολλῶ τε μᾶλλον ἔτι, ἐπειδὴ καὶ οἱ ἐκ τῆς
 Σάμου πρέσβεις σφῶν ἦλθον, ὀρώντες τοὺς τε πολλοὺς καὶ
 σφῶν τοὺς δοκοῦντας πρότερον πιστοὺς εἶναι μεταβαλλομέ-
 2 νους. καὶ ἀπέστειλαν μὲν Ἀντιφῶντα καὶ Φρύνιχον καὶ 5
 ἄλλους δέκα κατὰ τάχος, φοβούμενοι καὶ τὰ αὐτοῦ καὶ τὰ ἐκ
 τῆς Σάμου, ἐπιστείλαντες παντὶ τρόπῳ, ὅστις καὶ ὅπως οὖν
 3 ἀνεκτὸς, ξυναλλαγῆναι πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους. ὠκοδό-
 μουν δὲ ἔτι προθυμότερον τὸ ἐν τῇ Ἑτιωνίᾳ τεῖχος. ἦν δὲ
 τοῦ τεύχους ἡ γνώμη αὕτη, ὥς ἔφη Θηραμένης καὶ οἱ μετ' 10
 αὐτοῦ, οὐχ ἵνα τοὺς ἐν Σάμῳ, ἦν βία ἐπιπλέωσι, μὴ δέξωνται
 ἐς τὸν Πειραιᾶ, ἀλλ' ἵνα τοὺς πολεμίους μᾶλλον, ὅταν βού-
 4 λωνται, καὶ ναυσὶ καὶ πεζῶ δέξωνται. χηλὴ γάρ ἐστι τοῦ
 Πειραιῶς ἡ Ἑτιωνία, καὶ παρ' αὐτὴν εὐθὺς ὁ ἔσπλους
 ἐστίν. ἐτειχίζετο οὖν οὕτω ξὺν τῷ πρότερον πρὸς ἡπειρον 15
 ὑπάρχοντι τείχει, ὥστε καθεζομένων ἐς αὐτὸ ἀνθρώπων
 ὀλίγων ἄρχειν τοῦ [γε] ἔσπλου· ἐπ' αὐτὸν γὰρ τὸν ἐπὶ τῷ
 στόματι τοῦ λιμένος, στενοῦ ὄντος, τὸν ἕτερον πύργον ἑτε-

1. προὔθυμουντο f. προὔκαλοῦντο L.O.P.Q.g. ἡτιωνία A.E.F.H.N.Q.R.V.
 Et infra ἡτιωνία A.f.i. (et c. 91. ἡτιωνίαν A.H.) vulgo ἡτιωνεία. 2. ἔτι] om. e.
 ante μᾶλλον ponunt L.O.g. καὶ ἐπειδὴ καὶ B. 5. μὲν] μετὰ i. 6. δέκα]
 δὲ L.O.P. 7. ὅστις] om. c.e. 8. ἀνεκτὸς A.E.F.V. ξυναναγῆναι A.
 9. δὲ] om. d. 10. τοῦ τεύχους] τὸ τεῖχος E. ὁ θηραμένης R. 11. τοὺς]
 τὰ K. ἐν] ἐκ B. ἐν τῇ K. 13. πεζῇ g. δέξονται G. χεῖλη A.C.E.G.K.
 L.O.d.e.i.m. et accentu omisso F. 14. ἡ] om. A.E.F. ἐπὶ πλους A.C.E.F.
 H.K.L.N.O.P.V.d.e.i.k. 16. αὐτὸ Q. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. αὐτὴν N. vulgo
 αὐτόν. 17. γε] τε A.B.C.E.F.K.L.O.d.e.g.i.k. om. f. et N. ex rasura et V.
 γάρ] om. i. τῷ] om. L.

1. προὔθυμουντο] Non recte quidam
 MSS. προὔκαλοῦντο. Thucydides, V. 17,
 1. προὔθυμήθη τὴν ξύμβασιν. Ibid. cap.
 39, 3. τῶν ξυγγῆαι σπεινδόντων τὰς σπον-
 δὰς, προθυμωμένων τὰς ἐς Βοιωτούς.
 Et VIII. 1. χαλεποὶ μὲν ἦσαν τοῖς ξυμ-
 προθυμηθεῖσι τῶν ῥητόρων τὸν ἔκπλουν.
 Duk.

13. χηλὴ] Vide Vales. ad Harpocrat.
 v. Ἑτιωνεία. Interpretes Pollucis ad
 I. 99. et 102. et Thucyd. I. 63, 1. et VII.
 53, 1. Duk.

χηλὴ γάρ ἐστι τοῦ Πειραιῶς ἡ Ἑτι-
 ωνία] See the notes on I. 63, 1. VII. 53, 1.
 This fort is called by Xenophon, Hellen.

II. 3, 46. ἐπὶ τῷ χώματι ἔρυμα, both
 χώμα and χηλὴ signifying the same
 thing in this instance, namely the mole
 that ran out to narrow the mouth of
 the harbour. Eetionia was on the
 northern side of the entrance, just
 opposite to the point called Alcimus.
 See colonel Leake's map in the atlas
 to his "Topography of Athens."

18. τὸν ἕτερον πύργον] "The city
 "walls being carried down to either
 "side of the harbour's mouth, were
 "prolonged from thence across the
 "mouth upon shoals or artificial moles,
 "(χηλαί, χώματα,) until a passage only

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λεύτα τό τε παλαιὸν τὸ πρὸς ἡπειρον καὶ τὸ ἐντὸς τὸ καινὸν
τείχος, τειχιζόμενον πρὸς θάλασσαν. διωκοδόμησαν δὲ καὶ 5
στοὰν, ἥπερ ἦν μεγίστη καὶ ἐγγύτατα τούτου εὐθὺς ἐχομένη
ἐν τῷ Πειραιεῖ, καὶ ἥρχον αὐτοὶ αὐτῆς, ἐς ἣν καὶ τὸν
5 σῖτον ἠνάγκαζον πάντας τὸν ὑπάρχοντά τε καὶ τὸν ἐσπλέ-
οντα ἐξαιρεῖσθαι καὶ ἐντεῦθεν προαιροῦντας πωλεῖν. XCI.

1. τὸ ἐντὸς τὸ καινὸν τείχος B. Poppo. Bekk. τὸ καινὸν τὸ ἐντὸς τείχος V. vulgo τὸ καινὸν τὸ ἐντὸς τοῦ τείχους. ubi τοῦ om. C.K.e. 2. δὲ] τε Q. om. K. 3. στολὴν P. ἥπερ F. 4. πειραιῇ E.F. neque aliter c. 92, 4, 7, et 93, 1. ἥρχον ἂν αὐτοὶ A.B.E. (et pr. opinor F. BEKK.) ἥρχον οἱ αὐτοὶ F. (corr. F. BEKK.) G.L.O.Q. d.f.g.i.k. ἐς ἣν] om. C.Q.e. 5. τοὺς ὑπάρχοντάς L. τε] om. Q.e. ἐσπλέοντα B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἐπιπλέοντα. 6. προερούοντας N. sed a super e scriptum est.

“was left in the middle for two or “three triremes abreast between two “towers, the opening of which might “be further protected by a chain.” Leake’s Topogr. of Athens, p. 311, note. Exact models of this sort of harbour, with its two moles, each with a tower on its extreme point, with the narrow passage of only a few yards in width between the towers, and with the chain to close up the entrance every night, may still be seen at some of the towns on the Italian lakes; at Como, for instance; at Arona, on the lake Maggiore; and even in some of the places on the lake of Geneva. What Thucydides means then by τὸν ἕτερον πύργον, is “one of the two towers that “commanded the two sides of the pas- “sage into the harbour; namely, the “tower on the side of Eetionia.” Now “the old wall” ran inland from the point where the mole touched the ordinary line of the coast, being in fact the outer wall of Piræus, intended, like all other town walls, to cover the place from an enemy attacking it from without. But as the Four Hundred were more afraid of attack from within, the old wall towards the land was not enough for them; they wanted a wall towards the harbour also, to prevent their fort on the mole from being attacked from the side of Piræus, or from the interior of the harbour. The words πρὸς θάλασσαν mean πρὸς λιμένα, as the expression τὸ ἐντὸς τείχος clearly shews. And the object was to isolate Eetionia like a sort of castle, διατείχισμα, cut off from the harbour by the new wall as it was from the country on

the outside by the old wall. The στοὰ, a long covered space open on both sides, or at least on one, seems to have been used as a part of the line of defence, helping apparently to form the base of the triangle, of which the tower on the extremity of the mole was the vertex, and the land and harbour wall meeting at the tower were the two sides. At any rate whether the στοὰ were itself made a part of the fortification, or were only included within it, the large covered space which it afforded, like the market-houses so often seen in our towns, was easily capable of being converted into a warehouse for corn; and every ship laden with corn being obliged to deposit her cargo in this one spot, the Four Hundred hoped to be able to hold in their hands the whole subsistence of Athens, and to starve the people, if needful, into submission.

6. ἐξαιρεῖσθαι] Locus Athenis erat, ἐξαίρεσις dictus, quod illic exemptas navibus aut curribus sarcinas seponerent; ut docet Etymologici Auctor. Huds. Et Pollux IX. 34. ex Hyperide: ἐξαίρεσις, ὅπου τὰ φορτία ἐξαίρεται. ὥσπερ καὶ τὸ δείγμα. Nomen loci a re, quæ in loco fit. Vide ibi Jungermannum. Ἐξαιρεῖσθαι pro exponere, efferre, etiam apud Demosthenem legi, ostendit Budæus in Commentar. Ling. Gr. p. 233. Thucydides, VIII. 28, 1. ἐβούλοντο πλεῦσαι ἐπὶ τὰ σκεύη, ἃ ἐξείλοντο ἐς τὴν Τειχιούσσαν. DUK.

προαιροῦντας] E Penu promentes. Conf. Aristoph. Thesmoph. 426. et Theophrast. Charact. 4.

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Theramenes cries out loudly against the erection of this fort. A Peloponnesian fleet happening to appear in the Saronic gulf, on its way to protect the revolt of Eubœa, gives credibility to his assertions.

ταῦτ' οὖν ἐκ πλείονός τε ὁ Θηραμένης διεθρόει, καὶ ἐπειδὴ οἱ ἐκ τῆς Λακεδαίμονος πρέσβεις οὐδὲν πράξαντες ἀνεχώρησαν τοῖς ξύμπασι ξυμβατικὸν, φάσκων κινδυνεύσειν τὸ τεῖχος τοῦτο καὶ τὴν πόλιν διαφθεῖραι. ἅμα γὰρ καὶ 5 ἐκ τῆς Πελοποννήσου ἐτύγχανον, Εὐβοέων ἐπικαλουμένων, κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον τοῦτον δύο καὶ τεσσαράκοντα νῆες, ὧν ἦσαν καὶ ἐκ Τάραντος καὶ Λοκρῶν Ἰταλιώτιδες καὶ Σικελικαὶ τινες, ὁρμούσαι ἤδη ἐπὶ Λᾷ τῆς Λακωνικῆς καὶ παρασκευαζόμεναι τὸν ἐς τὴν Εὐβοίαν 10 πλοῦν· ἦρχε δὲ αὐτῶν Ἀγησανδρίδας Ἀγησάνδρου Σπαρτιάτης· ἃς ἔφη Θηραμένης οὐκ Εὐβοία μᾶλλον ἢ τοῖς τειχίζουσι τὴν Ἡετιωνίαν προσπλεῖν, καὶ εἰ μὴ τις ἤδη φυλάσσεται, 3 λήσειν διαφθαρέντας. ἦν δέ τι καὶ τοιοῦτον ἀπὸ τῶν τὴν κατηγορίαν ἐχόντων, καὶ οὐ πάννυ διαβολὴ μόνον τοῦ λόγου. 15 ἐκεῖνοι γὰρ μάλιστα μὲν ἐβούλοντο ὀλιγαρχούμενοι ἄρχειν καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων, εἰ δὲ μὴ, τὰς τε ναῦς καὶ τὰ τεῖχη ἔχοντες

1. πλέονος C.E.F.G.H.g.i.k.m. Poppo. τε B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri χρόνον. 2. ἐπεὶ e. λακεδαίμονος διεθρόονυ πρέσβεις C.E.K.N.e. 3. τοῖς ξύμπασι] om. K. 5. καὶ om. g. 7. τοῦτον] om. e. ante χρόνον ponunt d.i. 8. τετταράκοντα B. πενήκοντα Q. καὶ λοκρῶν B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri καὶ ἐκ λοκρῶν. 9. σικελαὶ καὶ τινες C.G.L.e.k.m. σικελικαὶ καὶ τινες O.P.g. ἐπὶ Λᾷ τῆς λακωνικῆς N. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἐπὶ Λᾷ B. εἰπῶν A.E. et accentu omisso F. vulgo ἐπὶ τῆς λακωνικῆς, omisso Λᾷ. 11. ἀγησανδρίδας ἀγησάνδρου A.B.L.O.i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀγισανδρίδας ἀγισάνδρου E.F.H. ἀγισανδρίδας ἤδη ἀγισάνδρου T. vulgo ἡγησανδρίδας ἡγησάνδρου. Infra c. 94, 1, 2. ἀγησανδρίδας A.B.F.L.O.g.k. ἀγισανδρίδας H.f. c. 95, 3. ἀγησανδρίδας A.B.L.O.P. ἀγισανδρίδας H. 13. εἰ] η F. om. E. ἤδη] om. e. διαφυλάσσεται A. 15. οὐ] om. K.N. διαβολὴ μόνον] διαβόλιμον ὡν A.B.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. (pr. G. BEKK.) cum Thoma M. in v. διαβολὴν μόνην recens G. 16. ἐκεῖνο G.

9. ἐπὶ Λᾷ τῆς Λακωνικῆς] Las, a town of Laconia, is said by Pausanias to have been distant ten stadia from the sea, and forty from the Port of Gythium. (Pausan. III. 24, 5.) This, however, can apply only to the citadel, or upper town, of which alone any remains may have been left in the time of Pausanias. That at an earlier period the town had its port, or lower town, by the sea side appears, not only from this passage of Thucydides, but from Livy, XXXVIII. 30. who calls it "vicum maritimum," and says that after the sea coast of Laconia had been taken from the Spartans, they

contrived to surprise Las by night, "ut emporium et receptaculum peregrinis mercibus ad necessarios usus esset."

14. ἀπὸ τῶν τὴν κατηγορίαν ἐχόντων] I do not think that these words signify, "on the part of those who gave occasion to the charge," in that sense of ἔχειν which has been noticed, II. 41, 3. and I. 9, 2, but simply, "on the part of those accused." "those who bore the charge." The expression seems rather to resemble αἰτίαν ἔχειν, IV. 114, 5. and τὴν ξυμμαχίαν—ἀνάγκην ἔχουσιν βοηθεῖν, i. e. ἀναγκαζομένην, V. 104.

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αὐτονομεῖσθαι, ἐξειργόμενοι δὲ καὶ τούτου μὴ οὖν ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου γε αὖτις γενομένου αὐτοὶ πρὸ τῶν ἄλλων μάλιστα διαφθαρῆναι, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς πολεμίους ἐσαγαγόμενοι ἄνευ τειχῶν καὶ νεῶν ξυμβῆναι καὶ ὁπωσοῦν τὰ τῆς πόλεως ἔχειν, 5 εἰ τοῖς γε σώμασι σφῶν ἄδεια ἔσται. XCII. διόπερ καὶ τὸ

Matters come to an extremity. Phrynichus is assassinated. A tumult breaks out, countenanced by The-
ramenes. The fort at the entrance of the
IO harbour is pulled down, and the general voice calls for the suppression of the Four Hundred, and the actual establish-
τεῖχος τοῦτο, καὶ πυλίδας ἔχον καὶ ἐσόδους καὶ ἐπεισαγωγὰς τῶν πολεμίων, ἐτείχιζόν τε προθύμως καὶ φθῆναι ἐβούλοντο ἐξεργασάμενοι. πρότερον μὲν οὖν κατ' ὀλίγους τε καὶ 2 κρύφα μᾶλλον τὰ λεγόμενα ἦν· ἐπειδὴ δὲ ὁ Φρύνιχος ἦκων ἐκ τῆς ἐς Λακεδαίμονα πρέσβειας, πληγείς ὑπ' ἀνδρὸς τῶν περιπόλων τινὸς ἐξ ἐπιβουλῆς ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ πληθούσῃ, καὶ

1. δὲ καὶ A.B.F.H.L.O.Q.d.e.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. δὲ om. C.K.N.R.V. vulgo omittunt καί. μὴ ὅν E.F. ἀπὸ e. τοῦ] om. C.K.N.V.e.
2. γε] Ita Bekker. Haack. Poppo. Goell. pro τε, quod om. G.L.O.Q.g.i.k. γενόμενοι G. μάλιστα] om. e. 3. ἀλλὰ] ὥστε ἐβούλοντο R.f. γρ. G. ἐσαγόμενοι L. 5. γε τοῖς N.V. ἐνδεια V. τὸ] om. g. 6. εἶχον d.i. καὶ ἐσόδους] ἐς ὁδοὺς K. καὶ om. C.N. 7. καὶ ante ἐπεισαγωγὰς om. e. 8. ἐξειργασμένοι B. ἐργασάμενοι e. 9. ὀλίγας e. τε] om. g. 10. ἐπεὶ δὲ N.V. δέ] om. G. 12. ἀνδρῶν e.

1. ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου—γενομένου] “By the restoration of the democracy,” for, as the Scholiast says, δῆμον νῦν τὴν δημοκρατίαν λέγει.

12. ὑπ' ἀνδρὸς τῶν περιπόλων τινὸς] Paulo aliter, quam Plutarchus, Lysurgus adversus Leocratem, p. 164. Φρυνίχου γὰρ ἀποσφαγέντος νύκτωρ παρὰ τὴν κρήνην τὴν ἐν τοῖς Οἰσυνίοις ὑπὸ Ἀπολλοδώρου, καὶ Θρασυβούλου, &c. Paulo clarius Lysias Orat. XII. Θρασυβουλός τε ὁ Καλυδώνιος, καὶ Ἀπολλόδωρος ὁ Μεγαρεὺς ἐπεβούλευσαν· ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐπετυχέτην αὐτῷ βαδίζοντι, ὁ μὲν Θρασ. τύπτει τὸν Φρύνιχον, καὶ καταβάλλει πατάξας. vid. Aristoph. Lysistr. 313. et ibi Schol. De v. περιπόλων v. Aristoph. Av. 1177. WASS.

τῶν περιπόλων] See the note on IV. 67, 1. Some different particulars of the murder of Phrynichus are given by Lysurgus, (Leocrat. p. 217. Reiske,) and by Lysias (Agorat. p. 492. Reiske.) From the latter it appears, that after the restoration of the old democracy by Thrasylbulus, two individuals came for-

ward to claim the merit of having assassinated Phrynichus, that their claim was allowed, and that they were rewarded with the franchise of Athenian citizens. But so several individuals claimed a share in the assassination of Cæsar, although they were really quite unconcerned in it. It may well be, therefore, that on this occasion also some zealous friends of the democracy laid claim to a merit with which really they had no concern. Besides it appears from that very speech of Lysias, that a third person, Agoratus, had advanced a claim to the same honour, and alleged that he too had been rewarded for it with the franchise of an Athenian citizen; whereas Lysias asserts that the claim and the pretended reward were alike fictitious. All this shews how little any statements of facts in the speeches of the orators are to be trusted; and how absurd it would be to oppose them to the authority of such an historian as Thucydides.

13. ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ πληθούσῃ] “In the

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ment of the promised
sovereign assembly of
the Five Thousand.

οὐ πολὺ ἀπὸ τοῦ βουλευτηρίου ἀπελθὼν ἀπέ-
θανε παραχρῆμα, καὶ ὁ μὲν πατάξας διέφυγεν,
ὁ δὲ ξυνεργὸς, Ἀργεῖος ἄνθρωπος, ληφθεὶς καὶ βασανιζό-
μενος ὑπὸ τῶν τετρακοσίων οὐδενὸς ὄνομα τοῦ κελεύσαντος
εἶπεν, οὐδὲ ἄλλο τι ἢ ὅτι εἰδείη πολλοὺς ἀνθρώπους καὶ ἐς
τοῦ περιπολάρχου καὶ ἄλλοσε κατ' οἰκίας ξυνιόντας, τότε δὴ
οὐδενὸς γεγενημένου ἀπ' αὐτοῦ νεωτέρου καὶ ὁ Θηραμένης
ἤδη θρασύτερον καὶ Ἀριστοκράτης, καὶ ὅσοι ἄλλοι τῶν
τετρακοσίων αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν ἔξωθεν ἦσαν ὁμογνώμονες,
3 ἦεσαν ἐπὶ τὰ πράγματα. ἅμα γὰρ καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς Λᾶς αἱ νῆες 10
ἤδη περιπεπλευκυῖαι, καὶ ὀρμισάμεναι ἐς τὴν Ἐπίδαυρον,
τὴν Αἰγιναν καταδεδραμήκεσαν· καὶ οὐκ ἔφη ὁ Θηραμένης
εἰκὸς εἶναι ἐπ' Εὐβοίαν πλεύσας αὐτὰς ἐς Αἰγιναν κατακολ-
πίσαι καὶ πάλιν ἐν Ἐπιδαύρῳ ὀρμεῖν, εἰ μὴ παρακληθεῖσαι
ἦκοιεν ἐφ' οἷσπερ καὶ αὐτὸς αἰὲ κατηγόρει· οὐκέτι οὖν οἷόν 15
4 τε εἶναι ἡσυχάζειν. τέλος δὲ πολλῶν καὶ στασιωτικῶν λόγων
καὶ ὑποψιῶν προσγενομένων, καὶ ἔργῳ ἤδη ἦπτοντο τῶν
πραγμάτων· οἱ γὰρ ἐν τῷ Πειραιεὶ τὸ τῆς Ἡετιωνίας τείχος
ὀπλῖται οἰκοδομοῦντες, ἐν οἷς καὶ Ἀριστοκράτης ἦν ταξιαρ-
χῶν καὶ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ φυλὴν ἔχων, ξυλλαμβάνουσιν Ἀλεξι- 20
κλέα στρατηγὸν ὄντα ἐκ τῆς ὀλιγαρχίας καὶ μάλιστα πρὸς
τοὺς ἐταίρους τετραμμένον, καὶ ἐς οἰκίαν ἀγαγόντες εἶρξαν.

1. προελθὼν R. 2. τάξας d. ἔφυγεν L.i. 3. καὶ βασανιζόμενος] om. P.
4. ὀνόματος C.K.R.e. τοῦ accessit ex A.B.E.F.H.Q.V.f. Tusan. Poppo. Goell.
Bekk. τοῦ κελεύσαντος ὄνομα N. 5. οὐδέν O. εἰδείη] δεῖ B. εἰδήει E.F.
8. καὶ ἀριστοκράτης A.B.C.F.H.K.N.V.e.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri καὶ ὁ ἀρι-
στοκράτης. 9. ὁμοκρῶμονες Q. 10. γὰρ] δὲ f. καὶ ἀπὸ] ἀπὸ P. λᾶς
A.E.N. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. λαῖς B. vulgo λακεδαιμονίας. αἱ] om. K. 11. ἤδη]
om. N. κατεπεπλευκυῖαι L.O.d.e.g.i.k.m. καταπεπλευκυῖαι G. BEKK. ὀρμη-
σάμεναι C.E.F.G.m. ἐπίδαυρον καὶ τὴν Q. 12. καταδεδραμήκεσαν Q. ὁ] om. F.
13. πλεύσας E.F. 16. στασιαστικῶν Q. 17. ἔργων e. ἤδη] om. L. 18. ἡετιω-
νίας F. 19. καὶ ὁ ἀριστοκράτης B. 20. φυλὴν C.K.N.V. Haack. Poppo. Goell.
Bekk. ceteri φυλακὴν. 22. ἐταίρους A.B.E.F.H.d.e. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἐτέ-
αγ ξαν
ρους. τεταγμένον B. τετραμμενον G. ἦρξαν E.F.H. εἶργον O.e.f.i.k. εἶργον G.

“full market-place.” Compare Plutarch. Alcibiad. 25. τὸν Φρύνιχον ἐνὸς τῶν περι-
πόλων ἐν ἀγορᾷ πατάξαντος. The expres-
sion περὶ πλήθουσιν ἀγορᾷ, used to de-
note a particular time of the day, has
nothing to do with the present passage.

20. καὶ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ φυλακὴν ἔχων]
Φυλὴν defendi potest e VI. 98, 4. καὶ τῶν
Ἀθηναίων φυλὴ μία τῶν ὀπλιτῶν. Per-
mutantur etiam hæc Ibid. cap. 100, 1. et
101, 4. Vide quæ ad illa loca adnotatæ
sunt. Duk.

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ξυνεπελάβοντο δὲ αὐτοῖς ἅμα καὶ ἄλλοι καὶ Ἑρμῶν τις τῶν 5
 περιπόλων Μουνυχιάσι τεταγμένων ἄρχων· τὸ δὲ μέγιστον,
 τῶν ὀπλιτῶν τὸ στῖφος ταῦτα ἐβούλετο. ὥς δὲ ἐσηγγέλθη 6
 τοῖς τετρακοσίοις (ἔτυχον δὲ ἐν τῷ βουλευτηρίῳ ξυγκαθή-
 5 μνοι), εὐθὺς, πλὴν ὅσοις μὴ βουλομένοις ταῦτα ἦν, ἐτοῖμοι
 ἦσαν ἐς τὰ ὄπλα ἰέναι, καὶ τῷ Θηραμένει καὶ τοῖς μετ' αὐτοῦ
 ἠπείλουν· ὁ δὲ ἀπολογούμενος ἐτοῖμος ἔφη εἶναι ξυναφαιρη-
 σόμενος ἰέναι ἤδη. καὶ παραλαβὼν ἓνα τῶν στρατηγῶν, ὃς
 ἦν αὐτῷ ὁμογνώμων, ἐχώρει ἐς τὸν Πειραιᾶ· ἐβοήθει δὲ καὶ
 10 Ἀρίσταρχος καὶ τῶν ἱππέων νεανίσκοι. ἦν δὲ θόρυβος 7
 πολὺς καὶ ἐκπληκτικός· οἱ τε γὰρ ἐν τῷ ἄστει ἤδη ᾤοντο
 τὸν τε Πειραιᾶ κατειληφθαι καὶ τὸν ξυνειλημμένον τεθνάναι,
 οἱ τε ἐν τῷ Πειραιεῖ τοὺς ἐκ τοῦ ἄστεος ὅσον οὐπω ἐπὶ σφᾶς
 παρῆναι. μόλις δὲ τῶν τε πρεσβυτέρων διακωλυνόντων τοὺς 8
 15 ἐν τῷ ἄστει διαθέοντας καὶ ἐπὶ τὰ ὄπλα φερομένους, καὶ
 Θουκυδίδου τοῦ Φαρσαλίου, τοῦ προξένου τῆς πόλεως, πα-
 ρόντος καὶ προθύμως ἐμποδῶν τε ἐκάστοις γιγνομένου, καὶ
 ἐπιβοωμένου μὴ ἐφεδρευόντων ἔτι τῶν πολεμίων ἀπολέσαι
 τὴν πατρίδα, ἡσύχασάν τε καὶ σφῶν αὐτῶν ἀπέσχοντο. καὶ 9
 20 ὁ μὲν Θηραμένης ἐλθὼν ἐς τὸν Πειραιᾶ (ἦν δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς

1. αὐτοῖς ἅμα A.B.E.F.H.R.f. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. αὐτοῖς Q. vulgo ἅμα αὐτοῖς.
 τις τῶν περιπόλων B. Poppo. τις τῶν περιπόλων τῶν Bekk. Goell. τῶν περιπόλων
 τις F. ceteri τῶν περιπόλων τις. 2. μουνυχιάσι A.B.E.F.N.m. μουνυχίας K.e.g.i.
 μουνυχίας C. μουνυχιάσι Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo (et G. BEKK.) μουνυ-
 χιάσι. ἄρχων B.V. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἄρχων. μεγίστων F.
 3. στῖφος] πλήθος B. ταῦτα Haack. Poppo. ἐβούλετο A.B.F.H.K.O.Q.f.g.
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἐβουλεύετο. ἐπηγγέλθη N.Q.V. 5. ἦν ταῦτα g.
 7. ἐτοῖμος] om. P. εἶναι ἔφη C.Q.R.f. 8. ὃς B. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ὅστις.
 9. ἐπὶ τὸν V. 11. πολλὺς E. 12. τὸν ξυνειλημμένον B.g. τὸ ξυνειλημμένον
 K.R. 13. ἄστεος A.B.N.V.e.i. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἄστεως. οὐπω
 A.B.F.H.f. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. οὐπω οὐκ G.L.O.P.i.k.m. vulgo οὐκ. 14. μό-
 γις plerique. τε] om. B.E.F.H.N.R.V.f. 17. ἐκάστῳ N.V.e. ἕκαστον
 A.E.F.H. ἕκαστος C. 18. ἔτι A.B.E.F. Bekk. 2. om. K. vulgo ἐγγύς.
 19. ἀπέχοντο E.F.

6. ἐς τὰ ὄπλα ἰέναι] "To run to the
 "spears and shields," (which in the
 present circumstances of the city were
 always kept piled in the open spaces in
 different parts of the town,) "and so
 "to arm themselves for battle." See
 ch. 69, 1, 2. VII. 28, 2.

16. Θουκυδίδου τοῦ Φαρσαλίου] Cele-

brantur Thucydidae quatuor: unus
 Alopecensis, Milesiae filius, Periclis ad-
 versarius; alter Gargettius; tertius
 Thessalus, urbe Pharsalo; quartus A-
 theniensis, Olori filius. Vide Meursii
 Attic. Lect. l. V. c. 26. et Fabium Pau-
 linum in Thucydidem de peste Athen.

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στρατηγός), ὅσον καὶ ἀπὸ βοῆς ἔνεκα, ὠργίζετο τοῖς ὀπλί-
ταις· ὁ δὲ Ἀρίσταρχος καὶ οἱ ἐναντίοι τῷ πλήθει ἐχάλε-
10 παινον. οἱ δὲ ὀπλίται ὁμόσε τε ἐχώρουν οἱ πλείστοι τῷ ἔργῳ
καὶ οὐ μετεμέλοντο, καὶ τὸν Θηραμένην ἡρώτων εἰ δοκεῖ
αὐτῷ ἐπ' ἀγαθῷ τὸ τεῖχος οἰκοδομεῖσθαι, καὶ εἰ ἄμεινον εἶναι 5
καθαίρεθέν. ὁ δὲ, εἴπερ καὶ ἐκείνοις δοκεῖ καθαίρειν, καὶ
ἐαυτῷ ἔφη ξυνδοκεῖν. καὶ ἐντεῦθεν εὐθὺς ἀναβάντες οἱ τε
ὀπλίται καὶ πολλοὶ τῶν ἐκ τοῦ Πειραιῶς ἀνθρώπων κατέ-
11 σκαπτὸν τὸ τεῖχισμα. ἦν δὲ πρὸς τὸν ὄχλον ἡ παράκλησις
ὥς χρῆ, ὅστις τοὺς πεντακισχιλίους βούλεται ἄρχειν ἀντὶ 10
τῶν τετρακοσίων, ἰέναι ἐπὶ τὸ ἔργον. ἐπεκρύπτοντο γὰρ

1. καὶ post ὅσον accessit ex A.B.E.F.H.N.V.f. Goell. Bekk. uncis inclusit Poppo.
2. πλήθει] ἀληθεί d. 3. ὁμόσαι E. 4. μετεμέλλοντο K.R.V.e.f.g.k. εἰρώ-
των N. 5. αὐτῷ K. 8. καὶ οἱ πολλοὶ L.

1. ὅσον ἀπὸ βοῆς ἔνεκα] Xenophon. Hist. Gr. II. 4, 31. pag. 477. ἐπεὶ δ' οὐκ ἐπείθοντο, προσέβαλλεν ὅσον ΑΠΟ ΒΟΗΣ ἔνεκεν, ὅπως μὴ δηλὸς εἴη εὐμενὴς αὐτοῖς ὤν. WASS. *Leuclavius* ibi pro ἀπὸ legit ἄρα, et reprehendit Henr. Stephanum; qui temere putaverit, ἀπὸ expungendum esse. Verum ex hoc loco Thucydidis patet, neque ἀπὸ in ἄρα mutandum, neque delendum esse. Stephanus tamen se defendere potuisset auctoritate Luciani, qui de Saltat. p. 787. dicit, ὅσον πείρας ἔνεκα. DUK.

ὅσον καὶ ἀπὸ βοῆς ἔνεκα] One or other of these two prepositions is of course superfluous. Hermann compares the expression τίνας δὴ χάριν ἔνεκα, in Plato, de Legibus, III. p. 701 d, and Sophocles, Philoctet. v. 554:

ἂ τοῖσιν Ἀργείοισιν ἀμφὶ σοῦ ἔνεκα
βουλευμάτων ἐστί.

See Hermann, de Ellipsi et Pleonasmō, in the Appendix to Viger. Similar carelessness of expression may be noticed in English, "from hence," "from whence," "thitherward," &c.

2. τῷ πλήθει ἐχάλεπαινον] Non adspernandum, puto, τῷ ἀληθεί. Nam τὸ ἀληθές, et ἡ ἀλήθεια sæpe simulationi, προφάσει, et λόγῳ opponuntur. Thucydides VI. 33. 2. πρόφασιν μὲν—τὸ δὲ ἀληθές. Et II. 41, 2. ὡς σὺ λόγων ἐν τῷ παρόντι κόμπος τάδε μᾶλλον, ἢ ἔργων ἐστὶν ἀλήθεια. Lucianus Harmon. p. 588. λόγῳ μὲν—τὸ δ' ἀληθές. Et hoc

post Vallam probasse Ubbonem Emmium, ostendit illius interpretatio, *serio indignabantur*. Sed et fortassis vetus Scholiasta ita legit. DUK.

ἐχάλεπαινον] "Were for violent measures." Compare III. 82, 8. ὁ μὲν χαλεπαίνων πιστὸς αἰεὶ. The words οἱ ἐναντίοι must be taken with τῷ πλήθει, as Portus and Gœller have seen.

11. ἐπεκρύπτοντο γὰρ ὁμῶς ἐτι τῶν πεντακισχιλίων] "Οσοῖς ἦν βουλομένοις δημοκρατεῖσθαι τὴν πόλιν, οὗτοι δὲ μόνως προσηγόρευον τὴν κατάστασιν, ἣν ἐβούλοντο γενέσθαι, φοβούμενοι τὸ ὄνομα, ἀλλ' ὑπαλλάττοντες, πεντακισχιλίους ἐκάλουν. SCHOL.

ἐπεκρύπτοντο—μὴ ὀνομάζειν] Compare II. 53, 2. ἂ πρότερον ἀπεκρύπτετο, μὴ καθ' ἡδονὴν ποιεῖν. "For notwithstanding their opposition to the Four Hundred, they still veiled their designs under the name of the Five Thousand, so as not to say in so many words, Whoever is for the democracy, let him set himself to the work." The sense of the next sentence is as follows: "They were afraid lest the Five Thousand should actually be in existence;" nominated, that is, by the Four Hundred, although the names were not yet made generally public. But if it were so, it would be rash to talk of the old democracy to a member elect of the Five Thousand; because he, as belonging to a body whose cha-

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ὁμως ἔτι τῶν πεντακισχιλίων τῷ ὀνόματι, μὴ ἄντικρυς δῆμον ὅστις βούλεται ἄρχειν ὀνομάζειν, φοβούμενοι μὴ τῷ ὄντι ὥσι καὶ πρὸς τινα εἰπὼν τίς τι ἀγνοία σφαλῇ. καὶ οἱ τετρακόσιοι διὰ τοῦτο οὐκ ἤθελον τοὺς πεντακισχιλίους οὔτε εἶναι οὔτε 5 μὴ ὄντας δῆλους εἶναι, τὸ μὲν καταστήσαι μετόχους τοσούτους ἄντικρυς ἂν δῆμον ἡγούμενοι, τὸ δ' αὖ ἀφανὲς φόβον ἐς ἀλλήλους παρέξιν.

XCIH. Τῇ δ' ὑστεραία οἱ μὲν τετρακόσιοι ἐς τὸ βουλευτήριον ὁμως καὶ τεθορυβημένοι ξυνελέγοντο· οἱ δ' ἐν τῷ Πειραιεὶ ὀπλίται, τὸν τε Ἀλεξικλέα ὃν ξυνέλαβον ἀφέντες καὶ τὸ τείχισμα καθελόντες, ἐς τὸ πρὸς τῇ Μουνυχίᾳ Διονυσιακὸν θέατρον ἐλθόντες καὶ θέμενοι τὰ ὅπλα, †ἐξεκκλησίασαν†

10 Accommodation between the two parties. The decision of the points at issue is reserved for an assembly of the people, which

1. ἔτι] ἐν Q. 2. εἰσὶ A.E.F. 3. τις] om. Q. τί τις R. 5. εἶναι καὶ τὸ i. 6. οἴομενοι V. 9. ὁμως κατεθορυβημένοι g. 10. ξυνέβαλον i. 12. μονουχίαι E.F. διονυσιακὸν τὸ (τῶι F.) ἐν τῷ πειραιεὶ θέατρον A. B. E. F. H. Q. V. f. et marg. G. N. ἔλκοντες C. G. K. 13. ἐξεκκλησίασαν A. B. E. F. G. ἐξεκκλησίασαν i. Bekk. Goell.

racter was comparatively exclusive, would be unwilling to share the sovereign power with the whole free population of Athens.

1. μὴ ἄντικρυς δῆμον] Καθ' ὑπερβατόν, ὅστις βούλεται τὸν δῆμον ἄρχειν, μὴ ἄντικρυς ὀνομάζειν. ἔνοι δὲ οὕτως ἐδέξαντο· ὅστις αὐτὸν ἐβούλετο ἄρχειν, οὐ δημοκρατίας κατάστασιν ὀνόμαζεν, ἀλλὰ πεντακισχιλίους, ὡς καὶ αὐτὸς μεθέξων αὐτοῖς. SCHOL.

2. Φοβούμενοι, μὴ τῷ ὄντι ὥσι] Φοβούμενοι δηλαδὴ, μὴ τις, εἰπὼν ὅτι ὀρέγεται δημοκρατίας, πρὸς τινα ὅς ἐστι τῶν πεντακισχιλίων, ἀγνοῶν ὅτι ἐστὶν εἰς ἐκείνων, ἐν κινδύνῳ γένηται. SCHOL.

11. τὸ—Διονυσιακόν] The addition which is found in some MSS., τὸ ἐν τῷ Πειραιεὶ, is probably no more than a marginal note, but yet in its substance is perfectly correct. For the theatre in question was not “in Munychia,” but “close to it.” That is, in Piræus, just without the Isthmus of Munychia. The remains of a theatre are still visible on this very spot, as may be seen in Col. Leake’s map, in the atlas to his “Topography of Athens.”

13. ἐξεκκλησίασαν] Bekker reads ἐξεκκλησίασαν, as if it were the aorist of the verb ἐκκλησιάζω, and the same word occurs again in Demosthenes, Midias, p. 577. Reiske; Buttman also recognises this form of the augmented tenses of ἐκκλησιάζω, in his largest Greek Grammar, p. 337. §. 86. On the other hand, Schneider considers ἐξεκκλησιάζω to signify “the meeting in an assembly “out of the usual place,” and so he interprets the word in Xenophon, Hellenic. V. 3, 16, and in his note on II. 4, 32. And the word ἐξεκκλησίασας occurs in the second book of the *Œconomica*, published amongst the works of Aristotle, ch. 2, 13, but that work is not Aristotle’s; and if the text be genuine, ἐξεκκλησίασας can there signify nothing else than “having summoned an assembly.” I think that Bekker is probably right, but as the question is doubtful, and every MS. of Thucydides, with one exception, agrees in ἐξεκκλησίασαν, I have thought it best to retain that reading, whatever suspicions may be entertained of its genuineness.

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is announced to be
convened on a certain

2 day.

καὶ δόξαν αὐτοῖς εὐθὺς ἐχώρουν ἐς τὸ ἄστυ,
καὶ ἔθεντο ἐν τῷ Ἀνακείῳ τὰ ὄπλα. ἐλθόντες
δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν τετρακοσίων τινὲς ἡρημένοι πρὸς αὐτοὺς ἀνὴρ
ἀνδρὶ διελέγοντό τε, καὶ ἔπειθον οὓς ἴδοιεν ἀνθρώπους ἐπι-
εικεῖς, αὐτοὺς τε ἡσυχάζειν καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους παρακατέχειν, 5
λέγοντες τοὺς τε πεντακισχιλίους ἀποφανεῖν, καὶ ἐκ τούτων
ἐν μέρει, ἣ ἂν τοῖς πεντακισχιλίοις δοκῇ, τοὺς τετρακοσίους
ἔσεσθαι, τέως δὲ τὴν πόλιν μηδενὶ τρόπῳ διαφθείρειν μηδ'
3 εἰς τοὺς πολεμίους ἀνώσαι. τὸ δὲ πᾶν πλῆθος τῶν ὀπλιτῶν,
ἀπὸ πολλῶν καὶ πρὸς πολλοὺς λόγων γιγνομένων, ἡπιώ- 10
τερον ἦν ἢ πρότερον, καὶ ἐφοβεῖτο μάλιστα περὶ τοῦ παντὸς
πολιτικοῦ· ξυνεχώρησάν τε ὥστ' ἐς ἡμέραν ῥητὴν ἐκκλησίαν
ποιῆσαι ἐν τῷ Διονυσίῳ περὶ ὁμονοίας. XCIV. ἐπειδὴ δὲ
ἐπῆλθεν ἡ ἐν Διονύσου ἐκκλησία καὶ ὅσον οὐ
15 ξυνειλεγμένοι ἦσαν, ἀγγέλλονται αἱ δύο καὶ 15
τεσσαράκοντα νῆες καὶ ὁ Ἀγησανδρίδας ἀπὸ
τῶν Μεγάρων τὴν Σαλαμίνα παραπλεῖν· καὶ
πᾶς τις τῶν πολλῶν αὐτὸ τοῦτο ἐνόμιζεν εἶναι
τὸ πάλαι λεγόμενον ὑπὸ Θηραμένους καὶ τῶν
μετ' αὐτοῦ, ὥς ἐς τὸ τεῖχοςμα ἔπλεον αἱ νῆες, 20

On that very day the
Peloponnesian fleet,
already mentioned,
appears off Salamis.
The Athenians, more
than ever believing the
accusations of Thera-
menes, hastened to
man and put to sea
a fleet to oppose the
enemy.

1. καὶ δόξαν A.B.F.H.N.V. Goell. Bekk. ceteri τε καὶ δόξαν. 2. ἔθεντο ἐν
A.B.F.H. Porro. Bekk. ceteri ἔθεντο αὐτοῦ ἐν. ἐν] αὐ ἐν E. 4. διελέγετο e.
οἷς] ὡς K.N.V.k. pr. G. ὡς εἶδοιεν C. 7. ἂν δοκῇ E.F. δοκεῖ A. 8. τέως δὲ
τὴν] τὴν δὲ B. φθείρειν B. 9. ἐς Bekk. ἀναλῶσαι f. 10. λόγους V.
11. ἢ πρότερον ἦν i. ἦν om. G. παντὸς τοῦ R.f. 13. ἐν τῷ διονύσῳ V.e. ἐκ τοῦ
διονύσου K. ἐν τοῦ διονυσίου C. 14. ἐπῆλθεν L.O.R.f.i.m. συνῆλθεν G. BEKK.
ἢ ante ἐκκλησία ponit f. γρ. C. διονύσω A. διονυσίῳ F.H. γρ. G. τῷ διονυσίῳ B.
διονυσίου N.V. διονυσίῳ E. ὅσον] om. P. 15. συνειλεγμένοι g. 16. τετ-
ταράκοντα B.d.i. ὁ] om. g. 17. τῶν] om. R.f. 18. πολλῶν B. Porro, Goell.
πολλῶν ὀπλιτῶν A.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.P.V.f.g.i.k.m. et γρ. B. vulgo et Bekk. ὀπλιτῶν.
αὐτὸ τοῦτο] ἀπὸ τούτου f. 20. ἐς] ἐπὶ g.

2. ἐν τῷ Ἀνακείῳ] "The temple of
"Castor and Polydeuces, or Pollux,"
situated at the foot of the Acropolis, on
the north side, according to Col. Leake,
Topography of Athens, p. 131.

13. ἐν τῷ Διονυσίῳ] "In the theatre
"of Dionysus, or Bacchus," of which
some remains are still visible, beneath
the south-east corner of the wall of the
Acropolis. Compare Pausanias, I. 21.
Leake, Topogr. of Athens, p. 54, and

Mr. Hawkins in Walpole's Memoirs of
Turkey, vol. I. p. 497. In the time of
Thucydides this theatre was an unusual
place of meeting, but a few years after-
wards it became frequently used for
this purpose, and on some occasions
was fixed by law as the place where the
assembly of the people must be held.
See Schomann, de Comitibus Atheniens.
p. 56.

18. τῶν πολλῶν] The common reading

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καὶ χρησίμως ἐδόκει καταπεπτωκέναι. ὁ δὲ Ἀγηςανδρίδας²
 τάχα μὲν τι καὶ ἀπὸ ξυγκειμένου λόγου περί τε τὴν Ἐπί-
 δαυρον καὶ ταύτῃ ἀνεστρέφετο, εἰκὸς δ' αὐτὸν καὶ πρὸς τὸν
 παρόντα στασιασμὸν τῶν Ἀθηναίων, δι' ἐλπίδος ὥς καὶ ἐς³
⁵ δέον παραγένειτο, ταύτῃ ἀνέχειν. οἱ δ' † αὖ† Ἀθηναῖοι,³
 ὥς ἡγγέλθη αὐτοῖς, εὐθὺς δρόμῳ ἐς τὸν Πειραιᾶ πανδημεὶ
 ἐχώρουν, ὥς τοῦ ἰδίου πολέμου μείζονος [ἢ] ἀπὸ τῶν πολε-
 μίων, οὐχ ἐκὰς, ἀλλὰ πρὸς τῷ λιμένι ὄντος. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἐς
 τὰς παρούσας ναῦς ἐσέβαινον, οἱ δὲ ἄλλας καθεῖλκον, οἱ δέ
¹⁰ τινες ἐπὶ τὰ τεῖχη καὶ τὸ στόμα τοῦ λιμένος παρεβοήθουν.
 XCV. αἱ δὲ τῶν Πελοποννησίων νῆες, παραπλεύσασαι καὶ
 περιβαλοῦσαι Σούνιον, ὁρμίζονται μεταξὺ Θορικοῦ τε καὶ

2. μὲν] μὴ i. καὶ accessit ex A.B.F.H. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. λόγον καὶ περί e.
 4. ὥς καὶ] ὥς οὐκ ἂν E. (corr. E. BEKK.) O. οὐκ ἂν e. 5. ταύτην A.E.F.
 ἀνέχη K. αὖ] om. B. "aptius leges οὖν." BEKK. 6. πανδημεὶ] om. N.V.
 7. ἀνέχωρουν K. ἢ] ἡ B. om. N.V. ἀπὸ] τοῦ ἀπὸ V.i. 9. παρούσας] om. e.

10. ἐπὶ] ἐς G.L.O.P.d.e.g.i.k.m. 12. ὑπερβαλοῦσαι R.f. περιβαλοῦσαι G.
 ὁρμίζοντο d.i. θορικοῦ V. θορυκοῦ A.B.F.G.H.O.e.f.g.k.m. θουρικοῦ L.d.i.
 θορύκου R. θουρικοῦ C.K.N. sed hic in marg. θορικοῦ.

is τῶν ὀπλιτῶν, but many of the best MSS. read τῶν πολλῶν ὀπλιτῶν, and one (B.) reads τῶν πολλῶν only. I think that ὀπλιτῶν was added as a marginal explanation of τῶν πολλῶν, because the citizens of the middle class, that is οἱ ὀπλίται, were the principal actors in this revolution. Τῶν πολλῶν refers to those whom Thucydides had before called τὸ πᾶν πλῆθος τῶν ὀπλιτῶν. It would have signified commonly "the "multitude" simply, that is, "the mass "of all the citizens of the common- "wealth," but here the context limits it to the middle class, or those who served as heavy-armed soldiers; and it signifies "the whole multitude of the "middle class."

5. οἱ δ' αὖ Ἀθηναῖοι] Bekker proposes to read οὖν instead of αὖ, and οὖν would be more to the purpose, because the preceding sentence is virtually parenthetical, and the Athenians are the principal subject throughout the chapter. Yet αὖ may have been inserted confusedly, because the Peloponnesians are the immediate subject of the preceding

sentence, and αὖ naturally enough occurs when there is a change in the subject.

7. ὥς τοῦ ἰδίου πολέμου μείζονος ἢ ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων] Scholiastes Thucydidis ἢ tollendum, et Corinthus hic παρέλκειν dicit. Hos sequutus Acacius, genitivum μείζονος non ad prius membrum τοῦ ἰδίου πολέμου, sed ad posterius ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων retulit, ac vertit, *maius intestino certamine ab hostibus bellum*. Ita ordo verborum foret, ὥς τοῦ ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων πολέμου—μείζονος τοῦ ἰδίου. DUKER.

ὥς τοῦ ἰδίου πολέμου, κ. τ. λ.] The conjunction ἢ must clearly be struck out; and if the text be genuine, the sense must be, "seeing that a foreign "war, greater than their domestic one, "was now brought home to the very "mouth of their harbour." The Venetian MS. V. reads τοῦ ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων, but this savours of a correction, and the indefinite article "a foreign "war" seems to me to be more required here than the definite one "the "foreign war."

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² The enemy's fleet sails towards Eubora. The Athenians follow them. An engagement takes place near Eretria. The Athenians are defeated, and the whole of Eubora, except Oreus or Histia, revolts from Athens.

³ Πρασιῶν, ὕστερον δὲ ἀφικνοῦνται ἐς Ὀρωπόν. Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ κατὰ τάχος καὶ ἀξυγκροτήτοις πληρώμασιν ἀναγκασθέντες χρήσασθαι, οἷα πόλεώς τε στασιαζούσης καὶ περὶ τοῦ μεγίστου βουλόμενοι ἐν τάχει βοηθῆσαι (Εὐβοία γὰρ αὐ- 5 τοῖς ἀποκεκλημένης τῆς Ἀττικῆς πάντα ἦν), πέμπουσι Θυμοχάρην στρατηγὸν καὶ ναῦς ἐς Ἐρέτριαν. ὧν ἀφικομένων ξὺν ταῖς πρό- 10 τερον ἐν Εὐβοίᾳ οὖσαις ἑξ καὶ τριάκοντα ἐγένοντο. καὶ εὐθὺς ναυμαχεῖν ἠναγκάζοντο. ὁ γὰρ Ἀγησανδρίδας ἀρι- στοποιησάμενος ἐκ τοῦ Ὀρωποῦ ἀνήγαγε τὰς ναῦς· ἀπέχει δὲ μάλιστα ὁ Ὀρωπὸς τῆς τῶν Ἐρετρίων πόλεως θαλάσσης 4 μέτρον ἑξήκοντα σταδίου. ὥς οὖν ἐπέπλει, εὐθὺς ἐπλήρουν καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὰς ναῦς, οἰόμενοι σφίσι παρὰ ταῖς ναυσὶ τοὺς στρατιώτας εἶναι· οἱ δὲ ἔτυχον οὐκ ἐκ τῆς ἀγορᾶς 15 ἄριστον ἐπισιτιζόμενοι (οὐδὲν γὰρ ἐπωλεῖτο ἀπὸ προνοίας τῶν Ἐρετρίων) ἀλλὰ ἐκ τῶν ἐπ' ἔσχατα τοῦ ἄστεος οἰκιῶν,

1. πρασιῶν A.B.E.F.H.R.V. πραστειῶν K. προαστειῶν L.g.k.m. (προαστειῶν G. BEKK.) πρασιῶν προαστειῶν O. 4. τε] om. K.g. 5. βουλομένης d. ἐν τάχει βουλόμενοι B. Bekk. 2. βοῖσαι B. αὐτῆς C.K.L.O.P.d.e.i.k.m. (pr. G. BEKK.) 6. ἀποκεκλημένης C.K. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ἀποκεκλειμένους B. ἀποκεκλεισμένη A. ceteri ἀποκεκλεισμένης. 7. θυμοχάρην A.B.E.F.H.L.O.P.V.f. et correct. N. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. τιμόχαριν K. vulgo θυμόχαριν. ναῦν A. 9. ἐς εὐβοίαν A.B.E.F.H.f. 11. ἀνήγαγε A.E.F.G. ἀνήγε B. Bekk. 2. ἀπέχει A.B.F.H.f. Porpo. Bekk. vulgo διέχει. 12. μᾶλλον G.L.P.f.i.m. ἐρετρίων B. Bekk. θαλάττης B. 15. οὐκ] om. L. 17. ἐσχάτου ἄστεως G.

2. ἀξυγκροτήτοις πληρώμασιν] "With crews not yet used to one another; "not as yet blended by discipline and "practice into one solid mass." The metaphor is taken from the hammering of metal: so Sophocles, Antig. 430. ἐκ τ' εὐκροτήτου χαλκίας ἄρδην πρόχου. In its metaphorical sense Dion Cassius makes Cæsar say of Ariovistus, οὔτε γὰρ ἄλλως δυνάμιν τινα οἰκείαν συνιστηκυῖαν καὶ συγκεκρυπτημένην ἔχει. [XXXVIII. 45. p. 184. 94.] And in Polybius, I. 61. 3. τὰ πληρώματα συγκεκροτημένα are opposed to crews ἀνασκήτοις καὶ πρὸς καιρὸν ἐμβεβλημένοις.

5. Εὐβοία γὰρ αὐτοῖς—πάντα ἦν] Thucydides hoc dicit, Athenienses omnem spem et præsidium in Eubœa sola po-

situm habuisse, atque ideo omnia sibi postputasse præ cura illius defendendæ et servandæ. Ita bene Stephanus in Thes. Sic Herodotus, VII. 156, 1, scribit, Geloni Syracusas ἀπαντα fuisse, id est, eum, neglectis omnibus aliis Urbibus Siciliæ, Syracusas solas, tamquam firmissimum præsidium dominationis, sibi augendas existimasse: Ὁ δὲ, ἐπεὶ τε παρέλαβε τὰς Συρηκούσας, Γέλης μὲν ἐπικρατέων, λόγον ἐλάσσω ἐποίεετο, ἐπιτρέψας αὐτὴν Ἰέρωνι ἀδελφεῷ ἑαυτοῦ. ὁ δὲ τὰς Συρηκούσας ἐκράτυνε, καὶ ἦσαν ἀπαντα αἱ Συρηκούσαι. αἱ δὲ παραντίκ' ἀνά τ' ἔδραμον καὶ ἀνέβλαστον. DUKER.

16. ἐπισιτιζόμενοι] Vide Pollucem, VI. 36. et Diodorum Sicul. pag. 349. b. DUKER.

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ὅπως σχολῇ πληρουμένων φθάσειαν οἱ πολέμιοι προσπε-
 σόντες καὶ ἀναγκάσειαν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους οὕτως ὅπως τύχοιεν
 ἀνάγεσθαι. σημεῖον δὲ αὐτοῖς ἐς τὸν Ὠρωπὸν ἐκ τῆς Ἐρε-
 τρίας, ὁπότε χρὴ ἀνάγεσθαι, ἦρθη. διὰ τοιαύτης δὲ παρα- 5
 5 σκευῆς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀναγαγόμενοι, καὶ ναυμαχήσαντες ὑπὲρ
 τοῦ λιμένος τῶν Ἐρετριέων, ὀλίγον μὲν τινα χρόνον ὁμῶς
 καὶ ἀντέσχον, ἔπειτα ἐς φυγὴν τραπόμενοι καταδιώκονται ἐς
 τὴν γῆν. καὶ ὅσοι μὲν αὐτῶν πρὸς τὴν πόλιν τῶν Ἐρετριέων 6
 ὥς φιλίαν καταφεύγουσι, χαλεπώτατα ἔπραξαν, φονευόμενοι
 10 ὑπ' αὐτῶν· οἱ δὲ ἐς τὸ [ἐπι]τείχισμα τὸ ἐν τῇ Ἐρετριά, ὃ
 εἶχον αὐτοὶ, περιγίγνονται, καὶ ὅσαι ἐς Χαλκίδα ἀφικνοῦνται
 τῶν νεῶν. λαβόντες δὲ οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι δύο καὶ εἴκοσι ναῦς 7
 τῶν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ ἄνδρας τοὺς μὲν ἀποκτείναντες τοὺς δὲ
 ζωγρήσαντες, τροπαῖον ἔστησαν. καὶ οὐ πολλῶ ὕστερον
 15 Εὐβοιάν τε ἅπασαν ἀποστήσαντες, πλὴν Ὠρεοῦ (ταύτην δὲ
 αὐτοὶ Ἀθηναῖοι εἶχον), καὶ τᾶλλα τὰ περὶ αὐτὴν καθίσταντο.

1. φράσειαν e. 2. ἀναγκάσειαν A.B.F.H. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐξαναγκάσειαν.

ὅπως οὕτως A.E.F. ὅπως N. ἐναγαγέσθαι B. 4. ὅπως χρὴ N.V. χρὴν L.P.
 g.i.k.m. χρὴν G. BEKK. ἦρέθη A.F.H. τοιαύτης δὲ παρασκευῆς B.L.O.f.g.
 i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. τοιαύτης παρασκευῆς P. τοιαύτην δὲ παρασκευὴν E.F.
 ceteri (et teste Bekk. G.) τοιαύτην δὲ παρασκευὴν. 5. ἀναγαγόμενοι B. Bekk. 2.
 Haack. vulgo ἀναγόμενοι. 6. ὁλως N.V. 7. καὶ ἐς φυγὴν e. ἐκτραπόμενοι B.
 8. μὲν] μετ' K. ἐς τὴν πόλιν e.i. 9. ὥς φιλίαν] om. N.V. φιλείαν E.
 10. ἐπιτείχισμα A.E.F.G. τείχισμα B. Bekk. 2. ἐν τῇ] om. B. ἐρετριά P. Goell.
 Bekk. ceteri ἐρετρία. 11. παραγίγνονται e.f. ὅσαι τῶν νεῶν ἐς e. 12. δὲ καὶ οἱ
 E.F.G.H.L.O.P.f.k.m. 14. ὕστερον οὐ πολλῶ B. Bekk. 2. 15. ὠρεοῦ A.B.
 E.K.N.V.g.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ὠραιῶν F. ὠραιῶν H. vulgo ὠρεοῦ. δέ]
 om. k. 16. αὐτοὶ] om. L.O.P.g.k. αὐτὴν G.i.m. αὐτοὶ οἱ K.N. τὰ accessit
 ex A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.e.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.

4. διὰ τοιαύτης δὲ παρασκευῆς] Conf. IV. 8, 8. τοῦ χωρίου δι' ὀλίγης παρασκευῆς κατελημμένον. GÖLLER. See also the note on I. 40, 4.

10. οἱ δὲ ἐς τὸ [ἐπι]τείχισμα] i. e. οἱ καταφεύγοντες, as if in the preceding line it had been οἱ μὲν καταφεύγοντες instead of ὅσοι μὲν καταφεύγουσι. Bekker in his latest edition reads τείχισμα for ἐπιτείχισμα. This is a probable correction, because ἐπιτείχισμα in the language of Thucydides signifies "a fortress built in order to annoy another," and this fort in the territory

of Eretria, even if it had been built to control the Eretrians, which yet does not appear, yet in a country subject to Athens could hardly be said to be built "against them," as though they had been enemies. Probably however the fort was a mere station on the Eubœan shore of the strait, for the defence of the coast against the descents of the enemy's privateers. Compare II. 32, 1.

16. αὐτοὶ Ἀθηναῖοι εἶχον] The Athenian cleruchi, or settlers, planted there by Pericles after the last recovery of the island. See I. 114, 5.

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XCVI. Τοῖς δὲ Ἀθηναίοις ὥς ἦλθε τὰ περὶ τὴν Εὐβοίαν γεγενημένα, ἐκπληξίς μεγίστη δὴ τῶν πρὶν παρέστη. οὔτε

ATHENS.

Universal consternation produced at

2 Athens by the revolt of Eubœa. The Peloponnesians do not pursue their victory.

γὰρ ἡ ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ ξυμφορὰ, καίπερ μεγάλη τότε δόξασα εἶναι, οὔτε ἄλλο οὐδέν πω οὕτως ἐφόβησεν. ὅπου γὰρ στρατοπέδου τε τοῦ ἐν 5 Σάμῳ ἀφεστηκότος, ἄλλων τε νεῶν οὐκ οὐσῶν οὐδὲ τῶν ἐσβησομένων, αὐτῶν τε στασιαζόντων, καὶ ἄδηλον ὃν ὁπότε σφίσιν αὐτοῖς ξυρράξουσιν, τοσαύτη ἡ ξυμφορὰ ἐπεγεγένητο, ἐν ᾗ ναῦς τε, καὶ τὸ μέγιστον, Εὐβοίαν ἀπολωλέκεσαν, ἐξ ἧς πλείω ἢ τῆς Ἀττικῆς ὠφελοῦντο, 10 3 πῶς οὐκ εἰκότως ἠθύμουν; μάλιστα δ' αὐτοὺς καὶ δι' ἐγγυτάτου ἐθορύβει, εἰ οἱ πολέμιοι τολμήσουσι νενικηκότες εὐθὺς σφῶν ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ ἔρημον ὄντα νεῶν πλεῖν· καὶ ὅσον

3. γὰρ τῇ ἐν σικελίᾳ B. ἡ ἐν σικελίᾳ Bekk. 2. ξυμφορὰ] om. K. 4. οὐδέ A.C.E. F.H. 5. τε] τῶν f. 7. ἐκβησομένων G.k.m. τε] om. A.E.F.H. uncis inclusit Bekk. 8. ὅν] om. i. ὁπότε] ὅπου τε A.F.H. ξυρράξουσιν K. συρραξουσιν B.N.V. καὶ τοσαύτη ξυμφορὰ N.V. 10. ἀπολωλέκεσαν A. 12. εὐθὺς Lobeck. ad Phrynich. p. 144. εὐθὺς N. ex rasura. 13. ἀποπλεῖν G.L.O.P.e.f.g.i.k.m.

1. ὥς ἦλθε τὰ] Primum suspicabar, ἦλθε fortassis e compendio scripturæ, vel alio errore librariorum ortum esse pro ἡγγέλθη, quomodo sæpe loquitur Thucydides, non ἦλθε. Paulo post cap. 97, 1. ἐπὶ τοῖς ἡγγελλμένοις. Deinde quum vidissem. Scholiasten hæc verba ἦλθε τὰ γεγενημένα interpretari, ἦλθε μήνυμα τῶν γεγενημένων, unde eum agnovisse τὸ ἦλθε adparet, nihil tentandum arbitratus sum: etsi non valde obvium genus loquendi esse puto. DUK.

7. αὐτῶν τε στασιαζόντων] Bekker and some others of the later editors have put the conjunction here between brackets, supposing that the clause αὐτῶν—ξυρράξουσιν is added to explain why there were no seamen ready to man the ships. But it seems to me that there are three circumstances mentioned as combining to aggravate the late defeat: 1st, the actual revolt of a large portion of the force of the commonwealth; 2d, the consequent scarcity of ships and seamen at home to replace such a loss as that sustained at Eretria;

and 3d, the distracted state of their domestic affairs, which seemed every moment likely to lead to a civil war within the very walls of Athens.

8. ξυρράξουσιν] Vulgata interpretatio huj. v. admitti nequit: sed *confligere* notat et *concurrere inter sese*. v. Schol. ad c. 104, 4, ad vv. πρότερον ξυμμίξαι. BEKK.

12. εὐθὺς σφῶν ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ—πλεῖν] Lobeck in his note on Phrynichus, p. 144, proposes to read εὐθὺς. But the genitive depends in point of construction on ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ, being in fact equivalent to τῆς Ἀττικῆς, and the construction resembles those well known cases where the genitive of the country is put first, and the particular place spoken of in that country is then added; as, οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι τῆς Ἀττικῆς ἐς Ἐλευσίνα ἐσβαλόντες, I. 114, 4. See also the note on III. 105, 2. and V. 83, 4. The present passage expressed in English would be "to attack *them* immediately *in* Piræus," or literally, "to attack of all belonging to "them Piræus."

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οὐκ ἤδη ἐνόμιζον αὐτοὺς παρεῖναι. ὅπερ ἂν, εἰ τολμηρότεροι 4
ἦσαν, ῥαδίως ἂν ἐποίησαν, καὶ ἡ διέστησαν ἂν ἔτι μᾶλλον
τὴν πόλιν ἐφορμοῦντες, ἢ εἰ ἐπολιόρκουν μένοντες, καὶ τὰς
ἀπ' Ἰωνίας ναῦς ἠνάγκασαν ἂν, καίπερ πολεμίας οὔσας τῇ
5 ὀλιγαρχίᾳ, τοῖς σφετέροις οἰκείοις καὶ τῇ ξυμπάσῃ πόλει
βοηθῆσαι, καὶ ἐν τούτῳ Ἑλλήσποντός τε ἂν ἦν αὐτοῖς καὶ
Ἰωνία καὶ αἱ νῆσοι καὶ τὰ μέχρι Εὐβοίας καὶ ὡς εἰπεῖν ἡ
Ἀθηναίων ἀρχὴ πᾶσα. ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐν τούτῳ μόνῳ Λακεδαι- 5
μόνιοι Ἀθηναίοις πάντων δὴ ξυμφορώτατοι προσπολεμῆσαι
10 ἐγένοντο, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐν ἄλλοις πολλοῖς. διάφοροι γὰρ πλεί-
στον ὄντες τὸν τρόπον, οἱ μὲν ὀξεῖς, οἱ δὲ βραδεῖς, καὶ οἱ μὲν
ἐπιχειρηταί, οἱ δὲ ἄτολμοι, ἄλλως τε καὶ ἐν ἀρχῇ ναυτικῇ
πλείστα ὠφέλουν. ἔδειξαν δὲ οἱ Συρακόσιοι· μάλιστα γὰρ
ὁμοιότροποι γενόμενοι ἄριστα καὶ προσεπολέμησαν.
15 XCVII. Ἐπὶ δ' οὖν τοῖς ἠγγελεμένοις οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ναῦς
τε εἴκοσιν ὁμῶς ἐπλήρουν, καὶ ἐκκλησίαν ξυνέλεγον, μίαν

1. ὅπερ εἰ N.V. 2. ἡ dederunt A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.V.d.f.g.i.k. Haa k.
Porpo. Goell. Bekk. μᾶλλον ἔτι g. 3. ἐφορμοῦντες ἢ accessit ex A. (qui εἰ
ἐφ. ἦ) B.E.F.H.L.O.V.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. ἐφορμοῦντες et εἰ om. N. qui omnes post ἡ
omittunt εἰ. 4. ἐπ' e. ἠνάγκασαν ἂν] om. G.L.O.P.k.m. 7. βοιωτίας B.
Bekk. 2. εὐβοίας A.E.F.G. 8. οὐκ] ἐνκ B. μόνῳ] om. K. 9. δὲ K.
συμφορώτατοι C.F.H.N.V.e.g.k. προσπολεμῶσαι E. 10. διάφορον C.K.
ὄντες πλείστον K. 11. βαρεῖς L.O.P.k. βραχεῖς i. 12. καὶ ἐν ἀρχῇ ναυτικῇ B.
Bekk. 2. ceteri ναυτικῇ ἀρχῇ. 13. μάλιστα μὲν K. 14. ἄριστα καὶ προσε-
πολέμησαν] om. P. 15. ἐπειδὴ οὖν B. 16. τε] om. e. ξυνέλεγον B.g.
Bekk. 2. Haack. Porpo. Goell. ξυνήγον P. vulgo συνέλεγον.

7. τὰ μέχρι Εὐβοίας] Bekker on the authority of the Vatican MS. B, reads in his latest edition, τὰ μέχρι Βοιωτίας. This, I think, is a mistake; and a mistake originating perhaps in the expression in VIII. 43, 3. ἐνὶ γὰρ καὶ νήσους ἀπάσας πάλιν δουλεύειν καὶ Θεσσαλίαν καὶ Λοκροὺς καὶ τὰ μέχρι Βοιωτῶν. But here, in speaking of the Persian dominion which had extended over the whole north of Greece, τὰ μέχρι Βοιωτῶν is said with propriety; whereas in speaking of the Athenian dominion the same expression is absurd; for Athens had no dominion on the main land of Greece to the north of Bœotia: and if the maritime dominion be intended, as it

obviously is, Bœotia would not be mentioned at all; for it was not interposed between Attica and its dependencies. The sense is that all the islands and foreign dependencies of Athens would be lost, even up to Eubœa, which lay so immediately on the coast of Attica, and which would naturally be the last part of the empire to be endangered, before the storm reached Attica itself.

9. ξυμφορώτατοι προσπολεμῆσαι] "Most convenient enemies to fight with." See VI. 22. note.

10. διάφοροι γὰρ] See I. 70.

14. ὁμοιότροποι γενόμενοι] Compare VII. 21. 55, 2.

ATHENS. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 2.

Internal concord restored at Athens. The Four Hundred are put down, and a mixed and moderate government (of which unhappily no particulars are given) is established. Alcibiades is recalled, and the armament at

μὲν εὐθὺς τότε πρῶτον ἐς τὴν Πύκνα καλου-
μένην, οὔπερ καὶ ἄλλοτε εἰώθεσαν, ἐν ἧπερ
καὶ τοὺς τετρακοσίους καταπαύσαντες τοῖς
πεντακισχιλίοις ἐψηφίσαντο τὰ πράγματα πα-
ραδοῦναι· εἶναι δὲ αὐτῶν, ὅποσοι καὶ ὄπλα 5
παρέχονται· καὶ μισθὸν μηδένα φέρειν μηδεμιᾷ

1. πύκνα A.C.E.F.H.K.i.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo πνύκα.

κοσίους L.O.P.

4. πεντα-
5. ὅποσοις B. ὅποσοι καὶ A.F.H.L.O.P.R.f.g.i.k. Bekk. 2.
Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo omitt. καί.

1. ἐς τὴν Πύκνα καλουμένην] See the note on I. 67, 2.

Πύκνα] Πνύκα pro Πύκνα, quod habent omnes Edd. et e MSS. Cass. Gr. et Camer. et in Latina interpretatione *Pnyca* pro *Pycna* scribi voluerat Cl. Wasse. Idem, sed nonnihil dubitans, malebat Florens Christianus ad Aristoph. Pac. v. 679. et sine hæsitazione Palmerius in Exercitation. p. 58. et Kuhnius ad Pollucem VIII. 132. Palmerius etiam pronunciat, sciolos, quid esset Πνύκα ignorantes, hoc ubique depravasse in Πύκνα, vocem illis notio-rem. Satis profecto confidenter. Nam Grammatici veteres docent, etsi casus rectus hujus nominis est Πνύξ, tamen in obliquis per μεταθέσιν στοιχείων, euphoniæ causa dici Πυκνός, Πυκνὴ, Πύκνα. Equidem non possum decernere, an vera sit, quam illi tradunt, transpositionis literarum in hac voce causa; quia scilicet non animadverto, suavius sonare Πυκνός, Πυκνὴ, et Πύκνα, quam Πυκνός, Πυκνὴ et Πνύκα· quod fortassis teretes illæ ac delicatæ Atticorum aures judicare potuerunt. Sed hoc ex observatione Grammaticorum liquet, eos non ignorasse, quid esset Πνύκα. Rutgersius V. Variar. Lect. 1. et Valesius ad Harpocrationem, qui et ipse ex aliis Scriptoribus Πυκνός et Πύκνα in Lexicon suum contulit, hic retinent vulgatum Πύκνα. Et potest tuto retineri. Neque tamen ideo lectio plerorumque MSS. Thucydidis, qui Πνύκα exhibent, improbanda est. Nam præceptum hoc Grammaticorum non tam firmum est, ut pro lege haberi debeat, quum certum sit quamplurimis locis veterum Scriptorum, quorum non pauca in Meursio de Populis Att. et II. Athen.

Attic. 9. leguntur, non minus Πυκνός, Πυκνὴ, et Πνύκα, quam Πυκνός, Πυκνὴ, et Πύκνα scribi: quæ omnia corrupta esse non temere quisquam, etsi hic Πύκνα retinendum censeat, adfirmet. Et stat pro hac scriptura auctoritas Eustathii in Homerum, apud quem ad Iliad. ψ'. p. 1322. hæc leguntur: Ὡς δὲ ἐκ τοῦ πτύσσῳ πτύξῳ γίνεται καὶ τὸ, πτύξ πτυχός· καὶ τὸ πνύξ πνυχός, (perperam πυχός in Ed. Rom. quod bene emendavit in indice Devarius) ὄνομα δικαστηρίου Ἀττικῷ, ὅπερ ἡ κοινὴ χρῆσις πνυκός κλίνει, ἀλλαχού σαφῶς δεδηλωται. In Aristophane utroque modo scribitur. Πυκνός Equit. v. 165. ubi tamen MS. Vatic. Πυκνός, Πύκνα Thesmophor. 665. et aliis locis, quæ ibi adnotavit Kusterus. Πυκνός Equit. 1106. Πυκνὴ Ibid. 646. 1134. et Vesp. 31. Πνύκα Equit. 648. Duk. Vide Dobræum ad Porsoni Aristophan. p. (129.)

3. τοῖς πεντακισχιλίοις] Adi Lysiam Orat. XIX. p. 328. WASS. [Pro Polystrato, p. 675 Reiske.]

5. εἶναι δὲ αὐτῶν ὅποσοι καὶ ὄπλα παρέχονται] Of course the number of citizens capable of providing themselves with heavy arms must have much exceeded five thousand; and it is said in the defence of Polystratus, one of the Four Hundred, (Lysias, p. 675, Reiske,) that he drew up a list of nine thousand. But we must suppose that all who could furnish heavy arms were eligible into the number of the Five Thousand: whether the members were fixed on by lot, by election, or by rotation; as it had been proposed to appoint the Four Hundred by rotation out of the whole number of the Five Thousand. See ch. 93, 2.

ATHENS. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 2.

Samos invited to agree
with the new state of
things.

ἀρχῇ, εἰ δὲ μὴ, ἐπάρατον ἐποιήσαντο. ἐγίγνον- 2
το δὲ καὶ ἄλλαι ὕστερον πυκναὶ ἐκκλησίαι,
ἀφ' ὧν καὶ νομοθέτας καὶ τᾶλλα ἐψηφίσαντο ἐς τὴν πολι-
τείαν. καὶ οὐχ ἥκιστα δὴ τὸν πρῶτον χρόνον ἐπὶ γε ἐμοῦ
5 Ἀθηναῖοι φαίνονται εὖ πολιτεύσαντες· μετρία γὰρ ἦ τε ἐς
τοὺς ὀλίγους καὶ τοὺς πολλοὺς ξύγκρασις ἐγένετο, καὶ ἐκ
πονηρῶν τῶν πραγμάτων γενομένων τοῦτο πρῶτον ἀνῆνεγκε
τὴν πόλιν. ἐψηφίσαντο δὲ καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδην καὶ ἄλλους μετ' 3
αὐτοῦ κατιέναι, καὶ παρά τε ἐκείνων καὶ παρὰ τὸ ἐν Σάμῳ

2. ὕστερον] om. B. 4. δὴ] δέι F. ὁμοῦ F.H. 5. γε B. ἐς ὀλίγους
καὶ τοὺς πολλοὺς G.L.O.k.m. ἐς τοὺς πολλοὺς καὶ ἐς τοὺς ὀλίγους e.g. ἐς τοὺς
ὀλίγους καὶ ἐς τοὺς πολλοὺς B. 6. σύγκρασις H. 8. ἄλλας A.F.

2. πυκναί] Kuhnus ad Pollucem VIII. 132. emendat Πυκνί. Receipta lectio satis commodum sensum habet, nec videtur indigere emendatione. DUK.

3. νομοθέτας] "Persons to model the "constitution;" corresponding to the ξυγγραφείς appointed by the aristocratical party a little before. See ch. 67, 1. 2.

4. τὸν πρῶτον χρόνον] We should have better understood the full meaning of this expression had Xenophon been a little more fit to write history, and especially to continue the work of such a man as Thucydides. It appears that the constitution as now fixed was *at first*, in the opinion of Thucydides, the best that Athens had ever enjoyed within his memory; that is, the best since the complete ascendancy of the democracy effected under Pericles. But how long a period is meant to be included by the words τὸν πρῶτον χρόνον, and when and how did the implied change for the worse take place? Τὸν πρῶτον χρόνον can hardly apply to the whole remaining term of the war; as if this improved constitution had been first subverted by the triumph of the oligarchy under the Thirty, and then superseded by the restoration of the old democracy after their overthrow. Yet Xenophon mentions no intermediate change in the government between the beginning of his history and the end of the war. And it seems evident from the account of the trial of the eight generals after the battle of Argi-

nusæ, that the supreme power could not then have been lodged in the hands of the Five Thousand, but must have been shared as formerly by every free citizen. Indeed if Thucydides' words are well considered, it would not follow from them that the Five Thousand ever enjoyed any exclusive power under the improved constitution. It is true that the Four Hundred made over their power to them immediately on their own abdication; but it is not said that the commissioners who drew up the new constitution, νομοθέτας, retained this institution. On the contrary it appears that whatever restraints were laid on the power of the democracy, yet the old assembly was restored, and every free Athenian as before was entitled to be a member of it. It is remarkable that although the vote for the recall of Alcibiades is said to have passed at this time, yet he did not return to Athens till four years afterwards; and when he was appointed one of the generals of the commonwealth just before his return, Xenophon says that he was appointed while "an exile." Was this merely that although the vote for his recall was past, he had not taken advantage of it, and was therefore in fact still an exile; or are we to suppose that with the growing influence of the democratical party, the vote for his recall had been suspended till he should agree with the popular party more entirely than at present?

ATHENS. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 2.

στρατόπεδον πέμψαντες διεκελεύοντο ἀνθάπτεσθαι τῶν πραγμάτων.

XCVIII. Ἐν δὲ τῇ μεταβολῇ ταύτῃ εὐθὺς οἱ μὲν περὶ τὸν Πείσανδρον καὶ Ἀλεξικλέα, καὶ ὅσοι ἦσαν τῆς ὀλιγαρχίας μάλιστα, ὑπεξέρχονται εἰς τὴν Δεκέλειαν· 5 Ἀρίσταρχος δὲ αὐτῶν μόνος (ἔτυχε γὰρ καὶ στρατηγῶν) λαβὼν κατὰ τάχος τοξότας τινὰς τοὺς βαρβαρωτάτους, ἐχώρει πρὸς τὴν Οἰνόην. ἦν δὲ Ἀθηναίων ἐν μεθορίοις τῆς Βοιωτίας τεῖχος, ἐπολιόρκουν δ' αὐτὸ διὰ ξυμφορὰν σφίσιν ἐκ τῆς 10 Οἰνόης γενομένην ἀνδρῶν ἐκ Δεκελείας ἀναχωρούντων διαφθορᾶς οἱ Κορίνθιοι ἐθελοντηδὸν, προσπαρακαλέσαντες τοὺς 3 Βοιωτοὺς. κοινολογησάμενος οὖν αὐτοῖς ὁ Ἀρίσταρχος ἀπατᾷ τοὺς ἐν τῇ Οἰνῷ, λέγων ὡς καὶ οἱ ἐν τῇ πόλει τᾶλλα ξυμβεβήκασι Λακεδαιμονίοις, κἀκείνους δεῖ Βοιωτοῖς τὸ χωρίον 15 παραδοῦναι· ἐπὶ τούτοις γὰρ ξυμβεβάσθαι. οἱ δὲ πιστεύσαντες ὡς ἀνδρὶ στρατηγῷ, καὶ οὐκ εἰδότες οὐδὲν διὰ τὸ 4 πολιορκεῖσθαι, ὑπόσπονδοι ἐξέρχονται. τούτῳ μὲν τῷ τρόπῳ Οἰνὸν ληφθεῖσαν Βοιωτοὶ κατέλαβον, καὶ ἡ ἐν ταῖς Ἀθήναις ὀλιγαρχία καὶ στάσις ἐπαύσατο. 20

XCIX. Ὑπὸ δὲ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους τοῦ θέρους τούτου καὶ οἱ ἐν τῇ Μιλήτῳ Πελοποννήσιοι, ὡς τροφήν τε οὐδεῖς

1. διακελείονται B. 3. εἰθὺς om. B. μὲν] om. K. 5. μάλιστα εἰθὺς ἐξέρχονται B. ἐπεξέρχονται C.e. 6. αὐτὸς K. 7. στρατηλατῶν K. 11. γενομένην A.B.E.F. (γενομένην E.F. BEKK.) L.O.d.f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo γιγνομένην. διαφθορὰν Reiskius. διὰ φθορᾶς L.O. 12. προσπαρακαλέσαντες A.B.E.F.H.f. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo προσκαλέσαντες. 13. οὖν αὐτοὺς ὁ C. 14. οἱ] om. N.V. 15. καὶ κἀκείνους B. κἀκείνοις C.P.i.k. δεῖ] δὴ f. 16. ξυμβεβάσθαι B.F.H.d.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ξυμβεβάσθαι A.E.N.V. vulgo ξυμβεβάσθαι. 19. οἰνὸν ληφθεῖσαν A.B.F.H.f. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. οἰνὸν μὲν ληφθεῖσαν G.L.O.P.d.e.i.k.m. vulgo οἰνὸν τε ληφθεῖσαν. 22. τῇ] om. R.

7. τοξότας τινὰς τοὺς βαρβαρωτάτους] Designat ministros publicos, qui τοξόται Athenis vocabantur. De quibus saepe Aristophanes, et ex eo aliisque Jungerm. ad Pollucem. VIII. 132. et Meursius Ceramic. Gem. cap. 16. Erant enim hoc genus fere barbari; unde et Scythae dicti. Duk. Conf. ad VIII. 69, 4.

10. διὰ ξυμφορὰν—διαφθορᾶς] Owing to an accident, which consisted in the loss of some of their men. For the expression ξυμφορὰν διαφθορᾶς, Gölter refers to I. 33, 1. ἡ ξυμτυχία τῆς ἡμετέρας χρείας. To which may be added, III. 112, 7. ἀμὰ τοῦ ἔργου τῇ ξυμτυχίᾳ.

COAST OF ASIA. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 2.

COAST OF ASIA.

The grand Peloponnesian fleet, tired out with the duplicity of Tissaphernes, resolves to move its station to the Hellespont, to make trial of the sincerity of Pharnabazus. The fleet leaves Miletus, and arrives at Chios.

ἐδίδου τῶν ὑπὸ Τισσαφέρνους τότε ὅτε ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀσπενδον παρήει προσταχθέντων, καὶ αἱ Φοίνισσαι νῆες οὐδὲ ὁ Τισσαφέρνης τέως που ἦκον, ὃ τε Φίλιππος ὁ ξυμπεμφθεὶς αὐτῷ ἐπεστάλκει Μινδάρῳ τῷ ναύαρχῳ, καὶ ἄλλος Ἴπποκράτης ἀνὴρ Σπαρτιάτης καὶ ὢν ἐν Φασήλιδι, ὅτι οὔτε αἱ νῆες παρέσονται πάντα τε ἀδικοῖντο ὑπὸ Τισσαφέρνους, Φαρνάβαζός τε ἐπεκαλεῖτο αὐτοὺς καὶ ἦν πρόθυμος κομίσας τὰς ναῦς καὶ αὐτὸς τὰς λοιπὰς ἔτι πόλεις τῆς ἑαυτοῦ ἀρχῆς ἀποστῆσαι τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ὥσπερ καὶ ὁ Τισσαφέρνης, ἐλπίζων πλέον τι σχήσειν ἀπ' αὐτοῦ, οὕτω δὲ ὁ Μίνδαρος πολλῷ κόσμῳ, καὶ ἀπὸ παράγγελατος αἰφνιδίου, ὅπως λάθοι τοὺς ἐν Σάμῳ, ἄρας ἀπὸ τῆς Μιλήτου ναυσὶ τρισὶ καὶ ἐβδομήκοντα ἔπλει ἐπὶ τὸν Ἑλλάσποντον. πρότερον δὲ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ θέρει τῷδε 2

1. ἐδίδου] om. e. 2. παρείη E.F.H. 3. τέως accessit ex A.B.F.H.L.N.O. P.V.f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. 4. ἦκον A.B.L.O.d.f.g.i.k.m.N. correct. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo (et G. ΒΕΚΚ.) ἦκων. τε] δὲ A. 5. ἄλλοις Reiskius. 6. ὑποκράτης H. φασήλιδι Bekk. φασηλίδι K. Goell. φασίλιδι E. 7. παραπέσονται f. παρέσονται G.m. τε] om. e. 9. ἀπεκαλεῖτο i. κομίσασθαι G.L.O.P.d.e.i.k.m. 10. τῆς ἑαυτοῦ ἀρχῆς] om. N.V. 11. τι πλέον g. 13. λάθῃ d. τὰς ἐν Σάμῳ N.V. 14. ἄρας] ἀνδρας e. 15. τῷδε θέρει N.V.

3. Φοίνισσαι] Vide Isocratem Orat. de Bigis, p. 515. WASS. In his, αἱ Φοίνισσαι νῆες, οὐδὲ ὁ Τισσαφέρνης, simplex negatio vim duplicis habet, pro οὐδὲ αἱ Φοίνισσαι νῆες, οὐδὲ ὁ Τισσαφέρνης. Idem in Sophoclis Ajace ad v. 635. αἴλιον observat Scholiastes Poëtæ. Lucianus Ver. Histor. I. 655. ἔντερον δὲ ἐν αὐτῇ (nempe τῇ γαστρὶ) οὐδὲ ἦπαρ φαίνεται. Et II. 682. δένδρον δὲ, οὐδὲ ὕδωρ ἐνὴν. Mox præfero scripturam librorum, qui habent ἦκον, ut hoc congruat cum præcedente ἐδίδου, et sequente ἐπεστάλκει quæ omnia ad particulam ὥς referuntur. Nec adsperner τέως που, omnium MSSorum, præterquam Camer. auctoritate firmatum. DUK.

10. πόλεις τῆς ἑαυτοῦ ἀρχῆς] Τὰς ἐν τῇ ἑαυτοῦ δηλονότι ἀρχῇ, ὅσαι ἔτι ἦσαν ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίοις, πρόθυμος ἦν ὁ Φαρνάβαζος ἀποστῆσαι αὐτῶν, ὥσπερ καὶ ὁ

Τισσαφέρνης τὰς ἐν τῇ ἑαυτοῦ ἀρχῇ. ἤλπιζε γὰρ ὁ Φαρνάβαζος, τούτου γενομένου, πλέον τι σχήσειν αὐτός. SCHOL.

14. τρισὶ καὶ ἐβδομήκοντα] If the two ships which Philippus had taken with him to Aspendus had returned to Miletus, leaving him on shore with Tissaphernes, then the number may be made out exactly, as has been shewn in the note on ch. 80, 4. But if Philippus, as seems more probable, kept the ships so long as he remained himself with Tissaphernes, then we must either suppose that they had been replaced from some quarter or other, without Thucydides' having thought it worth his while to notice the circumstance, or that he had himself made a miscalculation, and had not taken into the account the absence of the two ships with Philippus, as mentioned in ch. 87, 6.

COAST OF ASIA. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 2.

ἐκκαίδεκα ἐς αὐτὸν νῆες ἐσέπλευσαν, αἱ καὶ τῆς Χερσονήσου
τι μέρος κατέδραμον. χειμασθεῖς δὲ ἀνέμῳ καὶ ἀναγκασθεῖς
καταίρει ἐς τὴν Ἰκαρον, καὶ μείνας ἐν αὐτῇ ὑπὸ ἀπλοίας
πέντε ἢ ἑξ ἡμέρας ἀφικνεῖται ἐς τὴν Χίον.

C. Ὁ δὲ Θράσυλος ἐκ τῆς Σάμου, ἐπειδὴ ἐπίθετο αὐτὸν 5
ἐκ τῆς Μιλήτου ἀπηρκότα, ἔπλει καὶ αὐτὸς ναυσὶν εὐθὺς

The Athenian fleet πέντε καὶ πεντήκοντα, ἐπειγόμενος μὴ φθάσῃ
under Thrasyllus sails
2 from Samos to the ἐς τὸν Ἑλλησποντον ἐσπλεύσας. αἰσθόμενος
northward also. They δὲ ὅτι ἐν τῇ Χίῳ εἴη, καὶ νομίσας αὐτὸν καθέ-
stop at Lesbos, in or- ξειν αὐτοῦ, σκοποὺς μὲν κατεστήσατο καὶ ἐν 10
der to recover the town of Eresus, which had lately revolted. τῇ Λέσβῳ καὶ ἐν τῇ ἀντιπέρας ἡπείρῳ, εἰ ἄρα
ποι κινοῦντο αἱ νῆες, ὅπως μὴ λάθοιεν, αὐτὸς δὲ ἐς τὴν Μή-
θυμναν παραπλεύσας, ἄλφιτά τε καὶ τᾶλλα ἐπιτήδεια παρα-
σκευάζειν ἐκέλευεν, ὥς, ἣν πλείων χρόνος γίγνηται, ἐκ τῆς
3 Λέσβου τοὺς ἐπίπλους τῇ Χίῳ ποιησόμενος. ἅμα δὲ, Ἐρεσος 15
γὰρ τῆς Λέσβου ἀφεισθήκει, ἐβούλετο ἐπ' αὐτὴν πλεύσας, εἰ

1. ἐς] ὡς K.N.V. ἐσέπλευσαν G.K. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀπέπλευσαν A.L.
O.P.d.g.i. vulgo ἐπέπλευσαν. Conf. c. 100, 1. et 102, 1. αἱ accessit ex B. Goell.
Bekk. uncis inclusit Poppo. χερσονήσου E.F. χερονήσου G. 3. Ἰκαρην V.
6. εὐθὺς accessit ex A.B.E.F.H.L.O.f.i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. 7. φθάσει H.
μίθυμναν E.F. 13. τᾶλλα B. Bekk. τᾶλλα K. Goell. ἄλλα L.O. vulgo τὰ ἄλλα.
14. ἐκέλευεν A.B.E.F.H.N.f.g.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἐκέλευσεν. πλέων
A.E.F.H. 15. τοὺς—λέσβου] om. G. ποιησάμενος f. ἔρεσος Bekk.

1. ἐκκαίδεκα] See ch. 102, 2.

9. νομίσας αὐτὸν καθεξείν αὐτοῦ] One of the Scholiasts explains καθεξείν by ἐνδιατρίψεν. Nor does it seem that the word can have any other meaning; yet, except in the passage already noticed, VIII. 28, 2. ἐν ᾗ κατείχε, I have been unable to find any instance of the word's being used in such a signification.

14. ἐκέλευεν] That the imperfect of several verbs, and of this in particular, is sometimes used where we should expect the aorist, has been already noticed: see I. 138, 1. III. 112, 4. and Poppo's note on I. 119. But why it is so used, or whether it is to be considered as a careless and incorrect way of writing, I cannot profess to explain. There seems no reason why the action of ordering

the Methymnæans to furnish provisions should be either represented as continuing for some time, or should be brought before the reader's mind, like the several points in a lively description: in both which cases the use of the imperfect is intelligible. Yet the difference between ἐκέλευεν and ἐκέλευσεν must be, that while the latter notices a fact, and dismisses it at the same time from our consideration, the former in a manner retains it before us; as if Thucydides meant to signify that Thrasyllus, during the whole time of his stay at Methymna, was repeating his orders or enforcing their execution.

15. Ἐρεσος—τῆς Λέσβου] "Eresus in "Lesbos," or "Eresus, one of the "towns of Lesbos."

δύναιτο, ἐξελεῖν. Μηθυμναίων γὰρ οὐχ οἱ ἀδυνατώτατοι
 φυγάδες, διακομίσαντες ἔκ τε τῆς Κύμης προσεταιριστοὺς
 ὀπλίτας ὡς πεντήκοντα, καὶ τῶν ἐκ τῆς ἡπείρου μισθωσά-
 μενοι, ξύμπασιν ὡς τριακοσίοις, Ἀναξάνδρου Θηβαίου κατὰ
 5 τὸ ξυγγενὲς ἡγουμένου, προσέβαλον πρώτη Μηθύμνη· καὶ
 ἀποκρουσθέντες τῆς πείρας διὰ τοὺς ἐκ τῆς Μυτιλήνης Ἀθη-
 ναίων φρουροὺς προελθόντας, αὖθις ἔξω μάχῃ ἀπωσθέντες
 καὶ διὰ τοῦ ὄρους κομισθέντες ἀφιστᾶσι τὴν Ἑρεσον. πλεύ- 4
 σας οὖν ὁ Θράσυλος ἐπ' αὐτὴν πάσαις ταῖς ναυσὶ διανοεῖτο
 10 προσβολὴν ποιῆσθαι. προαφιγμένος δὲ αὐτόσε ἦν καὶ ὁ
 Θρασύβουλος πέντε ναυσὶν ἐκ τῆς Σάμου, ὡς ἡγγέλθη
 αὐτοῖς ἢ τῶν φυγάδων αὕτη διάβασις· ὑστερήσας δὲ, ἐπὶ
 τὴν Ἑρεσον ἐφώρμει ἐλθών. προσεγένοντο δὲ καὶ ἐκ τοῦ 5
 Ἑλλησπόντου τινὲς δύο νῆες ἐπ' οἴκου ἀνακομιζόμεναι καὶ αἱ

1. ἐξελεῖν A.B.E.F. γὰρ] om. f. 2. τε accessit ex B.L.O.P.d.f.g.i.k.
 Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. κοίμης E. προσεταιριστοὺς A.F. πρὸς ἐται-
 ριστοὺς H. 3. τῶν] τὸν A.E.F. 4. ξυμπᾶσιν F. ἀναξάνδρου A.B.E.F.H.f.
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀναξάρχον. 5. ἡγούμενος A. προσέβαλλον A.E.F.
 (προσεβάλλον F. BEKK.) H.R. πρῶτον B. 7. προσελθόντας L.N.O.P.R.
 g.i.k.m. μάχῃ] om. d.i. ἔρεσον Bekk. et mox ἐρεσόν. 9. πάσαις ταῖς
 ναυσὶ A.E.F.H.L.O.g.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. πᾶσι ταῖς ναυσὶ B.f.i.k.
 vulgo ναυσί. 10. προαφιγμένος E. ἦν] om. B. καὶ ὁ θρασ. A.B.F.H.L.O.
 d.i.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo καὶ θρασ. 11. ὡς B. Bekk. 2. vulgo ὅτε.
 12. ὑστερήσας E.K.R. 13. ἐφώρμει ἐλθών A.B.E.F.H.f. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
 ceteri ἐλθὼν ἐφώρμει. 14. καὶ αἱ μηθυμναῖαι] αἱ accessit ex B. Goell. Bekk.
 [αἱ] Poppo.

2. προσεταιριστοὺς ὀπλίτας] That is, some persons at Cuma, who, while the Methymnæan exiles had resided amongst them, admitted them as members of one of their aristocratical *ἐταιρίαι*, and were therefore ready to help them as their sworn brethren.

4. κατὰ τὸ ξυγγενὲς] Bæotos Mitylenæorum *συγγενεῖς* Thucydides etiam III. 2, 3. vocat, ubi Schol. Cass. scribit Lesbios Æolensium colonos et Bæotos itidem Æolenses fuisse. Nempe Thessali Αἰολεῖς, et Thessalia Αἰολίς olim dicebatur, ab Æolo qui ibi imperavit. Hinc ante bellum Trojanum quidam profecti in Bæotia consederunt. Deinde alii Arne Thessalica pulsī eam, quæ deinde Bæotia dicta est, occuparunt. Inde est illa *συγγένεια* Bæotorum et Lesbiorum. Vide Thucyd. I. 12, 3.

Diodor. Sic. IV. pag. 187. Eustath. in Hom. Odyss. IX. p. 1644. et Schol. Pindari ad Olymp. I. 164. Pyth. II. 128. Nem. IV. 136. Adde Stephanum in Ἀσπληδὼν et Ἰωνία. Et eo referri potest locus Thucydidis, c. 5, 2. hujus libri, *ξυμπρασόντων αὐτοῖς (τοῖς Λεσβίοις) τῶν Βοιωτῶν*. DUKER.

12. ὑστερήσας] Videtur ὑστερήσας ad Thrasybulum referri, quem dicat, licet *προαφιγμένον*, tamen ὑστερήσαι. Alioqui repetendum fuerat Thrasylli nomen post ὑστερήσας. Neque enim hic parenthesi commodum esse locum puto, quæ incipiat a *προαφιγμένους*, et desinat in *διάβασις*. STEPH.

ὑστερήσας] "Having come too late to prevent the exiles from seizing Ἑρεsus."

HELLESPONT. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 2.

Μηθυμναῖαι· καὶ αἱ πᾶσαι νῆες παρήσαν ἑπτὰ καὶ ἐξήκοντα, ἀφ' ὧν τῷ στρατεύματι παρεσκευάζοντο ὡς κατὰ κράτος μηχαναῖς τε καὶ παντὶ τρόπῳ, ἣν δύνωνται, αἰρήσοντες τὴν Ἔρεσον.

CI. Ὁ δὲ Μίνδαρος ἐν τούτῳ καὶ αἱ ἐκ τῆς Χίου τῶν 5 Πελοποννησίων νῆες, ἐπισιτισάμεναι †δυσὶν† ἡμέραις, καὶ

The Peloponnesians
set out from Chios,
and proceed to the
Hellespont.

λαβόντες παρὰ τῶν Χίων τρεῖς τεσσαρακοστὰς ἕκαστος Χίας, τῇ τρίτῃ διὰ ταχέων ἀπαίρουσιν ἐκ τῆς Χίου οὐ πελάγαι, ἵνα μὴ περιτύχωσι

ταῖς ἐν τῇ Ἐρέσῳ ναυσὶν, ἀλλὰ ἐν ἀριστερᾷ τὴν Λέσβον 10 ἔχοντες ἔπλεον ἐπὶ τὴν ἠπείρου. καὶ προσβαλόντες τῆς Φωκαίδος ἐς τὸν ἐν Καρτερίοις λιμένα καὶ ἀριστοποιησάμενοι, παραπλεύσαντες τὴν Κυμαίαν δειπνοποιοῦνται ἐν Ἀργεννούσαις τῆς ἠπείρου, ἐν τῷ ἀντιπέρας τῆς Μυτιλήνης.

1. καὶ πᾶσαι A.E.F.H.R.f. 3. δύνωντο F. 5. καὶ αἱ ἐκ E. καὶ ἐκ A.B.F.H.L. O.R.d.e.g.k.m. 6. πελοποννησίων αἱ νῆες B. Bekk. δυσὶν] δυοῖν Lobeck. ad Phrynich. p. 211. 7. παρὰ τῶν χίων] om. O. τεσσαρακοστὰς B. σαρακοστὰς A.E.F.H. τέσσαρας εἰκοστὰς K. 9. οὐ πελάγαι Haack. Poppo. Goell. Dobræus. Bekk. 2. ([οὐ] π. Bekk.) λίβρι πελάγαι. 12. καρτερίοις A.B.F.H.O. Poppo.

Goell. Bekk. κατερείοις L.P. καρτεροῖς N.V. κρατεροῖς i. κρατερίοις E.R. κρατερείοις G. vulgo κρατερείοις. 13. κυμαίαν B.F.L.O.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. κυμαῖαν A.E. (F. BEKK.) P. vulgo κύμαιαν. δειπνοποιοῦντες e. περαιοῦνται A.B.E.F.G.H.L. N.O.P.V. g.i.k.m. ἀργεννούσαις A.E.F.H.N. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. 2. ἀργενούσαις B. ἀργινούσαις G.L.O.e.k.m. vulgo ἀργινούσαις.

6. †δυσὶν† ἡμέραις] I think that Lobeck is undoubtedly right in reading in this place δυοῖν, which, as he observes, differs from δυσὶν only in its accent. If the difference were much greater, still I should think the authority of Phrynichus, and the all but universal practice of the Attic writers, far more to be regarded than our existing MSS. of Thucydides; especially when we remember the proved fact of their universal corruption in the case of the word Μέθανα, IV. 45, 2.

7. τρεῖς τεσσαρακοστὰς] What this coin was can only be guessed at. But it evidently derived its name from being equivalent to the fortieth part of some coin of a larger denomination, like the ἑκταί Φωκαίδες. [See Inscription; Appendix to Böckh's Staatshaushalt. der Athenen. vol. II. p. 300, 301. German edition.] If it was the fortieth part of the stater, its value would be about three oboli; and the whole sum would

be three days' pay, at the rate of three oboli a day. It is a curious coincidence that as it appears from hence that the Chians expressed the value of their coins by their names, so also they are almost the only Greek people on whose coins we find the value of the piece stamped, as for instance ACCAPIA TPIA, or ΔΥΟ, ΑCCAPION ΗΜΙCΥ, ΟΒΟΛΟΣ-ΔΙΧΑΛΚΟΝ. See Eckhel, Doctrina Numorum, vol. II. p. 565.

9. οὐ πελάγαι] Oὐ excidisse post Χίου et Krueger. monuit, p. 306. et Haack de conjectura in ordinem recepit. Id quod verum esse situs locorum docet, et quod sequitur, ἐν ἀριστερᾷ τὴν Λέσβον ἔχοντες. GÖLLER. The correction is so certain and so necessary, that it only shews the inattention of the earlier editors that it was not made long since.

12. Κρατερείοις] Plinio V. 31. Carteria juxta Smyrnam insula. Vide Scylacem, p. 36. WASS.

13. ἐν Ἀργεννούσαις τῆς ἠπείρου] The

HELLESPONT. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 2.

ἐντεῦθεν δὲ ἔτι πολλῆς νυκτὸς παραπλεύσαντες, καὶ ἀφί-
 κόμενοι τῆς ἡπείρου ἐς Ἀρματοῦντα καταντικρὺ Μηθύμνης,
 ἀριστοποιησάμενοι, διὰ ταχέων παραπλεύσαντες Λέκτον καὶ
 Λάρι[σ]σαν καὶ Ἀμαξιτὸν καὶ τὰ ταύτῃ χωρία, ἀφικνούνται
 5 ἐς Ῥοίτειον ἤδη τοῦ Ἑλλησπόντου, πρωαίτερον μέσων νυ-
 κτῶν. εἰσὶ δ' αἱ τῶν νεῶν καὶ ἐς Σίγειον κατήραν καὶ ἄλλοσε
 τῶν ταύτῃ χωρίων.

CII. Οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐν τῇ Σηστῷ δυοῖν δεούσαις εἴκοσι
 ναυσὶν ὄντες, ὥς αὐτοῖς οἳ τε φρυκτωροὶ ἐσήμαινον καὶ ἡσθά-
 10 The Athenian squad- νοντο τὰ πυρὰ ἐξαίφνης πολλὰ ἐν τῇ πολεμιά
 ron at Sestos is sur- φανέντα, ἔγνωσαν ὅτι ἐσπλέουσιν οἱ Πελοπον-
 prised, and escapes νήσιοι. καὶ τῆς αὐτῆς ταύτης νυκτὸς ὥς εἶχον
 with difficulty. νήσιου. καὶ τῆς αὐτῆς ταύτης νυκτὸς ὥς εἶχον
 τάχους ὑπομίξαντες τῇ Χερσονήσῳ, παρέπλεον ἐπ' Ἐλαι-

1. δέ] om. i. παραπλεύσαντες τὴν κυμαίαν καὶ ἀφικόμενοι A.B.E.F.G.H.L.O.
 g.k.m. παραπλεύσαντες λέκτον καὶ λάρισσαν καὶ ἀφικόμενοι K. παραπλεύσαντες τὴν
 κυμαίαν περαιοῦνται ἐν ἀργ.—μυτιλήνης καὶ ἀφικόμενοι g.i. 2. ἀρματοῦντα H.
 ἔρματοῦντα G.L.O.P.g.k.m. ἔρμουντα d.i. 3. λεκτὸν A.E.F.L.O.V. τὸν λέκτον H.
 4. λάρισσαν Bekk. ἀμαξιτὸν F.H.K. ταύτης i. 5. ροίτειον B. Poppo.
 Goell. Bekk. ροίτιον i. vulgo (et B. BEKK.) ροίτιον. πρωαίτερον N.V. πρό-
 τερον d. vulgo πρωίτερον. 6. σίγειον E. 8. δυεῖν g. δὲ οὐσαις E.e.
 9. φρυκτῶριοι A.E.F.H. φρύκτωροι K. φυκτωροὶ C. ἐσήμαναν i. 13. οὐ
 παρέπλεον A.E.F. ἐλεούντος A.d.i. infra ἐλεοῦντα A. et c. 103, 1. L.K.

ἐλαιοῦντα^{os} N.

islands of this name are well known: the town on the main land is only mentioned in this place; for the Arginusa, which the Scholiast on Aristophanes calls a town, and a village of Æolis, (Frogs, 33. 710.) may refer to the islands as well as to a place on the main land; for Herodotus speaks of πόλεις Αἰολίδες in the islands, and no one would scruple to call Clazomenæ a town of Ionia, although it was built on an island, and not on the main land. But Krüger well compares the Sybota islands, and the Sybota on the main, (Thucyd. I. 47, 1. 50, 3.) and in the same way there may have been an Argennusæ on the main opposite to the islands of the same name. After παραπλεύσαντες, immediately below, several MSS. add τὴν Κυμαίαν, which Poppo supposes to be a corruption of τὴν Καναίαν, for there was a place called Canæ just opposite the headland of

Malea, (Strabo, XIII. 2, 2.) which a fleet sailing northward from Argennusæ must have passed by. But I imagine that τὴν Κυμαίαν was merely a mistake of the copyists, and that they repeated it from παραπλεύσαντες τὴν Κυμαίαν, a few lines above. Harmatus is not mentioned by any ancient writer. The headland of Lectum, and the towns of Larisa, for so it should be written, and Hamaxetus, are spoken of by Strabo, XIII. 1, 47, 48.

6. ἐς Σίγειον] Erat in hac civitate templum Minervæ. Vid. Herodotum, V. 95, 1. Strab. XIII. In Mitylenensium potestatem devenit Æschyli temporibus, auctor ejusdem Schol. Eumen. 401. WASS.

8. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐν τῇ Σηστῷ] See ch. 80. ad fin.

13. ὑπομίξαντες τῇ Χερσονήσῳ] “Keeping close under the shore of “the Chersonesus.”

οὔντος, βουλόμενοι ἐκπλεῦσαι ἐς τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν τὰς τῶν
 2 πολεμίων ναῦς. καὶ τὰς μὲν ἐν Ἀβύδῳ ἑκκαίδεκα ναῦς
 ἔλαθον, προειρημένης φυλακῆς τῷ φιλίῳ ἐπίπλῳ, ὅπως αὐ-
 τῶν ἀνακῶς ἔξουσιν, ἣν ἐκπλέωσι· τὰς δὲ μετὰ τοῦ Μιν-
 δάρου ἅμα τῇ ἔφ' κατιδόντες, τὴν δίωξιν εὐθὺς †ποιούμενοι,† 5
 οὐ φθάνουσι πᾶσαι, ἀλλ' αἱ μὲν πλείους ἐπὶ τῆς Ἰμβρου καὶ
 Λήμνου διέφυγον, τέσσαρες δὲ τῶν νεῶν αἱ ὕσταται πλέου-
 3 σαι καταλαμβάνονται †παρὰ† τὸν Ἐλαιῶντα. καὶ μίαν μὲν
 ἐποκέϊλασαν κατὰ τὸ ἱερὸν τοῦ Πρωτεσιλάου αὐτοῖς ἀνδράσι
 λαμβάνουσι, δύο δὲ ἐτέρας ἄνευ τῶν ἀνδρῶν· τὴν δὲ μίαν 10
 πρὸς τῇ Ἰμβρῳ κενὴν κατακαίουσι. CIII. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο

2. μὲν ἑκκαίδεκα ναῖς τὰς ἐν ἀβύδῳ ε. 3. προειρημένων P. ἐπίπλῳ τῷ φιλίῳ R.
 4. ἀνακῶς] om. f. ἣν] ἡ K. τοῦ] om. i. 5. εὐθὺς] om. N.V. 6. πᾶσας
 B.g. Ἰμβρου B.N.V. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἡπείρου. 7. λήμνου] λιμένος P.
 τέτταρες B.O.k. αἱ] om. N.V. 9. ἐποκέϊλασαν E.F. πρωτεσίλω d.i. Goell.
 10. δὲ δύο K. τῶν] om. d.i. 11. καινὴν E.F.

1. ἐκπλεῦσαι—ναῦς] I have no doubt that the Scholiast rightly understands these words, and that ἐκπλεῦσαι ἐς τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν τὰς—ναῦς was meant to signify ἐκπλεύσαντες ἐς τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν ἐκφεύγειν τὰς ναῦς, although the expression is most harsh and confused.

2. τὰς μὲν ἐν Ἀβύδῳ, κ. τ. λ.] See ch. 99, 2.

3. προειρημένης φυλακῆς, κ. τ. λ.] This again is most strangely intended to mean προειρημένου αὐτοῖς ὑπὸ τῶν ἐπιπλεόντων φιλῶν φυλάσσειν τοὺς πολεμίους. The abstract ἐπίπλω for the concrete ἐπιπλέονσι resembles the expressions already noticed VIII. 64, 4. IV. 128, 1. V. 23, 4.

4. ἀνακῶς] De hac voce vide Hesychium. Eam ex Herodoto mutuatus est. Confer Plutarchum in Theseo. Pausanias Lexicographus reddit φυλακῶς, προνοητικῶς, et ex ΑΝΑΞ ΑΝΑΚΟΣ deducunt Grammatici veteres. Hinc ἀνακούς Διοσκούρους dictos tradit Eustath. p. 1425. Et p. 650. ἀνακῶς, ἐπιμελῶς, ἀναξ, ἦτοι, inquit, φροντιστής. Herodot. VIII. 109, 5. καὶ τις οἰκίην τε ἀναπλάσασθω καὶ σποράς ἀνακῶς ἐχέτω. WASS.

ἀνακῶς ἔξουσιν, ἣν ἐκπλέωσι] Τὸ μὲν ἀνακῶς ἀντὶ τοῦ προνοητικῶς καὶ φυλακτικῶς· ὁ δὲ νοῦς, οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐν ταῖς

ἑκκαίδεκα ναυσὶν ἔλαθον τοὺς ἐν Ἀβύδῳ Πελοποννησίους παραφυλάττοντας, καί-
 τοι προειρημένους τοῖς ἐν τῇ Ἀβύδῳ ὑπὸ
 τοῦ φιλίου ἐπίπλου (τουτέστιν ὑπὸ τοῦ
 στόλου τοῦ μετὰ Μινδάρου,) ὅπως παρα-
 φυλάττωσι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, ὑπὲρ τοῦ μὴ
 λαθεῖν αὐτοὺς ἐκπλεύσαντας. SCHOL.

5. †ποιούμενοι†] This, I think, must be corrupt, and I should agree with Haack in proposing to read ποιουμένων. For the use of the genitive absolute in such cases being not readily understood by the copyists, and ποιουμένων having apparently no substantive with which to agree, it was unluckily altered into ποιούμενοι. The confusion in III. 53. ad fin. μὴ ἄλλοις χάριν φέροντες ἐπὶ διεγνωσμένην κρίσιν καθιστώμεθα, will hardly defend the common reading in the present instance, because ποιούμενοι will neither suit what comes before it nor what follows it.

8. †παρὰ† τὸν Ἐλαιῶντα] “Qu. περί?” DOBREE. I think that περί is required here, as well as in VI. 57, 3, where the common reading is παρὰ τὸ Λεωκόριον. For the words cannot signify “are overtaken near Elæus;” if they are genuine, they must rather belong to πλέουσαι, “are overtaken while sailing “by Elæus.”

HELLESPONT. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 2.

ταῖς τε ἐξ Ἀβύδου ξυμμιγείσαις καὶ ταῖς ἄλλαις ξυμπάσαις
ἐξ καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα πολιορκήσαντες Ἐλαιούντα ταύτην τὴν
ἡμέραν, ὡς οὐ προσεχώρει, ἀπέπλευσαν ἐς Ἀβυδον.

Οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι ψευσθέντες τῶν σκοπῶν, καὶ οὐκ ἂν οἰό-
5 μνοι σφᾶς λαθεῖν τὸν παράπλουν τῶν πολεμίων νεῶν, ἀλλὰ

The grand Athenian
fleet leaves Eresus in
haste, and proceeds
also to the Hellespont.

καθ' ἡσυχίαν τειχομαχοῦντες, ὡς ἦσθοντο, εὐθὺς
ἀπολιπόντες τὴν Ἐρεσον κατὰ τάχος ἐβοήθουν
ἐς τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον· καὶ δύο τε ναῦς τῶν

Πελοποννησιῶν αἰρουῦσιν, αἱ πρὸς τὸ πέλαγος τότε θρασύ-
10 τερον ἐν τῇ διώξει ἀπάρασαι περιέπεσον αὐτοῖς, καὶ ἡμέρα
ὑστερον ἀφικόμενοι ὁρμίζονται ἐς τὸν Ἐλαιούντα, καὶ τὰς ἐκ
τῆς Ἰμβρου ὅσαι κατέφυγον κομίζονται, καὶ ἐς τὴν ναυμαχίαν
πέντε ἡμέρας παρεσκευάζοντο. CIV. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο ἐναυ-

SEA FIGHT OFF
15 CYNOSSEMA,
in the Hellespont.
The Athenians obtain
the victory.
(104, 105.)

μάχουν τρόπῳ τοιῷδε. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι παρέπλεον
ἐπὶ κέρως ταξάμενοι παρ' αὐτὴν τὴν γῆν ἐπὶ
τῆς Σηστοῦ, οἱ δὲ Πελοποννήσιοι αἰσθόμενοι
ἐκ τῆς Ἀβύδου ἀντανήγον καὶ αὐτοί. καὶ ὡς 2

ἔγνωσαν ναυμαχήσοντας, παρέτειναν τὸ κέρας, οἱ μὲν Ἀθη-
ναῖοι παρὰ τὴν Χερσόνησον, ἀρξάμενοι ἀπὸ Ἰδάκου μέχρι
20 Ἀρριανῶν, νῆες ἐξ καὶ ἐβδομήκοντα, οἱ δ' αὖ Πελοποννήσιοι

2. ἐβδομήκοντα d. 3. προσεχώρουσι e. ἐς] ὡς G.L.O.P.k.m. 5. λαβεῖν e.
7. ἀπολείποντες E.F. ἀπολείποντες H. 9. αἰρουσιν F. 11. ἀφικόμενοι A.E.
et pr. G. 13. ἡμέραις e. 15. ἐπὶ σηστοῦ d. 18. ναυμαχήσαντες E.F.H.
παρέτειναν A.B.F.H.P.T.V.d.i.k.m. corr. N. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri παρέτεινον.
19. ἰδακοῦ L.O.P. 20. ἀριανῶν K. ἐβδομήκοντα A.B.E.F.H. correct. N. et V.
Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὀγδοήκοντα. οἱ—ὀγδοήκοντα] om. K.

2. ἐξ καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα] Mindarus had sailed from Miletus with 73 ships, (ch. 99, 1.) and the 16 which had been sent previously to the Hellespont, had now joined him; but two of his own fleet having been taken by the Athenians, (ch. 103, 2.) the sum total of his fleet should have been 87. One more must have been lost or disabled in some way not explained, so as to reduce the actual number to 86.

19. ἀπὸ Ἰδάκου μέχρι Ἀρριανῶν] Although nothing whatever is known of these places, yet, as the Athenians were

sailing in the direction of the Propontis from the Ægean, it would appear that Idacus was nearest the Ægean, and Arrhiani farther up the Hellespont, towards Sestus and the Propontis.

20. Ἀρριανῶν] De Idaco et Arrhiana silent veteres. WASS.

ἐξ καὶ ἐβδομήκοντα] The Athenians had arrived in the Hellespont from Lesbos with 62 ships: for Thrasybulus had set out from Samos with 55, Thrasybulus had joined him with five, and two more had been added to the number, when on their way home from the

HELLESPONT. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 2.

ἀπὸ Ἀβύδου μέχρι Δαρδάνου, νῆες \dagger ἐξ \dagger καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα.
 3 κέρας δὲ τοῖς μὲν Πελοποννησίοις εἶχον τὸ μὲν δεξιὸν Συρα-
 κόσιοι, τὸ δ' ἕτερον αὐτὸς Μίνδαρος καὶ τῶν νεῶν αἱ ἄριστα
 πλέουσai, Ἀθηναίοις δὲ τὸ μὲν ἀριστερὸν Θράσυλος, ὁ δὲ
 Θρασύβουλος τὸ δεξιόν· οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι στρατηγοὶ ὥς ἕκαστοι 5
 4 διατάξαντο. ἐπειγομένων δὲ τῶν Πελοποννησίων πρότερόν
 τε ξυμμίξαι, καὶ κατὰ μὲν τὸ δεξιὸν τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὑπερ-
 σχόντες αὐτοὶ τῷ εὐωνύμῳ ἀποκλῆσαι τοῦ ἔξω αὐτοὺς ἔκ-
 πλου, εἰ δύναιντο, κατὰ δὲ τὸ μέσον ἐξῶσαι πρὸς τὴν γῆν
 οὐχ ἑκὰς οὖσαν, οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι γνόντες, ἥ μὲν ἐβούλουντο ἀπο- 10
 φράξασθαι αὐτοὺς οἱ ἐναντίοι, ἀντεπεξῆγον καὶ περιεγίγνοντο
 τῷ πλῶ, τὸ δ' εὐώνυμον αὐτοῖς ὑπερεβεβλήκει ἤδη τὴν ἄκραν
 5 ἥ Κυνὸς σῆμα καλεῖται. τῷ δὲ μέσῳ, τοιούτου ξυμβαίνοντος,
 ἀσθενέσι καὶ διεσπασμέναις ταῖς ναυσὶ καθίσταντο, ἄλλως
 τε καὶ ἐλάσσοσι χρώμενοι τὸ πλῆθος, καὶ τοῦ χωρίου τοῦ 15

1. ἀπὸ A.B.C.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.d.e.g.i.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ὑπὸ T. vulgo ὡς ἀπὸ. ἐξ καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα] Ita de conjectura rescripsi. Conf. c. 103, 1. ὀκτῶ καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα N.V. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ceteri inter quos Bekk.) ὀκτῶ καὶ ἐξ-
 ἦκοντα. 2. μὲν ante δεξιὸν om. B. 3. αὐτὸς ὁ μίνδαρος K. 4. τὸ δὲ δεξιὸν
 θρασύβουλος B. 5. ἕκαστα R. 7. ξυμμίξαντες L.O.k.m. pr. G. συμμίξαι K.
 καὶ] om. K. 8. τῷ εὐωνύμῳ αὐτοὶ V. ἀποκλῆσαι E.F.H.T. ἀποκλῆσαι Poppo.
 Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἀποκλείσαι. αὐτοῖς A.E. 10. ἀποφράξασθαι ἐβούλουντο g.
 12. ὑπερεβεβλήκει K. ὑπερεκβεβλήκει E.F.G.H.T.m. 13. συμβαίνοντος g.
 14. διεσπασμέναις g. καθίστανται e. 15. ἐλάττωσι B. et infra ἐλάττους.

Hellespont, (ch. 100, 5.) The Methymnaean ships, five in number, had been left at Lesbos. Then, since their arrival at the Hellespont, the Athenians had been joined by 14 ships, the remains of their squadron of 22 ships which had been stationed before at Ses-
 tos, (ch. 102.) So $62 + 14 = 76$.

1. \dagger ἐξ \dagger καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα] See ch. 103, 1. The MSS. had inverted these numbers by reading ὀκτῶ καὶ ἐξήκοντα. The later editors, on the authority of one or two MSS., have corrected ἐξήκοντα into ὀγδοήκοντα. I have ventured also to alter ὀκτῶ into ἐξ, partly on the authority of ch. 103, 1, and partly because the whole corruption of the number in the MSS. seems to be in this manner more easily accounted for.

3. τῶν νεῶν αἱ ἄριστα] Vallam legisse

αἱ ἐ ἄριστα πλέουσai, suspicaretur aliquis ex ejus versione: nam reddit, *velocissimae quinque naves*. F. PORT.

7. ὑπερσχόντες] This again is a confusion of the construction, for it should have been ὑπερσχόντων; but perhaps Thucydides wished to shew that the word was not coupled with ἐπειγομένων, and the words εἰ δύναιντο immediately following made him accommodate the nominative of the participle to them. If we substitute καὶ ὅπως ἀποκλήσειαν for ἀποκλῆσαι, we shall see how the nominative case found its way into the sentence. Compare V. 41, 2. ἐπειτα δ' οὐκ ἐόντων Λακεδαιμονίων—ἀλλ'—ἐτοιμοὶ εἶναι, and the note there. Compare also V. 50, 1. ἀναβάντες, and the note.

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περὶ τὸ Κυνὸς σῆμα ὀξείαν καὶ γωνιώδη τὴν περιβολὴν ἔχοντος, ὥστε τὰ ἐν τῷ ἐπέκεινα αὐτοῦ γιγνόμενα μὴ κάτοπτα εἶναι. CV. προσπεσόντες οὖν οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι κατὰ τὸ μέσον ἐξέωσάν τε ἐς τὸ ξηρὸν τὰς ναῦς τῶν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ ἐς τὴν γῆν ἐπεξέβησαν, τῷ ἔργῳ πολὺ περισχόντες. ἀμύναι δὲ τῷ μέσῳ οὐθ' οἱ περὶ τὸν Θρασύβουλον ἀπὸ τοῦ δεξιοῦ ὑπὸ πλῆθους τῶν ἐπικειμένων νεῶν ἐδύναντο, οὐθ' οἱ περὶ τὸν Θράσυλον ἀπὸ τοῦ εὐωνύμου· ἀφανές τε γὰρ ἦν διὰ τὴν ἄκραν τὸ Κυνὸς σῆμα, καὶ ἅμα οἱ Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι οὐκ ἐλάσσους ἐπιτεταγμένοι εἶργον αὐτοὺς, πρὶν οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι διὰ τὸ κρατήσαντες ἀδεῶς ἄλλοι ἄλλην ναῦν διώκειν ἤρξαντο μέρει τινὶ σφῶν ἀτακτότεροι γενέσθαι. γνόντες δὲ οἱ περὶ τὸν Θρασύβουλον, τὰς ἐπὶ σφίσιν αὐτῶν ἐπεχούσας, παυσάμενοι τῆς ἐπεξαγωγῆς ἤδη τοῦ κέρως καὶ ἐπαναστρέψαντες, εὐθὺς ἡμύναντό τε καὶ τρέπουσι, καὶ τὰς

1. τὸ] τοῦ K.d. γωνιώδη E.F. 2. ὥς τὰ g. ἐπεκείνω F. ἐπ' ἐκείνω A.H.T. ἐπ' ἔκεινα K. γιγνόμενα] om. Thomas M. v. κάτοπτα. κατόπιν d.i. 5. ἐπέβησαν e. 6. τὸν] om. K.N. 7. ἀπὸ τοῦ πλῆθους R.f. 8. τὸν] om. K.V.e. ἀφανέστερα γὰρ A.E.F. ἀφανέστερον γὰρ H.T. 9. τὸ] τοῦ A.E.F.H.d.i. 10. ὁ T. 11. ἄλλοι] ἄλλη K. 12. διώκοντες A.B.F.H.T.V. et correct. N. Poppo. Goell. σφῶν αὐτῶν K. ἀτακτότερον H.T.d.i. 14. ἐπισχούσας d.i. ἔτι ἐχούσας A.E.F.H. et γρ. B. ἔτι ἐπεχούσας. παυσάμενοι ἤδη τῆς ἐπ. P. 15. ἡμύναντο B.L.O. i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἡμύνοντο. καὶ τὰς] om. d.

13. γνόντες δὲ οἱ περὶ τὸν Θρασύβουλον, κ. τ. λ.] The common stopping of this sentence makes it signify, "that Thrasylus and the right squadron of the Athenian fleet, observing a pause in the advance of the ships that were attacking them in particular, discontinued their lateral movement along the coast, and faced about and repelled the enemy." But then it is a question, what should have made the enemy pause? Had it been the centre of the Peloponnesian fleet which was falling into disorder from the haste of their pursuit, and had the Athenians been threatening to take advantage of this confusion, then we could understand the more advanced ships waiting for those which were behind them, as in the engagement off Naupactus in

the early part of the war, (II. 91, 5.) But there was no reason why the left of the Peloponnesian fleet should pause in their attack on the Athenian right, because their centre was pursuing the Athenian centre in some disorder. On the other hand, if we place a comma after Θρασύβουλον, with Haack, Poppo, and Dobree, the sense is perfectly clear. "When Thrasylus observed the disorder of the enemy's centre, he immediately made a vigorous attack on the ships of their left, which were particularly opposed to him, and having beaten them, he then proceeded to attack their centre also." Ἐπεχούσας is rightly explained by the Scholiast, ἐφεδρευούσας. Compare Herodot. IX. 59, 1. ἐπέιχε ἐπὶ Λακεδαιμονίους.

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κατὰ τὸ νικῆσαν τῶν Πελοποννησίων μέρος ὑπολαβόντες πεπλανημένας ἔκοπτόν τε καὶ ἐς φόβον τὰς πλείους ἀμαχεὶ καθίστασαν. οἳ τε Συρακόσιοι ἐτύγχανον καὶ αὐτοὶ ἤδη τοῖς περὶ τὸν Θράσυλον ἐνδεδωκότες καὶ μᾶλλον ἐς φυγὴν ὀρμήσαντες, ἐπειδὴ καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ἐώρων. CVI. γεγενημένης 5

Great moral effect of this victory on the minds of the Athenians.

δὲ τῆς τροπῆς, καὶ καταφυγόντων τῶν Πελοποννησίων πρὸς τὸν †Μεΐδιον† μάλιστα ποταμὸν τὸ πρῶτον, ὕστερον δὲ ἐς Ἄβυδον, ναῦς μὲν ὀλίγας ἔλαβον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι (στενὸς γὰρ ὦν ὁ Ἑλλήσποντος βραχείας τὰς ἀποφυγὰς τοῖς ἐναντίοις παρείχε), τὴν 10 μέντοι νίκην ταύτην τῆς ναυμαχίας ἐπικαιροτάτην δὴ ἔσχον. 2 φοβούμενοι γὰρ τέως τὸ τῶν Πελοποννησίων ναυτικὸν διὰ τε τὰ κατὰ βραχὺ σφάλματα καὶ διὰ τὴν ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ ξυμφορὰν, ἀπηλλάγησαν τοῦ σφᾶς τε αὐτοὺς καταμέμφεσθαι καὶ 3 τοὺς πολεμίους ἔτι ἀξίους του ἐς τὰ ναυτικὰ νομίζειν. ναῦς 15 μέντοι τῶν ἐναντίων λαμβάνουσι Χίας μὲν ὀκτὼ, Κορινθίας δὲ πέντε, Ἀμπρακιώτιδας δὲ δύο καὶ Βοιωτίας δύο, Λευκαδίων δὲ καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ Συρακοσίων καὶ Πελληνέων 4 μίαν ἐκάστων· αὐτοὶ δὲ πεντεκαίδεκα ναῦς ἀπολλύουσι. στή-

1. κατὰ] om. i. τὸ] τῶν C.K.e.i. τὸ τῶν G.d.k. νικησάντων C.G.K. d.e.i.k.m. ὑπολαμβάνοντες A.F.H.N.O.R.T.V. et corr. G. 2. τοὺς d.i. 4. ἐκδεδωκότες d.i. καὶ ante μᾶλλον om. i. ante τοὺς om. e. ὀρμήσαντες E.F. 7. μεΐδιον A.B.E.F.H. et γρ. N. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo πύδιον. 10. βραχείας καὶ τὰς i. 11. ταυτῆς C. δὴ ἔσχον] διέσχον A.E.F.H.T. 12. φοβούμενοι τε γὰρ B. τὸ] om. K. διὰ τε τὰλλα τὰ βραχὺ d.i. 13. τῇ] om. d.i. 15. τοῦ vulgo et Haack. om. i. του ex emendatione Dukeri receperunt Goell. Poppo. Bekk. 17. καὶ] om. P. καὶ βοιωτίας δύο om. B. 18. πελληνέων B.N.V. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo πελληναίων. Conf. II. 9, 2, 3. VIII. 3, 2. 19. δεκαπέντε e. ἀπολλύουσι V.g.e.f.

7. †τὸν Μεΐδιον†] Nothing is known of this river, whether we prefer the reading Μεΐδιον or Πύδιον. Poppo supposes it to be the same with that which Strabo calls "Rhodius." (XIII. 1, 28.)

Πεδιον] Fluvium eundem esse existimat Hobbesius, quem Ῥόδιον appellat Strabo. HUDS. Nescio, an huc spectet Hesychius: Πύθιον τὸ ὕδωρ. Θουκυδίδης. Sic et Phavorinus, forte legendum Πύδιον τὸ ὕδωρ. Πύδης flu-

men in *Pisidia* agnoscit Steph. de *Pydio* silent Geographi. Circa *Cynossema* est Ῥόδιος ποταμός, ut ex Homero observavit Strabo, nunc, inquit Hesychius, Δάρδανος. WASS.

18. Λακεδαιμονίων] Hos omittit Diodorus Siculus XIII. p. 351. et pro Πελλαγαίων non recte habet Παλληναίων. Vide Thucydidem VIII. 3, 2. et quæ ad IV. 120, 1, 3. dicta sunt. Paulo post pro πεντεκαίδεκα Diodorus πέντε. DUK.

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σαντες δὲ τροπαῖον ἐπὶ τῇ ἄκρα οὐ τὸ Κυνὸς σῆμα, καὶ τὰ ναυάγια προσαγαγόμενοι, καὶ νεκροὺς τοῖς ἐναντίοις ὑποσπόνδους ἀποδόντες, ἀπέστειλαν καὶ ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας τριήρη ἄγγελον τῆς νίκης. οἱ δὲ ἀφικομένης τῆς νεὸς, καὶ ἀνέλ- 5 πιστον τὴν εὐτυχίαν ἀκούσαντες ἐπὶ τε ταῖς περὶ τὴν Εὐβοίαν ἄρτι ξυμφοραῖς καὶ κατὰ τὴν στάσιν γεγενημέναις, πολὺ ἐπερρώσθησαν, καὶ ἐνόμισαν σφίσιν ἔτι δυνατὰ εἶναι τὰ πράγματα, ἣν προθύμως ἀντιλαμβάνονται, περιγενέσθαι.

10 CVII. Μετὰ δὲ τὴν ναυμαχίαν ἡμέρα τετάρτη ὑπὸ σπουδῆς ἐπισκευάσαντες τὰς ναῦς οἱ ἐν τῇ Σηστῷ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἔπλεον ἐπὶ Κύζικον ἀφεστηκυῖαν· καὶ κατιδόντες κατὰ Ἀρπάγιον καὶ Πρίαπον τὰς ἀπὸ τοῦ Βυζαντίου ὀκτὼ ναῦς ὁρμούσας, ἐπιπλεύ- 15 σαντες, καὶ μάχῃ κρατήσαντες τοὺς ἐν τῇ γῇ, ἔλαβον τὰς ναῦς. ἀφικόμενοι δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ τὴν Κύζικον ἀτείχι- 2 στον οὖσαν προσηγάγοντο πάλιν, καὶ χρήματα ἀνέπραξαν. ἔπλευσαν δὲ ἐν τούτῳ καὶ οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι ἐκ τῆς Ἀβύδου 3

2. προσαγόμενοι A.E.F.H.K.P.T. καὶ νεκροὺς B.C.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.d.e. f.g.i.k. Poppo. Bekk. 2. vulgo καὶ τοὺς νεκρούς. τοὺς ἐναντίους R. 3. τριήρει E.F.H.T.g. 6. μετὰ O. γεγενημένοις f. 11. τῇ accessit ex A.B.K.L.O.d.g. Goell. Bekk. uncis inclusit Poppo. 12. ἔπλεον A.B.E.F.H.T.i. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἐπέπλεον. 13. κατὰ] om. d. τρίαπον L.O.P. τὰς ἀπὸ βυζαντίου τὰς ὀκτὼ K. 16. καὶ] om. K.e. κύζικον καὶ ἀτείχιστον B. 17. προσηγάγοντο καὶ πάλιν K. ἀπέπραξαν K. ἔπραξαν f.g. 18. δὲ καὶ ἐν E.F. τῆς] τοῦ g.

2. τὰ ναυάγια προσαγαγόμενοι] Valla vertit, *attractis naufragiis*. Adnotat ibi Stephanus: *Et sibi vendicatis naufragiis. sequendo Scholiasten Gr. qui προσαγαγόμενοι exponit ιδιωσάμενοι*. Non male Valla. Ἀνελεῖσθαι et ἀνελκύσαι τὰ ναυάγια alibi dicit Thucydides. Προσαγαγέσθαι pro *adtrahere* e Platone adfert Stephanus. Quod etiam de iis dicitur, qui vi et inviti compelluntur ad aliquid faciendum. Thucyd. III. 63, 3. et VI. 54, 3. DUKER.

8. περιγενέσθαι] Ἐνόμισαν σφίσιν ἔτι δυνατὰ εἶναι τὰ πράγματα περιγενέσθαι, idem est, ac si dixisset ἔτι δυνατόν εἶναι σφῶν τὰ πράγματα περιγενέσθαι· quam

sententiam in interpretatione Latina expressit Portus. Sic III. 86, 5. Πρόπειράν τε ποιούμενοι εἰ σφίσι δυνατὰ εἶη τὰ ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ πράγματα ὑποχέιρια γενέσθαι. Dativis porro αὐτῷ, αὐτοῖς, σφίσι, quam plurimis locis ita utitur Thucydides. VII. 31, 5. Δέκα ναῦς τὰς ἄριστα σφίσι πλεούσας. Vide ad III. 98, 1. DUKER.

13. κατὰ Ἀρπάγιον] See Strabo XIII. 1, 11. ἐν δὲ τῇ μεθορία τῆς Κυζικηνῆς καὶ τῆς Πριαπηνῆς ἐστὶ τὰ Ἀρπαγεία τόπος, ἐξ οὗ τὸν Γανυμήδην μυθεύουσιν ἥρπάχθαι.

14. ὀκτὼ ναῦς] See ch. 80, 4.

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ἐπὶ τὸν Ἐλαιοῦντα, καὶ τῶν σφετέρων νεῶν τῶν αἰχμαλώτων ὅσαι ἦσαν ὑγιεῖς ἐκομίσαντο, (τὰς δὲ ἄλλας Ἐλαιοῦσιοι κατέκαυσαν,) καὶ ἐς τὴν Εὐβοίαν ἀπέπεμψαν Ἱπποκράτη καὶ Ἐπικλέα κομιοῦντας τὰς ἐκεῖθεν ναῦς.

CVIII. Κατέπλευσε δὲ ὑπὸ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους τούτους 5 καὶ ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης ταῖς τρισὶ καὶ δέκα ναυσὶν ἀπὸ τῆς Καύ-

IONIA.

Alcibiades returns
from Aspendus to
Samos.

νου καὶ Φασήλιδος ἐς τὴν Σάμον, ἀγγέλλων ὅτι τὰς τε Φοινίσσας ναῦς ἀποστρέψει Πελοποννησίοις ὥστε μὴ ἐλθεῖν, καὶ τὸν Τισσαφέρ-
2 νην ὅτι φίλον πεποιήκοι μᾶλλον Ἀθηναίοις ἢ πρότερον. καὶ 10
πληρώσας ναῦς ἐννέα πρὸς αἷς εἶχεν, Ἀλικαρνασέας τε πολλὰ
χρήματα ἐξέπραξε καὶ Κῶν ἐτείχισε. ταῦτα δὲ πράξας καὶ
ἄρχοντα ἐν τῇ Κῷ καταστήσας πρὸς τὸ μετόπωρον ἤδη
3 ἐς τὴν Σάμον κατέπλευσε. Καὶ ὁ Τισσαφέρνης ἀπὸ τῆς
Ἀσπένδου, ὡς ἐπύθετο τὰς τῶν Πελοποννησίων ναῦς ἐκ 15
τῆς Μιλήτου ἐς τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον πεπλευκυίας, ἀναζεύξας
4 ἤλαυνεν ἐπὶ τῆς Ἰωνίας. ὄντων δὲ τῶν Πελοποννησίων ἐν
τῷ Ἑλλησπόντῳ, Ἀντάνδριοι (εἰσὶ δὲ Αἰολῆς) παρακομισά-
μενοι ἐκ τῆς Ἀβύδου πεζῇ διὰ τῆς Ἰδης τοῦ ὄρους ὀπλίτας
ἐσηγάγοντο ἐς τὴν πόλιν, ὑπὸ Ἀρσάκου τοῦ Πέρσου, Τισ- 20
σαφέρνους ὑπάρχον, ἀδικούμενοι, ὥσπερ καὶ Δηλίου τοὺς

1. τῶν] om. i. καὶ τῶν Reiskius. 3. Ἱπποκράτη F.H.T. Goell. Bekk. Ἱππο-
κράτη[ν] Poppo. ceteri Ἱπποκράτην. 5. ταῖς τοὺς χρόνους d.i. 7. φασηλίδος
F.H.T. Goell. φασιλίδος K. 8. τε] om. E.F.H.T.e. ἀποστρέψει A.B.F.H.
T.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀποτρέψη V. ceteri ἀποτρέψει. τοῖς πελοποννησίοις B.
10. πεποιήκει μᾶλλον A.E.F.H.N.R.T.V. μᾶλλον πεποιήκει G.P.d.e.f.g.i.k.m.
μᾶλλον πεποιήκοι L.O. 11. ἀλικαρνασέας B.H.R.T.V.i.k.m. Bekk. 2. Poppo.
ἀλικαρνασέας F. vulgo ἀλικαρνασσέας. 12. ἐπραξε L.O.P.d.e.g.i.k.m. pr. G.
κῶν] τὴν κῶ N.V. οἷκ L.O.P.g. ἐτείχισε A.B.E.F.H.T.d.i. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
ἐτείχιζε G. vulgo ἐτείχιζε. δέ] om. B. καὶ ἄρχοντα B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. καὶ
ἄρχοντας R.i. vulgo ἄρχοντας. 13. πρὸς τε τὸ A.F.H.T. μετόπωρον E. μετώ-
πωρον F. 15. ἀσπένδου e. 16. πεπλευκῶς f. ἀναζεύξας] om. P. 17. τῆς
ἰωνίας A.B.F.H.L.O.R.V.d.e.f.g.k.m. correct. N. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
ὑπὸ τῆς ἰωνίας T. vulgo τοῖς Ἴωνας. δέ καὶ τῶν K. 18. ἀν. hactenus k.
20. ἐσηγάγον C. ἀρσάκου A.B.E.F.H.T.d.e.f.i.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
cum Vallā. ἀρκάσου L.O.P.g. ἀσκού K. ἀστακού V. vulgo ἀστάκου. 21. ὥσ-
περ A.E.F.

1. τῶν σφετέρων νεῶν τῶν αἰχμαλώ-
των] That is, the ships taken at the
battle of Cynossema, which the Athe-
nians had left at Elæus, the place

whence they had set out before the
action.

6. ταῖς τρισὶ καὶ δέκα ναυσὶν] See
ch. 88.

IONIA. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 2.

Ἀτραμύττιον κατοικήσαντας, ὅτε ὑπ' Ἀθηναίων Δήλου κα-
θάρσεως ἕνεκα ἀνέστησαν, ἔχθραν προσποιησάμενος ἄδηλον,
καὶ ἐπαγγείλας στρατιὰν αὐτῶν τοῖς βελτίστοις, ἐξαγαγὼν
ὥς ἐπὶ φιλία καὶ ξυμμαχία, τηρήσας ἀριστοποιουμένους καὶ
5 περιστήσας τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ κατηκόντισε. φοβούμενοι οὖν αὐτὸν 5
διὰ τοῦτο τὸ ἔργον, μήποτε καὶ περὶ σφᾶς τι παρανομήσῃ,
καὶ ἄλλα ἐπιβάλλοντος αὐτοῦ ἅ φέρειν οὐκ ἠδύναντο, ἐκβάλ-
λουσι τοὺς φρουροὺς αὐτοῦ ἐκ τῆς ἀκροπόλεως.

CIX. Ὁ δὲ Τισσαφέρνης, αἰσθόμενος καὶ τοῦτο τῶν
10 Πελοποννησίων τὸ ἔργον, καὶ οὐ μόνον τὸ ἐν Μιλήτῳ καὶ
Κνίδῳ (καὶ ἐνταῦθα γὰρ αὐτοῦ ἐξεπεπτώκεσαν
οἱ φρουροί), διαβεβλήσθαι τε νομίσας αὐτοῖς
σφόδρα, καὶ δείσας μὴ καὶ ἄλλο τι ἔτι βλά-
πτωσι, καὶ ἅμα ἀχθόμενος εἰ Φαρνάβαζος ἐξ
15 ἐλάσσονος χρόνου καὶ δαπάνης δεξάμενος αὐ-
τοὺς κατορθώσει τι μᾶλλον τῶν πρὸς τοὺς
Ἀθηναίους, πορεύεσθαι διανοεῖτο πρὸς αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ τοῦ Ἑλ-
λησπόντου, ὅπως μέμψηταί τε τῶν περὶ τὴν Ἀντανδρον
γεγενημένων, καὶ τὰς διαβολὰς καὶ περὶ τῶν Φοινισσῶν νεῶν
20 καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ὥς εὐπρεπέστατα ἀπολογήσεται. καὶ ἀφικό-

1. ἀτραμύττιον N.V. ἀτραμύτιον G. ἀτραμύτιον f. ἀτράμντον d. ἀδραμύττιον
E.F.H.T. ἀδραμύττειον A. ἀδραμύτειον B. κατοικήσαντας A.B.F.H.T.f. Porro.
Goell. Bekk. vulgo οἰκήσαντας. 2. ἀνέστησαν ἕνεκα f. προσποιησάμενοι V.
3. στρατεῖαν Æm. Portus. τοὺς βελτίστους f. 5. περιστάσας C. τοὺς]
τοῦ G. 6. περὶ] om. O. παρανομία E. 7. αὐτοῦ] om. C. ἠδύναντο f.
ἐδύναντο Bekk. 10. τῷ ἐν E.F.H.T. τῶν ἐν C.G.f. ἐν τῇ μιλήτῳ A.C.F.G.L.
N.O.P.T.V.d.f.g.i. Haack. 11. κνίδῳ f. ἐνταῦθα] om. i. ἐξεπεπτώκεσαν
αὐτοῦ K.e. 12. αὐτοὺς E.F.H.L.O.P.R.T.f.g. et corr. G. Haack. 13. σφο-
δροὺς R. μὴ καὶ] καὶ om. E. μὴ δι' ἄλλο i. ἄλλῳ K. ἄλλως R. ἔτι
βλάπτωσι B.E.F.H.T.e. Porro. Goell. Bekk. βλάπτωσι A. vulgo ἐπιβλάπτωσι.
15. ἐλάττονος B. 16. τῶν] om. d.i. τοὺς] om. e. 18. μέμψεται d.i.
τε] τι A.B.E.F.H.N.T.V.d.f.i. τὸν ἀντανδρον i. 19. διαβολὰς ἀπόσεται καὶ
L.N.O.P.R.V.f.g.m. margo G. περὶ] om. P. 20. ὡς] om. Bekk. ἀπο-
λογήσονται P. ἀπολογήσεται N.V. καὶ—hactenus d.

1. Ἀτραμύττιον] See V. 1.

2. ἔχθραν—ἄδηλον] Pretending that
he had a quarrel which he did not yet
wish to declare openly, and in which
he should need their services.

10. τὸ ἐν Μιλήτῳ] See ch. 84, 4.

12. διαβεβλήσθαι—αὐτοῖς] "That he
"had incurred their ill opinion, and
"consequent dislike." Compare III.
109, 2. VIII. 88. Herodot. V. 97, 1.

IONIA. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 2.

μενος πρῶτον ἐς Ἑφεσον, θυσίαν ἐποιήσατο τῇ Ἀρτέμιδι.

* * * * [ὅταν ὁ μετὰ τοῦτο τὸ θέρος χειμῶν τελευτήσῃ,
[The history here ends abruptly.] ἐν καὶ εἰκοστὸν ἔτος πληροῦται.]

2. ὅταν—πληροῦται] om. i.

It can hardly be necessary to endeavour to prove the genuineness of the eighth book of the History of Thucydides. Marcellinus, and the anonymous author of his Life, while they mention that some had denied it to be the work of Thucydides, yet notice the notion only to refute it. Nor does it appear to rest upon a single substantial ground; for the internal evidence is decisive in favour of the genuineness of the book, and there is no external testimony whatever against it. The elements of speeches are to be seen in ch. 27, 45, 46, 76; and it is evident that the work was suddenly interrupted, as it ends in the middle of a year, and without any natural conclusion. But it is impossible for any one who is familiar with the History of Thucydides to mistake either the tone of his mind, or the character of his language. There is the same impartiality, the same clear and calm view of all political transactions, so different from the strong party prejudices of Xenophon. And there is the same language substantially, although as the matter of the work was left incomplete, so the language also has been less corrected in this book than in the earlier parts of the History.

MEMOIR

ON

THE MAP OF SYRACUSE.

IN the map of Syracuse which accompanies this volume, the reader will find an exact and lively delineation of the natural features of the spot, and of the actual state of the roads, buildings, and ruins. It seemed to me that such a map was far too valuable to be tampered with on mere conjecture; and therefore I have published it exactly as it came into my hands; and have given on the small accompanying sketch such a view of the operations of the Athenians described by Thucydides, as appears to me to be most in accordance with his narrative, and with the nature of the ground.

The map will be further illustrated by the half panorama of the present town and port of Syracuse. The view was taken on board of a ship lying at anchor within the harbour, and gives a good idea of the mouth of the harbour between Plemmyrium and the extreme point of Ortygia. And from the way in which *Ætna* is seen to rise over the near horizon, the reader will learn to estimate justly the low elevation of *Epipolæ*, and the neighbouring heights, of which, from the frequent mention of their cliffs and natural strength, we are sometimes led to form an exaggerated notion.

Those who have any knowledge of geology will understand at once the character of the hills round Syracuse, when it is mentioned that they consist of a tertiary limestone, very closely resembling the *calcaire grossier* of the neighbourhood of Paris. This limestone frequently breaks away into little cliffs on the sides of the hills; of no great height indeed, but quite precipitous; and those who remember the broken ground of the *Butte de Chaumont*, close to Paris, will have no very inadequate idea of the cliffs of *Epipolæ*.

The following examination of the Athenian operations before Syracuse will be divided into five parts. The first will embrace the operations of the autumn of the year 415; the landing effected in the great harbour, and the subsequent battle. The second will include all that took place from the

landing at Thapsus, in the spring of 414, to the arrival of Gylippus. The third will carry on the story to the arrival of the second Athenian armament under Demosthenes and Eurymedon. The fourth will comprise the night attack on Epipolæ, and the subsequent events to the commencement of the Athenian retreat. And the fifth will examine the operations of the retreat itself, ending with the surrender of Nicias in the valley of the Assinarus.

I.

Autumn of 415 B. C. [Olymp. 91. 2.]

Landing of the Athenians in the great harbour.—Battle with the Syracusans.

Thucyd. VI. 65—71.

The spot where the Athenians encamped on their first landing is ascertained without difficulty. It is described as being "near the temple of "Olympian Jupiter," (VI. 64, 1.) as being "in a line with the temple," (VI. 65, 2.) that is, at the point on the coast nearest to the temple; and as having some "cliffs" in its immediate neighbourhood, (VI. 66, 1.) There is no doubt then that the landing was effected a little to the southward of the mouth of the Anapus; and the position in which the Athenians encamped was between the marshes and the cliff which terminates the ridge of the Olympiæum. Both their flanks were thus secured, for the cliffs were too abrupt to allow the cavalry from the Olympiæum to attack the Athenians without first descending into the valley by the road to Helorus, and so advancing not on the flank of the enemy, but directly in front of them.

The situation of Dascon, (VI. 66, 2.) can only be determined generally. We know that it was at the bottom of the harbour, and probably it stood near the northern extremity of the bay of Madalena, where the ridge of the Olympiæum comes down to the shore, and forms a cliff immediately along the water's edge. The fortification spoken of by Thucydides seems to have been designed to cover the fleet against an attack on the land side, and was probably carried along the high ground so as to check an enemy advancing from the Olympiæum along the level of the ridge. And the bridge over the Anapus which the Athenians destroyed was apparently at no great distance from the mouth of the river; it being the object of Nicias to oblige the enemy to attack him only on his front, that is, by advancing from the Olympiæum.

The "road to Helorus" (VI. 66, 3. 70, 4.) passed apparently by the Olympiæum, and was carried over the low ground of the valley upon a raised causeway. This I infer from the manner in which Thucydides speaks of it, saying, that the Syracusans, finding the Athenians unwilling to engage, "retreated, and crossed the road to Helorus, and then halted "for the night." (66, 3.) And again, after the battle, we find that the

Syracusans rallied on this same road. The crossing the road to Helorus would have been hardly worth noticing, had it not formed a marked line, capable of serving as a defence for an army stationed behind it. But we must suppose that the Syracusans crossed the road again when they saw the enemy advancing on the following morning; for they evidently fought with it in their rear, and made it their rallying point when they were beaten. It was by this road also that they fell back into the city, having first sent a party to move along it, in the opposite direction, to the Olympiæum, in order to occupy the temple, which their retreat into Syracuse would otherwise have left at the mercy of the enemy.

It is a question whether the battle was fought on the right or left bank of the Anapus. I think it must have been on the right bank, as no mention is made of the Athenians repairing the bridge which they had destroyed, and the bridge on the road to Helorus, by which the Syracusans crossed it, was not within their reach. The Syracusans too stationed their cavalry on the right of their army; that is, if the battle was fought on the right bank of the Anapus, on the firm ground away from the river, and under the ridge of the Olympiæum; but on the other supposition, it must have been in the low ground nearest to the river, where cavalry could scarcely act.

Thus, up to the time of the battle, the Olympiæum seems to have been the base of the operations of the Syracusans; but this they abandoned after their defeat, and retired into the city; so that it then became necessary to secure the Olympiæum with a garrison of its own, as the army would be no longer at hand to cover it.

II.

Spring and early summer of 414 B. C.

The Athenians land at Thapsus, and occupy Epipolæ: their operations up to the time of the arrival of Gylippus.

Thucyd. VI. 96—103.

As the operations during this part of the siege were mostly carried on above Syracuse, on the heights of Epipolæ, it will be best to give, in the first place, a general description of the face of the ground; which I owe to my friend, Mr. Stanley, of University College.

I. The rock on which the present city of Syracuse is built rises above the level of the ground immediately without it; like the rock on which the modern town of Tarentum stands, and which in ancient times was the citadel. Thus a considerable part at least of what Thucydides calls ἡ ἔξω πόλις, VI. 3, 2, lay almost on the level of the sea, between the rock of Ortygia on one side and the rising ground of Epipolæ on the other.

II. The range of Epipolæ is a long, low wall of broad table land, extending from the mountains of Hybla to the sea, and dividing the plain of Thapsus from the plain of Syracuse, just as a similar wall divides the plain of Catana from that of Thapsus. From the flat surface of Acradina up to the highest point of Belvedere, (Euryelus, or nearly so,) the ascent is so gradual as to be almost imperceptible, except where it is broken by four decided slopes of rock.

The first and lowest of these is the rocky ground about the theatre. (See the map.) A very little way west of the theatre is a street hewn out of the rock, and tombs in the rock on each side, like those outside the precincts of Delphi. This would seem to shew that the east end of this street, near the theatre, formed the limit of the ancient town; the streets of tombs being immediately without the walls, as at Pompeii, as in the tombs of the Appian way at Rome, those along the Piraic road at Athens, and the road near the gates of Corcyra, mentioned by Xenoph. Hellen. VI. 2, 20. The street of tombs at Syracuse issues in an open table flat, which continues over long fields covered with stones, and traces of ruts, and foundations of houses in the rock, till it comes to the second step or break, at the spot marked on the map "Latomiæ," a small quarry, called "of Philoxenus," in the face of a low, but conspicuous hill.

From this, a series of undulations brings you to the third step marked "Mongibellisi," where on three or four craggy eminences are the remains of well-built stone walls, with a long subterranean passage beneath, much resembling in general appearance the fortress at Eleutheræ, in Attica.

The fourth and highest step is the conical rock of the telegraph of Belvedere; seen for at least twenty miles on the road to Catania. Here the range of Epipolæ abruptly ends, and an undulating gap ensues between it and the range of the Hyblæan hills, (Monte del Bosco.) This gap is evidently the only direct outlet into the plain of Thapsus for an army enclosed in the plain of Syracuse by the long wall of Epipolæ, though other valleys running up into the Hyblæan hills would offer escape into the interior. Here the cliffs towards the plain vary from ten to twenty feet, and the descent is still through a narrow lane winding amongst them. See VII. 44, 8.

From Mongibellisi to the theatre there still exists an ancient subterraneous tunnel of water, marked in the map as *aqueducts*; and the only very marked traces of ancient walls are between the Latomiæ of Philoxenus and Mongibellisi.

This account I have given in Mr. Stanley's own words, and its clearness is so great, that I could scarcely gain a more lively notion of the ground from personal observation. And thus we are in possession of all the existing data which can help us to understand the narrative of Thucydides; yet difficulties remain which it seems impossible fully to remove.

Labdalum, Mr. Stanley thinks, must be placed at Mongibellisi, and not at Belvedere: and the conical hill of Belvedere he supposes to be Euryelus. Both these positions will suit the narrative of Thucydides perfectly; but the situation of Hexapylum, so often mentioned by Livy in his account of the Roman siege of Syracuse, is extremely perplexing. Mr. Hughes, (*Travels in Sicily, &c.*) places it at Mongibellisi; yet Hexapylum was clearly the limit of the city even as enlarged by Dionysius; and if Euryelus was at Belvedere, it must have been *without* the city, whereas Livy describes it (XXV. 25.) as *within* it, though at its extremity; “*tumulus est in extrema parte urbis, versus a mari.*”

This question, however, need not concern us here. It will be sufficient to say, that when the Athenians arrived before Syracuse, the city, properly speaking, did not extend beyond the site of the theatre, or the first step in the ascent of Epipolæ from the level of the plain. But beyond this there was a fortified barrier running apparently parallel to the city wall, at a certain distance without it; which had been constructed by the Syracusans for the purpose of enlarging their line of defence, and obliging the enemy to lengthen their circumvallation in proportion. This barrier, *ποτεῖχισμα*, was carried probably on the level ground above the cliffs by the theatre, and it included within it what Thucydides calls τὸν Τεμενίτην, whether he means the statue of Apollo Temenites, or, as others think, a quarter called Temenites from its neighbourhood to the sacred ground of Apollo. But how far the inclosure was carried from the edge of the cliffs, in other words, how high it reached up the slope of Epipolæ, we have no information to determine.

The Athenians then sailed from Catana in the spring of 414 B. C. under cover of the night, and landed about daybreak opposite a place called Leon, “which is distant from Epipolæ,” says Thucydides, “six or seven stadia.” According to our present MSS. of Livy, Leon was five Roman miles distant from Hexapylum, XXIV. 39. ad fin.: a hopeless contradiction, if the text be right; but Mr. Böttcher, of Dresden, has corrected it to “II millia passuum,” supposing that the U which marks the distance in some of the MSS. is a corruption of II, and not of V. (quinque.) It is difficult to find any point on the coast which is not more than six or seven stadia from Epipolæ, if that name be meant to express the ascent by Euryelus; but if Thucydides meant that Leon was only six or seven stadia from the nearest point of the ridge of Epipolæ, and not from the point where the Athenians actually ascended, the statement may be tolerably correct.

The Syracusans, aware of the importance of the position of Epipolæ, had intended to secure the approaches to it; τὰς προσβάσεις (VI. 96, 1.) These, as we have seen, were the openings in the cliff at different points by which the ridge might be ascended, and particularly the ascent by Euryelus, where the roads, both from the plain of Thapsus and from that

of Syracuse, met in the gap already mentioned, just below the hill of Belvedere. But, from some neglect, the approaches had not been secured; and the Athenians ascended from the plain of Thapsus unobserved, and entered upon the ridge of Epipolæ by Euryelus, while the Syracusans were reviewing their men on the banks of the Anapus, in the plain on the south of the city.

The Syracusans, surprised by this sudden appearance of the enemy on the heights, hastened from the banks of the Anapus to attack them. The distance from the low ground to the Athenian position was not less than twenty-five stadia, that is, nearly two miles and three quarters. This corresponds exceedingly well with the distance from the lower part of the course of the Anapus to Euryelus, assuming that the roads in old times, like the actual roads marked on the map, could not go in a perfectly straight line. The Syracusans were defeated, and fell back into the city; and the Athenians on the following day, after having ineffectually descended the slope of Epipolæ towards Syracuse, to try to provoke the enemy to battle, returned to their former position, and built a fort at Labdalum, "on the highest part of the cliffs of Epipolæ," says Thucydides, "looking towards Megara."

Labdalum, according to Mr. Stanley, must have stood, not on Belvedere, as I had formerly placed it, but at Mongibellisi. It appears that from Mongibellisi the view does open towards Megara and Thapsus, which the mere sight of the map had led me to doubt; and this being so, and it appearing that Euryelus must be passed by any one descending Epipolæ, before he could arrive at Labdalum, the position of Mongibellisi has the best claim to be considered as the site of Labdalum.

After the fortifying of Labdalum, the Athenians advanced to a place called Syka or Syca, from which they proposed to commence their wall of circumvallation, both towards the north and the south. The orthography of the name has been considered in the note on VI. 98, 2: I am now only to consider its situation, and this I should place on the middle of the slope of Epipolæ, exactly to the southward of Targetta. From here the works were begun first on the northern side, towards Trogilus; and a certain portion at the centre of the line was probably completed, but as the width of the slope of Epipolæ is here more than a mile and a half, the wall was by no means carried as far as the cliff on either side, and on the north side it appears that it never was carried so far, as we shall see in the sequel.

Alarmed however by the progress of the work, the Syracusans began a counterwall, to intercept the intended course of the Athenian lines. (VI. 99, 3.) The situation of this counterwork has been much disputed. I had expressed an opinion in the first edition of this work, that "it was carried in a north-west direction, parallel to and under the southern cliff of Epipolæ, on that lower elevation, half way between Epipolæ and the

“plain, which was partly occupied at a later period by the quarter called “Neapolis.” Göller, on the contrary, thinks that it was carried on the north side, across Epipolæ, and that it is the same wall afterwards spoken of as ἐγκάρσιον τεῖχος in VII. 4, 1. And Mr. Dunbar, of Edinburgh, in a MS. paper on the siege of Syracuse, which he has had the kindness to lend me, maintains also the same opinion. Bishop Thirlwall, on the contrary, appears to think that it was carried along the terrace of Neapolis. (Hist. Gr. vol. III. p. 411.)

Göller and Mr. Dunbar urge chiefly that the Athenians at this time were bent on carrying their walls in the direction of Trogilus, and had not yet made any demonstration of carrying them down into the plain on the south; so that the expression ἢ ἐκεῖνοι ἔμελλον ἄξειν τὸ τεῖχος would be most naturally understood of the north side of Epipolæ. And they also say that what is here called τεῖχος ἐγκάρσιον cannot but be the wall which is again called by the very same name in VII. 4, 1, and that although Thucydides says that it had been destroyed, VI. 100, 3, τὴν ὑποτείχισιν καθεῖλον, yet that this cannot be taken literally, but must only mean that it was rendered defenceless, and not actually pulled down to the ground.

On the other hand, the mention of the sacred ground, τὸ τέμενος, the olive trees of which were used for this counterwork, and which, mentioned thus nakedly, can hardly be any other than the famous sacred ground τέμενος, which gave to Apollo his title of “Temenites,” seems a very strong argument in favour of my original opinion, because Apollo Temenites, as we know from Cicero’s express testimony, had his temple in Neapolis. (Verres, IV. 53.) And I think also that the ἔφοδοι, which the Syracusans meant to secure with a palisade, are best understood of the openings in the cliff of Epipolæ, through which the enemy might descend upon the terrace of Neapolis. And although the Athenians were at this period immediately engaged with the northern part of their lines, yet as it was certain that the works would ultimately be carried across the plain on the south to the harbour, the words ἢ ἐκεῖνοι ἔμελλον ἄξειν τὸ τεῖχος appear applicable to the south side of Epipolæ without any violence to their meaning. The argument with respect to the ἐγκάρσιον τεῖχος is, I confess, a strong one, because of the acknowledged difficulty of understanding the passages in VII. 4, 1, and 7, 1; but yet it is obliged to tamper with Thucydides’ words, where he says expressly τὴν ὑποτείχισιν καθεῖλον, and the difficult passages in the seventh book are perhaps susceptible of a different explanation.

I am inclined still to adhere to my original opinion, that the counterwork mentioned in VI. 99, 3, was carried along the terrace of Neapolis. But certainty is not attainable on this question, any more than on many others in ancient military geography; and it may be doubted whether Thucydides himself had a perfectly clear notion of the operations of the siege, which,

as well as the nature of the ground, must have been necessarily described to him by others.

The attack of the Athenians on the counterwork has been explained in the notes on the text of Thucydides. But this attempt of the Syracusans, however unsuccessful, warned the Athenians of the importance of completing the southern part of their circumvallation, rather than the northern. Accordingly from henceforth they worked exclusively at the southern part of their line, from the cliffs of Epipolæ down into the valley, and so across the low ground to the sea. And having defeated a second attempt of the Syracusans to intercept their works by a counterwork carried across the marsh in the valley, they obliged the enemy to desist from any further enterprises of the same kind, and prosecuted their work with such activity, that from Epipolæ to the shore of the harbour the circumvallation was completed, with only the exception of a small space close upon the sea-side.

It appears, then, that had the Athenians been a little more attentive to what was going on in their rear, and had they secured the narrow approaches by which alone an enemy advancing from the interior could reach the summit of Epipolæ, the conquest of Syracuse was certain. But, as I have observed in the notes, no pains had been taken to complete their line across Epipolæ from cliff to cliff, because they calculated that the advantage of the ground would enable them easily to repel any sallies of the Syracusans in this quarter, and they never contemplated the possibility of having their whole position turned by an enemy arriving on the summit of Epipolæ in their rear, and so turning the advantage of the ground against them.

III.

Summer of 414 B. C.

Gylippus relieves Syracuse.—Third counterwork of the Syracusans, and various operations, till the arrival of the second Athenian armament under Demosthenes and Eurymedon.

Thucyd. VII. 1—6, 21—25, 36—41.

It must be supposed that the main force of the Athenians was engaged in completing their lines in the low ground near the city, and that only a few men were left on Epipolæ, not more than enough to guard the works, and too few to act offensively in the field. Accordingly the Syracusans marched out of their city up Epipolæ, and passed through the openings still left in the Athenian lines, without any opposition, when they were summoned by Gylippus to come out, and escort him into Syracuse. It

does not appear how far they marched before they met him, but he, as coming from the interior, reached Epipolæ by the gap already spoken of as dividing it from the hills further inland, and so passed by Euryelus, and descended upon the rear of the Athenians. He had no intention of attacking their works, but passed apparently through the opening in their lines, and then offered them battle in the space between their lines and the city. On their declining to attack him, he drew off his men to what Thucydides calls τὴν ἄκραν τὴν Τεμενίτιν, or the citadel of the quarter of Apollo Temenites; that is, the cliff of Epipolæ, just above Neapolis, to the north of the theatre, and the excavation called Dionysius' Ear, where, as appears from the map, the cliff rises to some height, and with considerable steepness. From this position he advanced again on the following day towards the Athenian lines; and while he thus diverted their attention, he dispatched a part of his force to ascend by the open ground on his right to the summit of Epipolæ, and then to attack the fort of Labdalum. Thucydides remarks that the fort was not visible from the Athenian lines; and this is true, even if it stood as low as Mongibellisi, because the second of the four steps of Epipolæ, that namely by the quarry of Philoxenus, conceals all above it from the view of those who are between it and the town.

It was at this period of the siege that the Syracusans commenced another counterwork, which Thucydides thus describes, VII. 4, 1. ἐτείχιζον οἱ Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι διὰ τῶν Ἐπιπολῶν ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως ἀρξάμενοι ἄνω πρὸς τὸ ἐγκάρσιον τεῖχος ἀπλοῦν. The interpretations of this passage differ; some supposing that τεῖχος must be repeated twice over, ἐτείχιζον πρὸς τὸ ἐγκάρσιον τεῖχος τεῖχος ἀπλοῦν, and understanding by the ἐγκάρσιον τεῖχος the wall already so called in VI. 99, 3, and which, according to this interpretation, had been dismantled only and not destroyed by the Athenians; while others translate πρὸς τὸ ἐγκάρσιον as signifying "in a cross or oblique direction," and understand Thucydides to mean "that they began to carry a single wall up through Epipolæ in a cross direction." That πρὸς τὸ ἐγκάρσιον may be thus interpreted I hold to be certain; it is proved by the expression πρὸς ὀρθὰς "at right angles" used by Polybius VI. 28, and elsewhere, and by the quotation from Xenophon given by Dobree, Hellen. IV. 3, 23. ἐπεχείρησαν πρὸς τὸ σιμὸν διώκειν.

But the first interpretation certainly appears to be confirmed by VII. 7, 1, where we read that the Syracusans completed their wall which they had been carrying upwards across Epipolæ, μέχρι τοῦ ἐγκαρσίου τεύχους. And then the question is, what this ἐγκάρσιον τεῖχος can be?

I had ventured to understand it as meaning the Athenian circumvallation, which was running at right angles to the counterwork. And Bishop Thirlwall considers this interpretation as admissible. (Hist. Gr. vol. iii. p. 418. note.) Mr. Dunbar supposes it to mean the old counterwork of

the Syracusans, mentioned in VI. 99, 3, and the wall which was carried to meet it he believes to have run parallel to the Athenian lines, as appears, he says, by the expressions *παροικοδομήσαντες καὶ παρελθόντες*. But this last notion appears to me to be quite erroneous.

Another explanation, suggested to me by a friend, is this: that the *ἐγκάρσιον τείχος* of VII. 4, 1, and VII. 7, 1, is one which Thucydides omitted to mention in its proper place, and which he here supposes to be known to his readers; just as in VII. 43, 3, we find a *τείχισμα* of the Syracusans near to Euryelus, which certainly could not have been there when the Athenians first ascended Epipolæ, and yet Thucydides has not mentioned its erection. This would be in itself probable enough; but the difficulty still recurs, what was the object, and what the direction of the *ἐγκάρσιον τείχος*, the formation of which had not before been mentioned? And to this question no satisfactory answer can, I think, be given.

On the whole I am inclined to believe that Thucydides speaks of one wall only; which is called *τείχος ἀπλοῦν* in VII. 4, 1, VII. 11, 3, and in VII. 42, 4; which is called "a cross-wall," or "a wall built cross-ways" in VII. 4, 1, and in VII. 7, 1; and which is called *παρατείχισμα* in VII. 11, 3, VII. 42, 4, and VII. 43, 1. And the direction of this wall cannot be doubted. It was to be carried up the slope of Epipolæ, and pass to the northward of the finished part of the Athenian lines; thus effectually preventing the enemy from carrying their lines across Epipolæ, and down to the sea-shore at Trogilus. It is mentioned that the Syracusans in the construction of this wall used the stones which the Athenians had laid down at intervals in the intended line of their own circumvallation. Now these stones had been laid down along the northern part of the line, from Syca to Trogilus, (VI. 99, 1. VII. 2, 4.) it is manifest therefore that the Syracusan counterwork was carried between the finished and unfinished part of the Athenian lines, and was intended to turn the northern extremity of that part which was as yet completed. Accordingly, while the Syracusans were carrying on their counterwork, the ground on their right was all open; and here therefore their cavalry were stationed, and in an action with the Athenians, charged their left wing so vigorously as to occasion the defeat of their whole army. And in consequence of this success, the Syracusans were enabled to carry their counterwork beyond the northern extremity of the Athenian lines, and thus to prevent them from ever completing their circumvallation to the sea at Trogilus.

We have thus, I think, only the difficulty of the famous passage in VII. 7, 1, where Thucydides says that the twelve remaining ships expected from Greece arrived just after the Syracusan counterwork had been carried beyond the end of the Athenian lines; and he goes on to say, *ξυνετείχισαν τὸ λοιπὸν τοῖς Συρακοσίοις μέχρι τοῦ ἐγκαρσίου τείχους*. Now first the lan-

guage here is remarkable, for as the text now stands there is no other nominative to *ξυντεείχισαν* than *αἱ νῆες*,—and though it is easy to say that *αἱ νῆες* means the men out of the ships, yet this is not the way in which Thucydides commonly writes, and seems to shew either that something has dropped out of the text, or that the whole passage was written carelessly. Again, *τὸ λοιπὸν* when standing alone generally signifies either “for the time to come,” or “for the rest,” “for what remains.” But here it must mean “the remaining part of the work,” and yet no work had been specified. *Τὸ λοιπὸν τοῦ προτείχισματος*, would have been intelligible, but *τὸ λοιπὸν* simply is obscure, and to my mind suspicious. I cannot but think then that the text in this place has sustained some injury, or else that Thucydides wrote carelessly and confusedly. But I believe his meaning to have been that from some other part of the city a wall was carried out to join the cross wall, and thus to form a new *προτείχισμα*. A part of the cross-wall extended no doubt beyond the *προτείχισμα*, and was still a single wall, with nothing to cover it as soon as it was attacked in the rear. But a part of it, we know not how large a part, was secured by the new wall, which had been carried from the city to join it; and it is likely that the *προτείχισμα* thus formed was one of the three mentioned in VII. 43, 4, where the Syracusans and their allies lay encamped, to be ready on an instant if any attack should be made against the cross wall.

The consequence of this success of the Syracusans was the total evacuation of the high ground of Epipolæ by the enemy; as for the future the Athenians confined themselves to the part of their lines which they had completed between the southern cliffs of Epipolæ and the great harbour. And although we hear of the Athenians evacuating “their upper lines” at a much later period, (VII. 60, 2, 3.) yet the “upper lines” do not mean their lines on Epipolæ, but the upper part, or the part most distant from the sea, of that “double line of seven or eight stadia in length,” which had been completed across the valley. They were thus, as Nicias truly observed, more like a besieged than a besieging army: for the enemy had a free communication with all the surrounding country by means of Epipolæ, and their cavalry could act on the rear of the Athenian lines, and prevent the Athenians from getting provisions, while the fortified post of Olympiæum was always at hand to afford them a point of retreat.

It was thus made manifest that the key of Syracuse was Epipolæ; and if the siege was to be continued, Epipolæ must be recovered by the Athenians. But this could only be effected by a great superiority of force, and therefore Nicias remained quiet till the arrival of Demosthenes with his powerful armament enabled him again to resume the offensive.

IV.

Summer of 414 B. C.

Night attack on Epipolæ—Defeats of the Athenians down to the final raising of the siege.

Thucyd. VII. 42—77.

The Syracusans, aware of the expected coming of Demosthenes, and taught by their former experience, were resolved not to leave Epipolæ a second time unguarded. On the contrary their whole force was stationed there in three divisions, one consisting of the Syracusans themselves, another of their allies from the Greek cities of Sicily, and a third of the Peloponnesians and others from old Greece. These troops were stationed outside of the city walls, at the lower part of the slope of Epipolæ, in a sort of large external barrier, or barriers, *προτειχίσματα*, which had been formed in this quarter; one of them being perhaps the fortified enclosure of Temenites, and another the enclosed space formed by the meeting of the cross-wall with another wall carried out from a different part of the city, as already described. In advance of the main army, probably near the termination of the important counterwork, was a select body of six hundred men; the same apparently which had been formed at the beginning of the siege, to be constantly on the alert, and ready to act on the first alarm: while still higher on the hill, close by Euryelus, was another small force, occupying some sort of fortification, *τείχισμα*, intended to secure the key of the whole position. And accordingly the first attempts of Demosthenes to carry the counterwork by a direct assault in front were easily repelled: the advantage of the ground being so entirely on the side of the Syracusans, that the Athenian operations were all overlooked and commanded, besides the ordinary superiority enjoyed by a defending party against assailants in the state of military science in that age.

Demosthenes then resolved to endeavour to turn the enemy's position by a night attack. The operation was conceived on a scale of boldness and greatness very unusual in the Peloponnesian war. The troops employed were to carry with them five days' provisions, and to be accompanied by all the workmen of the armament, with their tools, and such other resources as they could command, to begin to form their lines the instant that they should have established themselves on Epipolæ. Early in the night the army commenced its march. Its course at first was inland in a westerly direction, till it turned to the right to begin the ascent by some of those roads or paths which probably then, as now, led to Epipolæ from the upper parts of the valley of the Anapus. The surprise was complete; the Athenians gained the summit of the ridge unperceived;

attacked and carried immediately the fortified post of the Syracusans close to Euryelus, and then hastened to descend the slope, turn the end of the counterwork, and attack it on the rear where it was without defence.

At first all was encouraging: when they reached the extremity of the counterwork they encountered the party of six hundred Syracusans, who had been stationed there to guard it; but these they presently overpowered, whilst the soldiers who manned the parapet of the counterwork, finding themselves exposed by the defeat of their covering body, fled at once from their posts, and abandoned the wall to the conquerors. Some of the Athenians immediately began to pull down its parapet, to dismantle it at least if they could not retain it; while the main body still pressed forward, passed along parallel to the counterwork, and attacked the three great divisions of the Syracusans and their allies, whose position was lower down the hill, under the walls of the city. These, alarmed by the reports of the fugitives from the upper part of the hill, marched out of their barriers to meet the enemy. But the Athenians had the advantage of the ground, and of the confidence inspired by victory; the allies moved on in some confusion; their attack upon the advancing Athenians was presently repulsed; they gave way, and fell back towards their barriers.

The Syracusans and their Sicilian allies had too little discipline to rally with readiness after a repulse; nor did the Athenians give them time, but still pressed on, eager to disperse every part of the enemy's army which might still keep its ground unbroken. But their own movements now became disordered, from a too confident assurance of victory. In this state a body of heavy armed Bœotians, whose Russian-like steadiness and solidity here as at Leuctra changed the history of Greece and of the world, attacked and drove them back in confusion.

From this moment the whole engagement was one scene of disorder, and no one could give any distinct account of its details. The Athenians who were repulsed fell in with their friends behind them who were still advancing; these, supposing that all who approached them from the side of Syracuse must be enemies, received them with levelled spears: they endeavoured to make themselves known by shouting out the watchword; but thus the enemy learnt what it was, and lured the scattered parties of the Athenians into their power by repeating it. The stream of the battle turned, and the whole Athenian army was driven up the slope of Epipolæ, to the summit by which they had at first ascended. But the road from the valley was narrow, and as the Athenians hurried down it in their flight many were forced off it over the cliffs below, and many jumped down themselves in their terror, and were dashed to pieces. When they reached the plain, whither the enemy made no attempt to pursue them, the soldiers of the first armament, being by this time well acquainted with the country, mostly found their way to the lines; but those who had lately arrived

with Demosthenes wandered about, not knowing what path to take, till the next morning; when the Syracusan cavalry from Olympiæum, seeing their condition, scoured the plain, and busied themselves in putting them to the sword.

After this great defeat the operations of the Athenian land forces down to the commencement of the retreat were necessarily insignificant. Unable to attempt any thing against the enemy, they remained quiet within their lines; nor do we hear of them, except as repulsing one or two attacks of the Syracusans. At last the lines themselves were evacuated; and previously to the final engagement in the great harbour, the Athenians retained only a small fortified camp on the sea-shore, between the walls of Syracuse and the mouth of the Anapus. Here they were spectators of the ruin of their fleet in the last great battle, when the whole shore of the harbour was lined with the soldiers of one side or the other; the Athenians occupying, as I have said, a portion of the shore between the city and the Anapus, while the Syracusans were on one side under the walls of Syracuse, and occupied on the other the ground to the south of the Anapus, Dascon at the inner extremity of the harbour, and Plemmyrium the headland which forms the southern boundary of its entrance.

V.

Summer and Autumn of 414 B. C.

Retreat of the Athenians.

Thucyd. VII. 78—85.

When the Athenians were so utterly broken by their defeats at sea as to "place their reliance on their soldiers rather than on their seamen," and when the resolution was formed to retreat by land, it was decided that the point which they should endeavour to reach should be the country of the native Sikelians, in the interior of the island. It would be impossible, I suppose, to define exactly the boundary line which divided the Greek and Sikelian countries from each other; nor do we know the distance from Syracuse to the nearest Sikelian settlement. But the upper parts of all the more considerable valleys were undoubtedly without the Greek pale; and this was probably the case with the valley of the Anapus. Accordingly the original plan of the Athenians was to ascend this valley by its southern branch, which would bring them out on the high grounds not far from the source of the Cacyparis, and which runs inland from Syracuse in a direction nearly due west.

On the first day of the retreat the Athenians accomplished a march of not quite four miles and a half; so incessant was the annoyance caused

by the Syracusan cavalry and light troops. They first crossed the Anapus, some way above its junction with the Cyane, and halted for the night on a hill belonging, it should seem, to that flat ridge which divides the two branches of the valley from one another.

On the second day they advanced a little more than two miles on the top of the ridge, and then descended into the valley which I have called the southern branch of that of the Anapus. This valley, it will be observed, has no regular stream running through it, but threads of water in the bottoms, so scanty, except after rains, that they sink into the thirsty soil long before they reach the sea. Higher up, even these would become fewer and fainter till they ceased altogether, and nothing could be drier than the limestone table land which formed all the higher grounds. Accordingly the Athenians remained for the whole day in the place where they first descended into the valley, to supply themselves with water, and to get some provisions from the houses which were here scattered about. For some way on the line of their intended march, "water," says Thucydides, "was scarce:" and of course population would be proportionably thin, and food therefore, as well as water, proportionably difficult to procure.

These considerations may have justified the early halt and consequent shortness of the march on the second day: but the third day's movements seem to savour of indecision and weakness. The enemy were fortifying a difficult part of the road by which the Athenians must necessarily pass: every hour's loss of time was of the utmost importance: yet without even reaching the spot where these works were going on, the Athenians were so harrassed by the attacks of the enemy's light troops, that they turned about in despair, and passed the night again on the same spot which they had left in the morning.

On the fourth day, however, they began their march early, determined to make a fresh attempt to overcome the obstacles opposed to their progress. They made their way accordingly to the spot which the enemy had occupied. It was a narrow ridge, or *hog's back*, to which the road ascended from the valley, and terminating on both sides in a steep and precipitous ravine. Here the Syracusans had stationed their infantry, which the nature of the ground compressed into a solid column of great depth; and from this commanding position they showered down their missiles on the heads of the Athenians, as they advanced to assault it. After striving in vain to force the passage, the Athenians fell back in despair, and halted in the valley; but the enemy would not allow them to rest, and, taking advantage of the nature of the country, they detached a part of their force to throw up a wall across a narrow part of the valley, lower down than the point where the Athenians were halting, so as to cut off their retreat. The Athenians, however, dispersed the party employed

on this service, and, to avoid a recurrence of the danger, retreated below the narrow part of the valley, to the point where it opens into the plain towards the coast; and here they halted for the night, determined to make a third attempt to continue their retreat on the following day.

But the operations of the fifth day were as unsatisfactory as those of the preceding days. It appears that the Athenians again attempted to ascend the valley, but the Syracusans so harassed them, that they could not even reach the entrance of it; so that, after an advance of less than a mile from their position of the morning, they halted for the night while still in the plain.

It was now manifest that to reach the Sikelian country by ascending the valley from Syracuse was utterly hopeless: the generals accordingly resolved to change their line of retreat, and to penetrate into the interior by the valley of the Cacyparis, which terminates on the sea-coast, about six or seven miles to the southward of the Anapus. In order to effect this, they proposed to gain a march upon the enemy, by setting out at night, and falling back towards the sea till they came into the road from Syracuse to Helorus. Then they proposed to follow this road, in a direction parallel to the coast, till they reached the Cacyparis, where they would turn again to their right, and move towards the interior.

Worn and exhausted as the men were, they left their position accordingly in the night, leaving numerous fires burning in order to mislead the enemy; and although their march was delayed by a panic which invaded them, and caused great disorder, yet still they reached the Helorus road by day-break, and followed it till it brought them to the banks of the Cacyparis. Here they found a detached party of Syracusans raising works to obstruct the passage of the river; but these they quickly dispersed, and crossed it without difficulty. But instead of turning at once, as they had intended, towards the interior, their guides persuaded them to follow the coast-road a little further, till they should reach the valley, or rather the combe, of the Erineus. What reasons were given for this advice we know not: but the Athenians, tired and hungry as they were, continued their retreat in the plain, and pressed forwards to reach the Erineus.

Between the Cacyparis then and the Erineus the final separation of the two divisions of the Athenian army took place. Demosthenes, who was about five miles and a half behind Nicias, was first overtaken by the Syracusan cavalry, and while he halted, to offer battle, some of the enemy passed by him, and he was presently surrounded. The Athenians were driven^a in confusion into a place somewhat resembling that in which a

^a Mitford represents the Athenians as occupying this place purposely, to be in security from the enemy's cavalry. This advantage the wall and the olive trees would have undoubtedly afforded them, but "the road on each side of it" is surely

Corinthian army had formerly been destroyed near Megara. (Thucyd. I. 106.) It was a piece of ground thickly planted with olive trees, and nearly surrounded by a wall, while a road ran along on each side of it. Here the Athenians were assailed from every quarter by the enemy's missiles, till at last, towards evening, on the sixth day of the retreat, the whole division, amounting to six thousand fighting men, laid down their arms, and were marched off to Syracuse as prisoners.

Meanwhile Nicias with his division had reached the Erineus, had crossed it, and halted his army on a height on the southern side of it. But the next morning, the seventh day of the retreat, he too was overtaken by the enemy, and summoned to surrender. Such terms, however, as they would grant, he could not yet prevail on himself to accept; and as his men absolutely required some rest, after having been marching for nearly two days and a night without intermission, he endured all the annoyance of the enemy's desultory attacks during the day without moving from his position, intending to continue his retreat as soon as it should be dark. Want of provisions was added to their other sufferings; so that the men were out of heart, and had lost all their energy. They were beginning to march under cover of the night, when the loud pæan, or song of onset, which suddenly broke upon the stillness of the night from the neighbouring position of the enemy, announced to them that their intention was discovered. Utterly dispirited by all that they had undergone, the Athenians again piled their arms, and remained in their camp till the morning.

The eighth day brought at last the close of the struggle. As soon as it was light, the Athenians commenced their march, but no longer with the intention of turning at once inland by the valley of the Erineus: on the contrary, they continued to follow the coast-road, with the immediate object of reaching the valley of the Assinarus. This was not only a better natural barrier against the enemy, could they succeed in crossing it before they were overtaken, but the river, being more of a stream than the Erineus, was likely to yield a supply of water even at this late period of the summer. It is called by Cluverius the Falconara, but captain Smyth speaks of it by the name of the Asinaro, and describes it as falling into

mentioned as an advantage to the enemy; and the word *ἀνελθόντες* implies that they were driven back in disorder, and forced into the enclosure without being aware of the nature of the ground, rather than that they chose the position deliberately. Possibly the sight of a piece of ground covered with trees, and with a wall in front of it, may have allured the Athenians to retreat towards it, without knowing that the wall went so far round it as to leave them no outlet on the other side, and without being

aware of its being approachable on both sides to the enemy, from the circumstance of the two roads running along it. And the retreat became at last so hurried and disorderly, that even had they perceived the disadvantages of the ground before the whole army had entered it, yet it was then impossible to remedy the mischief, as the enemy were pressing them so closely in the rear, and allowed them no freedom in their movements.

the sea near the Ballata di Noto, a small anchorage near a point of land, which is distinctly laid down in the map of Sicily published by the Useful Knowledge Society. Its banks are high and precipitous, so that the stream itself flowed at the bottom of a deep ravine.

The Athenians reached this river, but were never able to cross it. Overtaken and surrounded by the enemy, trampled upon by each other in their confusion, overwhelmed by missiles, and at last slaughtered by the heavy-armed infantry in closer conflict, the whole army was destroyed in the valley of the Assinarus, and the military operations of both parties were terminated on that spot, by the complete victory of the one, and the utter annihilation of the other.

APPENDIX.

MR. KENRICK'S LETTER.

REV. SIR,

York, Dec. 31, 1840.

My publisher, Mr. Fellowes, has usually, I believe, sent copies of my various publications to the heads of the great public schools in his own name. I have so far departed from the usual course as to address myself directly to you, and request your acceptance of a copy of my Herodotus, because I wished to avail myself of this opportunity to offer to your consideration some remarks on a passage in the Preface to your edition of Thucydides, and suggest an explanation of a difficulty which, at the time when it was published, you represent as an insuperable obstacle to the progress of your grammatical analysis.

The passage to which I refer is the following, Vol. III. Pref. p. v. "I went far enough to ascertain the different uses of $\epsilon\iota$ and $\eta\nu$ in Thucydides as a matter of fact; but my ignorance of the etymology of the two words made me unable to ascend higher and to explain the principle of this difference," &c. The etymology which I propose is, to derive $\epsilon\iota$ from the dative feminine of the relative, which of course, before the introduction of the long vowel, would be written HEI; or, if we suppose an unaspirated form of the relative, of which, I think, I can shew other traces, EI. It can hardly be doubted, I think, that η stands in the same relation to the relative in Greek, as *quam* to *qui*, *quæ*, *quod* in Latin, whether the case has been originally the accusative, and has lost its final ν , as $\eta\nu$ became η , or originally the dative. An aspiration is so easily lost or added, especially the former, that a difference in this point cannot be reasonably objected to an etymology in other respects satisfactory. I will not undertake to say what substantive has been left out which caused the form of the particle to be feminine; any more than what ellipsis of a masculine or neuter noun has caused $\pi\omicron\upsilon$ and $\pi\omicron\iota$ κ. τ. λ., not believing that every adjective form, which now stands alone, was once supported by a substantive; but it would be easy to fill up the gap, if any be thought to exist. $\epsilon\iota$ then, according to my view of it, is a case of the relative, and is equivalent to "*in what circumstance.*" Let us see how this assumed meaning will answer to its actual use. First, when an assumption is made

and argued upon as a fact: εἰ εἰσὶ βωμοὶ, εἰσὶ καὶ θεοί, the case or circumstance of the existence of altars being assumed, in that case or circumstance the existence of gods is true. You might substitute the acknowledged relative particle ὅπου with so little change of meaning as to afford a strong presumption that εἰ is a relative particle also. Second, when a fact is assumed, and a certain course of conduct announced thereupon: εἰ τοῦτο ἄμεινον ἐπανελθεῖν θέλω, "in case this is better, I am ready to return." Third, of a past case supposed not realized: Σωκράτει εἰ προσείχον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐγένοντο ἂν εὐδαίμονες, "in the circumstance or case in which the Athenians attended to Socrates, they would have been fortunate." Fourth, of a possible future case: εἴ τις ταῦτα πράττοι μέγα μ' ἂν ὠφελήσειε. Here again the substitution of "in case," "under the circumstance that," though somewhat awkward English, would be quite an adequate expression of the substantial meaning. So where in English we might use *whether*; οὐκ οἶδ' εἰ θεὸς ἐστί, when analyzed, the thing declared amounts to this, "that 'in case he is a god,' or 'there is a god, you do not know it.'" In such a phrase as φόβος εἰ πείσω δέσποιναν ἑμάν, only one case is expressed, the case of *persuasion*; but the very nature of *fear* implies the possibility of another, and hence εἰ acquires the sense of *utrum* or *whether*, as involving a double supposition; and the English rendering, "I fear that I shall not," only differs from the Greek, by bringing into view the negative part of the alternative. Similar usages are found in regard to words of this class: "I doubt you are false;" here *doubt* clearly implies an alternative; yet only one part of it, the affirmative, is expressed, and this seems to be declared absolutely, as the preponderant probability.

Εἰ compounded with ἄν becomes ἐάν, ἥν, as ἐπεὶ, ἐπεάν, ἐπήν Ionic, and we have to regard the cases of the use of ἥν with certain moods, as analogous to the combination of other relatives with this same particle, ἄν. Now I believe it will hold good throughout, that whatever distinction there is between the use of the relatives and relative particles, with or without ἄν, is preserved in regard to εἰ and ἐάν, ἥν. Used of a single fact, stated or assumed, you have the indicative without ἄν, and you have εἰ. Of an event repeated in past time, you have the relative with the optative; with εἰ of an indefinite possibility, of course involving repetitions, you have the same mood. Of an action repeated in present or future time, you would equally say οὗς ἂν αἰσθανομεθα φιλοπόνως ἔχοντας τιμῶμεν δώροις, or ἐάν τις αἰσθανομεθα κ.τ.λ. I wish I could offer any plausible explanation of the inherent force of ἄν, that we might see what was the precise modification which its use superinduces; this I confess I cannot: it seems to be equivalent in meaning to the English "ever," but a knowledge of its etymology is not essential to the explanation of the difference of usage between εἰ and ἐάν. The subjunctive is not *caused* by ἄν with the relative, but by the mode of conception of the relation which exists between the

two propositions which the relative or particle brings into dependence on each other, as more or less remote from actuality. It is convenient to have three entirely distinct modes, relative without particle *ἄν* with indicative; relative with *ἄν*, subjunctive; relative without *ἄν*, optative; but the use of *ἄν* with the subjunctive, though tending to distinctness, is no more *necessary* in Greek than in Latin, where no such particle was ever used. In the same way *εἰ* is in itself capable of junction with all three moods, and is joined with them; with the subjunctive rarely, but most frequently in Homer, as if the Greek had originally resembled the Latin; next in frequency in the Attic poets; very rarely, but yet in unquestionable instances, in Herodotus and Thucydides. But though *εἰ* may thus express, perhaps with a slight shade of difference, what *ἐάν* more distinctly denotes, and therefore be found occasionally, where we should have looked for *ἐάν*, it by no means follows that *ἐάν* could be used for *εἰ*. *Εἰ* is general, and *includes* the peculiar modification which *ἐάν* expresses, and therefore may stand for it when the connexion prevents ambiguity; *ἐάν* is special, and *excludes* single actions, such as *εἰ* with the indic. present denotes. If therefore *ἐάν* should be found in two or three passages with an indicative, I should not hesitate to pronounce it wrong; but whether *εἰ* should stand with a subjunctive is a question to be decided by MS. authority. "*Ἦν*, the connexion of which with *ἄν* is not so obvious, is found in Herodotus II. 13. See my note.

Confirmatory evidence may be produced in favour of this etymology of *εἰ*. The Dorians formed the dat. fem. of the relative in *εἰ*, (see Passow;) and that the circumflex should be lost, when it assumed the less emphatic character of a particle, is not surprising. *Ἐπεὶ* is a word of similar derivation, as its uses also are analogous. The etymology which assigns it to *ἐπί* as its root is quite false; it is the dat. of the old demonstrative and relative, variously written *πoς*, *κος*, *τος*; the *ε* being no part of the root, any more than in *ἐκεῖ*, for which you might substitute *τῇ* without any change of sense. *Si* in Latin ("*sei* quips hemonem morti duit," in the law of Numa) is *εἰ* with the aspirate, which has been lost in Greek, converted into a sibilant as in *sex*. I believe that the relative and demonstrative had once in Greek a form *σoς* as well as *τος*, whence *σῆτες* (*σoς*, *ἔτος*) *σήμερον*; at all events, a change from *τ* to *σ* may be readily admitted in one case when it has been shewn in another. Of this form we have traces in the Gothic *so*, *so*, *thata*, answering to the German *der*, *die*, *das*, and the Anglo-Saxon *se*, *seo*, *that*. Familiarly we say, "*so* you pay your debts, I don't care:" what is *so* here but *εἰ*? About our *if* I am uncertain, though I do not believe in Horne Tooke's etymology of *gif*; but the German *wenn* is clearly the case of the relative *wer*, and the Latin *quum*, so nearly allied to *si* that in some of its uses a substitution might take place, is as evidently derived from *quus*, *κος*.—Throughout the

preceding remarks, I have taken it for granted that the demonstrative and relative are radically the same, though convenience dictated the allotment of separate forms to them. The double use of *that* in English is sufficient to shew that they are in original force interchangeable, and that part of Greek grammar which treats of relatives and relative particles will afford numerous confirmations. It would be an improvement in grammar to consider *ei* as a relative particle, and make the rules for its use with the different moods a part of the general doctrine of the dependence of clauses on the relative.

* * * * *

Should you hereafter enter into an examination of my hypothesis respecting the pronominal origin of *ei*, I would call your attention to a passage in Donaldson's *New Cratylus*, p. 172, 274, which has been pointed out to me since I wrote my remarks; in which he assigns the sense of *by this that, on this condition*, to *ei*, and so far confirms my view, though I think his derivation, from *ĩ* answering to the Latin *is*, less probable than mine. To the same suggestion I owe a reference to Grimm, *Deutsch. Gramm.* III. 43, 163. who points out in the Gothic a particle *ei*, answering to the Latin *ut, quod*, and therefore clearly pronominal. As a confirmation also of the connexion between *ei* and *sei* (*si*), I should have mentioned the probability that *sic* stands in a similar relation to *si* as *tunc* (*tunc*) to *tum* or *huic* to *oĩ* (*HOI*), the C being in all these cases a strengthening affix, while the root is demonstrative or relative interchangeably. This affix has disappeared in Italian, where the affirmative *si* is evidently *sic*; ("it is so,") while the comparative *si* (*si buono*) is the same particle, used for *tam* with that neglect of discrimination which is often found when we confront *classic* usage with the corrupt Latinity from which the Romance languages have sprung. So the French *quand* confounds the classical distinction of *quum* and *quando*.

The absence of the aspirate in *ei* will seem a less formidable objection to its derivation from the relative, if we consider that *εἰτε*, in which it is wanting, is generally admitted to be in origin relative, and that *εἰθα*, and that family of words, can be plausibly etymologized from no other root than one which combines a relative and demonstrative meaning, a root connected with *ĩva*, the *ĩ* being exchanged with *ε*; as *in* and *εἰν* are the same. For what can be made of Passow's etymology of *εἰθα* from the preposition *εἰν*?

I have the honour to be,

Your very obedient servant,

JOHN KENRICK.

ARNOLD'S
THUCYDIDES.

VOLUME III. PART II.

THE INDEXES.

ΘΟΥΚΥΔΙΔΗΣ.

THE HISTORY OF
THE PELOPONNESIAN WAR,
BY THUCYDIDES:

ILLUSTRATED BY MAPS, TAKEN ENTIRELY FROM ACTUAL SURVEYS:

WITH NOTES,
CHIEFLY HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL,

BY
THOMAS ARNOLD, D. D.

LATE HEAD MASTER OF RUGBY SCHOOL, AND FORMERLY FELLOW
OF ORIEL COLLEGE, OXFORD.

SIXTH EDITION.

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COLLATED WITH BEKKER'S AND ARNOLD'S TEXTS.

P R E F A C E.

IN stating the service which I hope the accompanying Indexes may be found to do to the reader, I must be understood of course to speak chiefly, though not merely, with reference to his first perusal of Thucydides; when the chief impediment will be found to be,—as regards the text, the periodical change of scene, and consequent interruption of the narrative at the conclusion of each summer or winter season;—and as regards a considerable portion of the notes, original or selected by Dr. Arnold, the fact that there is not in them sufficient reference made to the parallel notes or passages; and that frequently the references which *are* given, are only made by figures, involving the expenditure of more time, in turning out the passages, than can well be spared by the junior student who has various lectures to prepare for;—and leaving him to discover, as he may, the precise portions of a passage (with perhaps much parenthetical matter interposed) which belong to the illustration of the subject of the note.

In removal of the former difficulty, a single consultation of the Historical Index will present him with a connected and I trust complete view of all the passages in which the subject of his search has been noticed by the author. The causes, manifestations, effects and changes of the interests, sympathies, or enmities of the agents, principal or subordinate, in the great war here chronicled, will be traceable from

first to last as recorded by Thucydides. The scattered, and therefore, on a first reading but feeble lights occurring here and there in our author's incidental mention of an institution or office will now be found to converge with united power upon its illustration.

In regard to exegetical or grammatical notes, in many of which reference was made by figures only, portions of the text have been given in the Index, sufficient to exemplify the usages, constructions, or phrases in question, and to enable the student the more readily to apprehend the force of the inductions drawn by the several annotators

The Collation with the texts of Bekker and Arnold of a New Recension of Thucydides by Louis Dindorf, which concludes this volume, will at once commend itself to the favour of all who have benefited by the many former labours of that distinguished scholar.

MAGDALEN HALL,

JUNE 9, 1854.

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Χίον, viii. 10, 2. καὶ ὁ μὲν—ἀνήγετο ταῖς πέντε ναυσί, 12, 3. οἱ δὲ Χίω ταῖς λοιπαῖς ναυσὶν ἀναγαγόμενοι, 19, 4; cf. for constructions ἀντα- νάγω.

ἀναδαίω· ὁ δῆμος τὴν γῆν ἐπενόει ἀνα- δάσασθαι, v. 4, 2 n. ἀναδασμός and κλῆρος explained, ib. n.

ἀναδέομαι· τὰ σκύφη μὲν οὐχ εἶλκον ἀναδούμενοι τῶν νεῶν ἄς καταδύσειαν, i. 50, 1 n. τῶν νεῶν τινὰς ἀναδούμε- νοι εἶλκον κενὰς, ii. 90, 6; cf. ἄς (sc. ναῦς—διαφθείραντες—ἀνεδήσαντο· ii. 92, 3.

ἀναδιδάσκω· ἀναδιδάσκοντες αὐτὸν τῶν Λιτωλῶν ὡς εἴη ῥαδία ἢ αἴρεσις, iii. 97, 1. οὓς τότε ἐπεμψαν παραμυθη- σομένους καὶ ἀναδιδάξοντας τοὺς ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ, viii. 86, 1 n.

ἀναξεύγνυμι· n. i. 136, 3. ὁ Τισσα- φέρνης ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀσπένδου—ἀναξεύξας ἤλαυνεν ἐπὶ τῆς Ἰωνίας, viii. 108, 3.

ἀναθαρσέω· τῇ γνώμῃ ἀναθαρσύνοντας ἀνθρώπους, καὶ τῇ ὄψει καταφρονεῖν μᾶλλον, vi. 49, 2 n. ἀνεθάρσυσάν τε ἂν, vii. 71, 3 Sch.

ἀναιρέω and ἀναιρέομαι distinguished, τοὺς τε ἄνδρας ἐξ αὐτῶν—ἀνελόμενοι, ii. 84, 4 n. στάσεις—καὶ ἀγῶνας— ἀναιρεῖται, τυραννίδας δὲ ἔστιν ὅτε καὶ δυναστείας ἀδίκους, vi. 38, 3 Sch.

ἀναισθητός· —θάνατος, ii. 43, 6 n.

ἀναισχυντέω, i. 37, 4 n.

ἀναισχυντός· ἐς ἀναισχύντους θήκας ἐτράποντο, ii. 52, 5 n.

ἀνακηρύσσω· νικῶντος τοῦ—ζεύγους καὶ ἀνακηρυθέντος Βοιωτῶν δημοσίου, v. 50, 4 n.

ἀνακλάω· ἄς, βρόχους—περιβάλλοντες ἀνέκλων, ii. 76, 4. ὤνευον ἀναδού- μενοι τοὺς σταυροὺς καὶ ἀνέκλων, vii. 25, 6 n.

ἀνακρούομαι· πρύμναν ἐκρούοντο, n. i. 50, 6.

ἀνάκρουσις· n. ii. 89, 12. τὴν γὰρ ἀνάκρουσιν οὐκ ἔσεσθαι τοῖς Ἀθη- ναίοις ἐξωθουμένοις ἄλλοσε ἢ ἐς τὴν γῆν, καὶ ταύτην δι' ὀλίγου καὶ ἐς

ὀλίγον, vii. 36, 5 nn. οὐκ οὔσης αὐ- τοῖς ἐς πάντα τὸν λιμένα τῆς ἀνα- κρούσεως, § 6 Sch. σφῶν (sc. Συρα- κοσίων) ἐχόντων τὴν ἐπίπλευσιν ἀπὸ τοῦ πελάγους τε καὶ ἀνάκρουσιν, ib. χειρῶν σιδηρῶν ἐπιβολαὶ αἱ ἀχῆσουσι τὴν πάλιν ἀνάκρουσιν τῆς προσπε- σούσης νέως, 62, 3. διὰ τὸ μὴ εἶναι τὰς ἀνακρούσεις καὶ διέκπλους, vii. 70, 4.

ἀνακῶς· προειρημένης φυλακῆς τῷ φι- λῖφ ἐπίπλω, ὅπως αὐτῶν ἀνακῶς ἔξου- σι, viii. 102, 2 n. Sch.

ἀνακωχή· Κορινθίοις μὲν γε ἔνσπονδοι ἔσσι, Κερκυραίοις δὲ οὐδὲ δι' ἀνακω- χῆς πώποτ' ἐγένεσθε, i. 40, 4 n. Κορινθίοις — ἀνακωχὴ ἄσπονδος ἦν πρὸς Ἀθηναίους. v. 32, 7 n.

ἀναλαμβάνω· ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς—†ἀναλα- βόντες† αὐτὰ ὅσα περὶ τὸ σῶμα ἐς δίαίταν ὑπῆρχεν ἐπιτήδεια ἀφορμᾶ- σθαι, vii. 74, 1 n.

ἀναλογισμός· μετάνοιά τις—καὶ ἂν. iii. 36, 3 n.

ἀναλόω· οἱ δ' ὡς ἕκαστοι ἐδύναντο ἀνηλοῦντο, iii. 81, 3 n. ἀναλοῦντες σφᾶς αὐτοὺς, iv. 48, 3 n. ἄλλους τινὰς ἀνεπιτηδείους—κρύφα ἀνάλωσαν, viii. 65, 3.

*ἀναλύω· opp. το καταλύσαι, n. i. 136, 3.

ἀνανεόομαι· τὸν δὲ ὄρκον ἀνανεοῦσθαι κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν ἀμφοτέρους. v. 18, 9 n.

ἀναπαύω· ἀναπαύοντες ἐν τῷ μέρει, iv. 11, 3 n.

ἀναπειράομαι· φανεραὶ δὲ εἰσιν ἀναπει- ρώμεναι, vii. 12, 5 n. καὶ ἀνπει- ρῶντο ἡμέρας ὅσαι αὐτοῖς ἐδόκουν ἱκαναὶ εἶναι, vii. 51, 2. distinguished from ἀποπειράομαι, 12, 5 n.

ἀναπίμπλαμαι· ἕτερος ἀφ' ἐτέρου θερα- πείας ἀναπιμπλάμενοι, ii. 51, 6 n.

ἀναπίπτω, its metaphorical meaning in νικῶμενοι ἐπ' ἐλάχιστον ἀναπίπτου- σιν, i. 70, 5 n.

ἀναρριπτέω· τοῖς—ἐς ἅπαν τὸ ὑπάρχον ἀναρριπτοῦσι, v. 103, 1 n.

ἀνασκευάζω· τὴν Λήκυθον καθελὼν καὶ ἀνασκευάσας, iv. 116, 2 n. ἀνα-

σκευασάμενοι, i. 18, 3 n. opposed to κατασκ. ib. n.

ἀνάστασις· ἐκ τοῦ ἱεροῦ—τῆς ἀναστάσεως, i. 133 n.

ἀνάστατος· ἀνάστατα ἐποίησαν τὰ ταύτη χωρία. viii. 24, 3 n.

ἀναστέλλω· τοὺς Σικανούς—†ἀνέστειλαν† πρὸς τὰ μεσημβρινά, vi. 2, 4 n.

ἀναστροφή· as a nautical movement, ii. 89, 12 n.

ἀνατίθημι· Ῥήνειαν ἔλων ἀνέθηκε τῷ Ἀπόλλωνι τῷ Δηλίῳ, i. 13, 7 n.

—ἀνέθηκε—ἀλύσει δῆσας πρὸς τὸν Δῆλον. iii. 104, 4. νῦν, ἀνέθεσαν—παρὰ τὸ τροπαῖον, ii. 92, 6 n.

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ἀναχράομαι· ἐκ τῶν νεῶν ὅσους ἔπεισαν ἐσβῆναι ἐκβιβάζοντες †ἀνεχρήσαντο†, iii. 81, 2 n. = διαχράομαι, i. 126, 11 n.

ἀναχωρέω· ἀναχωροῦσι sc. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ii. 79, 7 n.

ἀνδραγαθίζομαι· εἴ τις καὶ τόδε—ἀνδραγαθίζεται, ii. 63, 2 n.

ἀνδραποδισμός· δούλοις—ἄνευ ἀνδραποδισμοῦ, v. 9, 6 n.

ἀνδράποδον· distinguished from δοῦλος, v. 9, 6 n.

ἀνδρία· μὴ μετὰ νόμων τὸ πλεῖον ἢ τρόπων ἀνδρίας, ii. 39, 5 n.

ἀνειλέω· ἀνειληθέντες γὰρ ἔς τι χωρίον, —ἐβάλλοντο περισταδόν. vii. 81, 3 n.

ἀνείπον· = ἀνεβόησα in ἀνείπεν ὁ κῆρυξ, ii. 2, 5 n.

ἀνέλπιστος· καὶ νῦν οὔτε ἀνέλπιστοί πο μᾶλλον Πελοποννήσιοι ἐς ἡμᾶς ἐγένοντο, vi. 17, 8 n.

ἀνεξέλεγκτος· i. 21, 1 n.

ἀνεπίφθοнос· πᾶσι δὲ ἀνεπίφθονον with infinitive, i. 75, 3 n. vi. 83, 2. πολλὰ—δεδιῆται—ἐς ἀνθρώπους—ἀνεπίφθονα, vii. 77, 2 n; cf. n. iii. 82, 18.

ἄνευ· ἄνευ δαπάνης καὶ πολιορκίας, ii. 77, 2; cf. 49, 2 n. ἄνευ τοῦ πάντων κοινοῦ πορευόμενον, iv. 78, 3 n. ἄνευ κοινῆς γνώμης, v. 38, 1 n. ἄνευ ἀλ-

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ἀνεχέγγυος· διὰ τὸ τὴν γνώμην ἀνεχέγγυον γεγενῆσθαι, iv. 55, 3 n.

ἀνέχω· πᾶσα γὰρ ἀνέχει πρὸς τὸ Σικελικὸν καὶ Κρητικὸν πέλαγος. iv. 53, 3 n. ἀνέχομαι· its infinitive after ὥστε, with nom. case, referring to the virtual nom. case to the principal verb in the sentence, γυμνοὶ ἀνέχεσθαι, ii. 49, 4 n. ἀνέχέσθω—ὑπερφρονούμενος, vi. 16, 4. with participle in acc. case, ἀνέχεσθαι—ὀρώντας, ii. 74, 1 n. στερισκομένους ἀνέχεσθαι, v. 69, 1.

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ἀνθρώπειος· δίκαια μὲν ἐν τῷ ἀνθρωπείῳ λόγῳ ἀπὸ τῆς ἴσης ἀνάγκης κρίνεται, v. 89 Sch.

ἀνθρωπείως· παρὸν ἀνθ. ἔτι σώζεσθαι, v. 103, 2 Sch.

ἀνθρωπίνως· ἀμαρτεῖν ἀνθ. iii. 40, 1 n.

ἄνθρωπος· ἀνθρώπων οὐκ ἐνότων, ii. 25, 1 n.

ἀνίημι· τῶν πρασσόντων σφίσιν—ὥς τότε ἐμέλλησαν οὐκέτι ἀνέντων, iv. 123, 2 n. εἰ μὴ τὴν ξυμμαχίαν ἀνήσουσι Βοιωτοῖς,—τὴν μὲν ξυμμαχίαν οἱ Λακ. Βοιωτοῖς οὐκ ἔφασαν ἀνήσειν, v. 46, 4 n. τέμενος ἀνήκεν ἅπαν. iv. 116, 2 n. ὁρᾶν ὅτῳ τρόπῳ μὴ ἀνεθήσεται τὰ πράγματα, viii. 63, 4 n. opp. to ἀντέχω, ib. n. ἀνειμένη τῇ διαίτῃ, i. 6, 3 n.

ἀνίστημι· ἀναστήσαντες αὐτοὺς (sc. ἰκέτας), i. 126, 11 n. n. 133. ὁ δὲ—ἀνίστησί τε αὐτὸν, i. 136, 7. ἀναστήσας αὐτοὺς ὥστε μὴ ἀδικῆσαι, iii. 28, 2. ὁ δὲ δῆμος δείσας—ἀνίστησί τε αὐτοὺς πείσας, iii. 75, 8.

ἄνοια· μετὰ ἀνοίας γίγνεσθαι, iii. 42, 1 n. οὐκ ἄχρηστος ἦδ' ἡ ἄνοια, vi. 16, 3 Sch. n.

ἀνοικίζομαι· μέχρι τοῦδε ἔτι ἀνφικισμένοι εἰσί. i. 7 fin. τὰς ἐπὶ θαλάσῃ πόλεις ἐκλιπόντας—ἀνοικίσασθαι ἐς Ὀλυνθον, 58, 2. ἀνοικίζεσθαι ἐς τὸν Δαφνουῦντα, viii. 31, 1 n.

ἀντανάγω· ἀντανῆγον πέντε καὶ ἐβδομήκοντα ναῦς· vii. 37, 3 n. οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι ἀντανῆγον ναυσὶν ἐξ καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα, 52, 1. ὥς οὐδεὶς αὐτοῖς ἀνταγήγετο, viii. 79, 6. ἐπειδὴ ἀθρόαις ταῖς ναυσὶν—οὐκ ἀντανῆγοντο, 80, 1 n; cf. for constructions ἀνάγω.

ἀνταποδίδωμι· ἀνταποδόντες, iii. 67, 4 n. Bekker conjectures ἀνταποδιδόντες or ἂν ἀποδόντες, Dobree ἂν ἀνταποδ. ib. v. l. and n.

ἀντεπείν· iii. 61, 2 n.

ἀντέχω· διὰ τὴν ληστείαν ἐπὶ πολὺ ἀντισχοῦσαν, i. 7 n. ἐπὶ πολὺ ἀντισχύουσης τῆς ναυμαχίας, vii. 71, 5. τὰ τοῦ πολέμου ἅμα ἀντέχειν, viii. 63, 4 n. opp. το ἀνιέναι, ib. n. καὶ τᾶλλα ἐκέλευεν ἀντέχειν καὶ μηδὲν ἐνδιδόναι τοῖς πολεμίοις, 86, 7.

ἀντηρίς· τὰς ἐπωτίδας ἐπέθεσαν ταῖς πρῶραις παχείας, καὶ ἀντήριδας ἀπ' αὐτῶν ἀπέτειναν πρὸς τοὺς τοίχους, vii. 36, 2 n.

ἀντί· ἀνθ' ὧν οἱ τε Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἦσαν αὐτῷ προσφιλεῖς, κἀκεῖνος οὐχ ἥκιστα πιστεύσας ἑαυτὸν τῷ Γυλίππῳ παρέδωκεν. vii. 86, 3 n.

ἀντιδίδωμι· τὰς ὁμοίας χάριτας μὴ ἀντιδιδόναι, iii. 63, 8 n. τὰς (sc. χάριτας) ἐς ἀδικίαν—ἀποδιδόμενας, (sc. μὴ ἀντιδιδόναι,) ib. n.

ἀντικρούω· αὐτοῖς τοῦτό τε πρῶτον ἀντεκεκρούει, καὶ οἱ Πηγῖνοι—, vi. 46, 2 n.

ἀντικρυς· ἀντικρυς δουλείαν, i. 122, 4 n. τὴν ἀντικρυς ἐλευθερίαν, viii. 64, 5. ἀντικρυς δῆμον—ὀνομάζειν, viii. 92, 11 Sch.; cf. τὸ μὲν καταστήσασαι μετόχους τοσούτους ἀντικρυς ἂν δῆμον ἡγούμενοι, ib.

ἀντιλέγω· ὁ δ' ἀντιλέγων αὐτῷ ὑποπτos, iii. 82, 8 n.

ἀντιλογία· ἔχον δέ τινα ἐν αὐτῷ ἀντιλογίαν, ii. 87, 3 n. πρὸς ἀλλήλους δι'

ἀντιλογιῶν πειρώμεθα καταλλαγήνα. iv. 59, 4 Sch.

ἀντιμέλλω· ἐκ τοῦ ἴσου καὶ ἀντεπιβουλεύσαι καὶ ἀντιμελλῆσαι, iii. 12, 3 n.

ἀντίπαλος· as adj. to an infinitive taken substantively; ἀμύνασθαι—ἀντίπαλον ὄν—, iii. 38, 1 n. τῶν γνωμῶν—μάλιστα ἀντιπάλων πρὸς ἀλλήλας, 49, 2 n. μὴ ὄντων μὲν ἡμῶν ἀντιπάλων, i. 143, 1. ἐπειδὴ ἐς ἀντίπαλα καθεστήκαμεν, vii. 13, 2 n. πρὸς ἀντίπαλόν τι τῆς ναυμαχίας ἀπιδόντες, vii. 71, 4 Sch.

ἀντιπάσχω· τί ἂν δράσειαν αὐτοὺς ὅτι οὐκ ἂν μείζον ἀντιπάθοιεν; vi. 35 Sch.; cf. iii. 61, 3.

ἀντισόομαι, iii. 11, 1 n.

ἀντιτέχνησις· πολλὴ δὲ ἡ ἀντιτέχνησις τῶν κυβερνητῶν, vii. 70, 3 n.

ἀντιτίθημι, with acc. and gen. οὐκ ἀντιτιθέντες τὴν Ἀθηναίων ἐκ πολλοῦ ἐμπειρίαν τῆς σφετέρας δι' ὀλίγου μελέτης, ii. 85, 2 n. τῆς νῦν ἀμαρτίας—ἀντιθεῖναι τὴν τότε προθυμίαν, iii. 56, 6.

ἀνυδρία· iii. 88, 1 n.

ἄνω· ὅπως μὴ ξυμβοηθῶσιν—ἄνω, ii. 83, 1 n. τὰ μὲν τεῖχη τὰ ἄνω ἐκλιπείν, vii. 60, 2 n. τῆς νεῶς ἄνω ἐπὶ πολὺν, vii. 65, 3 n. ἄνω τὸν πλοῦν ἐποιεῖτο. viii. 88. f. n.

ἄνωθεν· denoting position. ii. 102, 3 n. iii. 68, 4. ὕδατος ἄνωθεν γενομένου, iv. 75, 2 n. 108, 1. vii. 63, 1.

ἀνώματος· ἡ διὰ τὸ ἀνώμαλον καὶ τὴν ἔποψιν τῆς ναυμαχίας ἐκ τῆς γῆς ἡναγκάζοντο ἔχειν.† vii. 71, 2 nn.

ἀξιόλογος· ἐγκλήματα—οὐκ ἂ. iv. 23, 1. τοὺς μάλιστα ἐν τελείᾳ καὶ ἀξιολογωτάτους, ii. 10, 3 n. ὅσοι αὐτῶν ἦσαν ἀξιολογώτατοι, iii. 109, 2.

ἄξιος· is it related to ἄγω? n. viii. 81, 2. ἄξιος ἅμα νομίζω εἶναι, vi. 16, 1 n. διὰ τὸ μὴ ἀξίαν εἶναι (sc. τὴν κόρην), vi. 56, 1 n. μὴ μέλλοντάς τι ἄξιον τοῦ παρὰ πολὺ πράξειν, ii. 89, 6 n. ἄξιόν τι τῆς διανοίας δρᾶν, vi. 21, 1 n. ἄξιόν τι λό-

γου παραλαβεῖν, vii. 38, 1 n. τοὺς πολεμίους ἔτι ἀξίους του ἐς τὰ ναυτικά νομίζειν. viii. 106, 2.

ἀξιόχρεως· οὐκ ἀξιόχρεων αὐτῶν ὄντων, v. 13 n. εἴ τι ἀξιόχρεων ἀφ' ἡμῶν ὀφθείη. vi. 34, 6 Sch.

ἀξιῶ· οὐκ ἀξιῶν, ii. 89, 1 n. ἀξιῶσων ἀποφαίνειν, iii. 38, 1 n. ἐν τῷ τοιῷδε ἀξιοῦντι, iii. 43, 4 n. ἐν ᾧ ἀπαθὴς ἦν καὶ ἡξιούτο, v. 16, 1 n.

ἀξίωμα· ὦν—ἐν μεγάλῳ ἀξίωματι ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων, i. 130, 1. ὦν—ἐν ἀξ. ὑπὸ τῶν ἀστῶν, vi. 15, 3 n.

ἀξυγκρότητος· ἀξυγκροτήτοις πληρώμασιν ἀναγκασθέντες χρῆσασθαι, viii. 95, 2 n.

ἀξύμφορος· τρισὶ τοῖς ἀξυμφορωτάτοις τῇ ἀρχῇ, οἷκτῳ καὶ ἡδυνῇ λόγων καὶ ἐπιεικείᾳ ἀμαρτάνειν, iii. 40, 3 n.

ἀόριστος· γῆς τῆς ἱερᾶς καὶ τῆς ἀορίστου, i. 139, 2 n.

ἀπάγχομαι· ἐκ τῶν δένδρων τινὲς ἀπήγχοντο, iii. 81, 3. ἐκ τῶν ἱματίων παραιρήματα ποιοῦντες, ἀπαγχόμενοι, iv. 48, 3 n.

ἀπάγω· ἀπαγάγωσι preferred by Arnold to τ'ἀπάγωσι, i. 28, 5 n.

ἀπαιδευσία· μετὰ ἀπαιδευσίας καὶ βραχύτητος γνώμης. iii. 42, 1 n. in ἀπαιδευσία ὀργῆς used in a sense belonging to a later age, iii. 84, 1 n.

ἀπαλγέω· ἀπαλγήσαντας δὲ τὰ ἴδια τοῦ κοινοῦ τῆς σωτηρίας ἀντιλαμβάνεσθαι. ii. 61, 4 n.

ἀπαλλάσσω· τοῦ τὸτ' ἀπαλλάξειν τοῦ ἄγαν ἐς ὀλίγους ἐλθεῖν, viii. 89, 2 n. Sch. τῆς δόξης μᾶλλον ἢ τοῦ δέους ἀπηλλάγησαν, ii. 42, 5 n. κρίναι ἱκανῶς οὐκ ἀπήλλακτο, i. 138, 4 n. κινδύνων τε τοιούτων ἀπηλλάχθαι ἄν τὸ λοιπὸν, viii. 2, 4 n.

ἀπαναλίσκω· τὰ τε ὄντα καὶ ἀπαναλίσκόμενα, vii. 14, 2 n.

ἀπαντάω· τὸν μὲν—ἐς τὰς Σίφας ἀπαντῆσαι τὸν δ' ἐπὶ τὸ Δῆλιον, iv. 89, 1 n. ἀπαρίθμησις· σκοπεῖτω—μὴ—τὴν ἀπαρίθμησιν τῶν ὀνομάτων ἐς τὰ προγεγενημένα σημαινόντων, v. 20, 2 n.

ἀπαρτάω· ἐς ἀλλοτρίαν πᾶσαν ἀπαρτήσαντες, vi. 21, 2 Sch.

ἀπαρχή· Συρακοσίοις δὲ καὶ ἀπὸ βαρβάρων τινῶν ἀπαρχὴ ἐσφέρεται. vi. 20, 4 n. Dindorf and Poppo read, as Duker prefers, ἀπ' ἀρχῆς φέρεται.

ἀπατάω· τὰ κλέμματα—ἀ τὸν πολέμιον—ἄν τις ἀπατήσας, here ἀπατήσας follows κλέμματα as of cognate meaning, v. 9, 3 n. see ἄριστος.

ἀπάτη· taken together with οὐκ in νομίσαντες οὐκ ἀπάτην εἶναι. vii. 74, 1 n; cf. n. i. 137, 7.

ἄπειμι, —εἶναι· ἐν Ἀμπρακίᾳ—ἀπήσαν, [ἀπήεσαν all the MSS.] iv. 42, 3 n.

ἄπειμι, —ιέναι· παρήγγειλε τοῖς ἀπιοῦσιν ἐπὶ τὸ εὐώνυμον κέρας—ὑπάγειν ἐπὶ τῆς Ἡϊόνος. v. 10, 3 n.

ἀπέρχομαι· καὶ αὐτοῖς (sc. τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις) τὸ μὲν Πελοποννήσιον ὕστερον ἐν ταῖς γενομέναις σπονδαῖς ἀπῆλθε, v. 3, 4 n.

ἀπεχθάνομαι· κινδύνου ὦν—ἀπήχθεσθε, ii. 63, 1 n. τοῖς πολλοῖς ἀπηχθημένους—κινδυνεύειν, i. 75, 2.

ἀπέχω· ἀπέχει τὸ πόλισμα πλέον τῆς διαβάσεως, iv. 103, 4 n. ὅθεν πρὸς Σικελίαν ἐλάχιστον—†πλοῦν† ἀπέχει, vii. 50, 2 n.

ἀπηλιώτης· iii. 23, 4 n.

ἀπιστέω· with μή, ἀπιστοίη μὴ γενέσθαι τὸν στόλον—, i. 10, 1. ἀπιστοῦντες αὐτὸν μὴ ἦξιν, ii. 101, 1 n. τὴν μὲν ὄψιν τοῦ σώματος προορᾶν τὴν δὲ γνώσιν τοῦ οἰκείου ἀπιστεῖσθαι. vii. 44, 3 n.

ἀπίστω, i. 21, 1 n.

ἀπλοῖα· ἡσύχαζεν ὑπὸ ἀπλοίας, iv. 4, 1 n.

ἀπό· ἀπὸ τῆς Νισαίας, opp. to τὸ ἐκ τῆς ἡπείρου, iii. 51, 3 n. ὅσοι ἀπὸ σφῶν (sc. τῶν Ἀθηναίων) ἦσαν ξύμμαχοι, vi. 76, 3 n. Ἴωνες ὄντες—καὶ ἀπ' Ἀθηναίων, vii. 57, 4. ἀπό· meaning remote from, ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀνθρωπείου τρόπου, i. 76, 2 n. use of ἀπὸ in a condensed expression, τῶν ἀπὸ θαλάσσης Ἀκαρνάνων, ii. 80, 1. οἱ ἀπὸ θαλάσσης ἄνω Ἀκαρνᾶνες, 83, 1 n.

ἡκόντων αὐτοῖς τῶν ἀπὸ Θράκης μετὰ Βρασιίδου ἐξελθόντων στρατιωτῶν, v. 34, 1 n. πρότερον—ἢ τοὺς ἀπὸ τοῦ —καταστρώματος ὀπλίτας ἀπαράξητε. vii. 63, 1 n. τῷ ἀφ' ἡμῶν αὐτῶν ἐς τὰ ἔργα εὐνύχῳ· ii. 39, 2. τὰ ἀπὸ τῆς τύχης, ii. 87, 2 n. προθυμία ἀπὸ τῶν ναυτῶν (see n. iii. 37, 4.) vii. 70, 3; cf. also ἐκ. ἀφ' ἑαυτῶν—εἶπον, v. 60, 1. ἀπὸ σφῶν αὐτῶν, viii. 47, 2; cf. n. vi. 76, 3. τὴν δὲ ἀπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων ἐλευθερίαν ὁσημέραι προσδεχόμενοι. viii. 64, 3. τὴν ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθ. ὑπουλον εὐνομίαν οὐ προτιμήσαντες, § 5 n. ἦν δέ τι καὶ τοιοῦτον ἀπὸ τῶν τὴν κατηγορίαν ἐχόντων, viii. 91, 3 n. mixed meaning, of both derivation and agency, *from* and *by*, ἐπράχθη τε ἀπ' αὐτῶν οὐδὲν ἔργον ἀξιόλογον, i. 17, 1 n. γινώμαι ἀφ' ἐκάστων ἐλέγοντο, iii. 36, 5 n. τά τε ἀπὸ τῶν ἐναντίων καλῶς λεγόμενα, iii. 82, 13 n. μηχανῆς μελλούσης προσάξεσθαι αὐτοῖς ἀπὸ τῶν ἐναντίων, iv. 115, 2 n. τοὺς πολεμίους, ἦν τι δύνηται, ἀπ' αὐτῶν βλάψαι. vii. 29, 1 n. νομίσαντες ἄπορον εἶναι ἀπὸ τῶν παρόντων δεινῶν ελεῖν τὴν πόλιν, ii. 77, 1. νομίσαντες μὴ ἂν ἔτι ἀπὸ τῆς παρούσης σφίσι δυνάμειος ἱκανοὶ γενέσθαι—, vi. 102, 4 n. γνοὺς ὅτι ἀπὸ μὲν τῶν αὐτῶν λόγων οὐκ ἂν ἔτι ἀποτρέψει, vi. 19, 2 Sch. n. ἀπὸ τῆς ὁμοίας τύχης, ii. 62, 5 n. ἀπὸ (=ὑπαρχούσης) τῆς ἴσης ἀνάγκης, v. 89 n. τοὺς μὲν ἀπὸ περιουσίας χρωμένους αὐτῇ (sc. ἐλπίδι), v. 103, 1 n. ἀπὸ τῆς ἴσης, i. 15, 4 n. iii. 40, 9 n. ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου, iii. 37, 4 n. 42, 7 n. ὡς ἀπὸ τῆς ὑπαρχούσης ἀξιώσεως, vi. 54, 3 Sch. Duker gives these passages as parallel, οὐ γὰρ ἀπὸ βραχείας διανοίας ἐδόκουν τὴν ἀπόστασιν ποιήσασθαι, iii. 36, 1. Ἡράκλειαν—ἀποικίαν καθίσταντο ἀπὸ τοιαύδε γνώμης, 92, 1. τὰ—αὐτὰ ἀπ' ἐλασσόνων πράξεως. viii. 87, 5 n. ὅσον καὶ

ἀπὸ βοῆς ἔνεκα, viii. 92, 9 n. verbs of denial, compounded with ἀπὸ, opp. to verbs of accusation or imputation compounded with κατὰ, n. i. 95, 3. verbs compounded with ἀπὸ, followed by ἐς with an acc. case, ἐς τοῦτο πάντα ἀπεκρίθη· ii. 49, 1 n. ἀποβλέψατε—ἐς πατέρων τῶν ὑμετέρων θήκας, iii. 58, 4.

ἀποβάθρα· iv. 12, 1 Sch.

ἀποβαίνω· τῶν ἀποβαινόντων τὸ πλεόν ἐπ' ἀμφότερα τῆς αἰτίας ἔξομεν, i. 83, 3 n. μεγίστην δόξαν οἰσόμενοι—ἐπ' ἀμφότερα ἐκ τῶν ἀποβ. ii. 11, 10.

ἀποβλέπω· ἀποβλέψατε ἐς πατέρων θήκας, iii. 58, 4.

ἀπογίγνομαι· οὐκ ἐταλαιπώρησαν ὥστε καὶ ἀξιόλογόν τι ἀπογενέσθαι, v. 74, 3 n.

ἀποδείκνυμι and ὑποδείκνυμι, difference between, i. 77, 3 n.

ἀποδέχομαι· πάντας ὑπόπτως ἀποδεχόμενοι, vi. 53, 2 n.

ἀποδίδωμι· ἀπεδίδου Πλαταιεῦσι γῆν καὶ πόλιν αὐτονόμους οἰκεῖν, ii. 71, 4 n. νομίζοντες καὶ τοῦτο ἀποδιδόναι· v. 42, 1 n. καὶ τὰνδράποδα ᾗ ἀπέδοσαν, possible meaning of this, if the reading be genuine, vi. 62, 4 n. Dindorf reads ἀπέδοντο according to Bekker's suggestion.

ἀπόδοσις· περὶ τοῦ μισθοῦ τῆς ἀποδόσεως· viii. 85, 3 n. distinct from δόσις, ib. n.

ἀποδύω· ἐς τὸ φανερόν ἀποδύντες, i. 6, 5 n.

ἀποζάω· νεμόμενοί τε τὰ αὐτῶν ἕκαστοι ὅσον ἀποζῇν, i. 2, 2 n.

ἀποθεν· μὴ ἐπ' αὐτοῖς τοῖς ὅπλοις, ἀλλ' ἀποθεν, περιμένειν, viii. 69, 2 n. τοῦ ἀποθεν ξυνοίκου vi. 77, 2 n. according to Lobeck the orthography is undecided, whether as here ἀποθεν, or as in other places ἀπωθεν.

ἀποθνήσκω· ὑπὸ τῶν ταύτῃ ἀποθανεῖν, iii. 96, 1 n.

ἄποικος and ἔποικος distinguished, ii. 27, 2 n.

ἀποκινδύνευσις· οὐ παρασκευῆς πίστει
μᾶλλον ἢ τύχης †ἀποκινδυνεύσει†, vii.
67, 4 nn.

ἀποκλήω· ἀποκεκλημένοι μὲν τῇ ὄψει
τοῦ προοράν, iv. 34, 3 n.

ἀπόκλησις· καὶ εἰ φθάσειαν, ἀποκλή-
σεις γίνεσθαι, vi. 99, 2 n.

ἀποκρίνομαι· ἐς τοῦτο πάντα ἀπεκρίθη,
ii. 49, 1 n.

ἀπόκροτος· ἐν γῇ ἀποκρότῳ, vii. 27, 5 n.

ἀποκρύπτω· ἀναχωροῦντες ἐκεῖνοί τε
ἀπέκρυψαν—, v. 65, 5 n.

ἀποκωλύω· τοὺς δὲ καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν Σ.—
ἀπεκωλύοντο, vi. 88, 5 n.

ἀπολαμβάνω· ἄκρον τῆς πόλεως ἐς τὴν
θάλασσαν ἀπειλημένον ἐν στενῷ
ἰσθμῷ, iv. 113, 3 n. τῆς Παλλήνης
ἐν τῷ ἰσθμῷ ἀπειλημένης ὑπὸ τῶν
Ἀθ. Ποτίδαιαν ἐχόντων, 120, 3 n.
ἐν τοῖς ἀγροῖς πολλοὺς ἀποληφθῆναι
ἔξω, vi. 49, 3 n.

ἀπολείπω· ἀπολιπόντων—ἐκ τοῦ Μηδι-
κοῦ πολέμου, iii. 10, 2 n. ἀπολιπόν-
τες ἐκ τῶν Συρακουσῶν, v. 5, 4 n.

ἀπόλειψις· πρὸς—τὴν ἀπόλειψιν τῶν
ἡμετέρων, iv. 126, 1 n.

ἀπόλλυμι· †ἀπολλύασι†, regarded as
the true Attic form of the third
pers. plur. and ἀπολλύουσι as doubt-
ful, vii. 51, 2 n. ἀπολώλει, iv. 133,
1. vii. 27, 5 n.

ἀπολογία· οὐδὲ ἡττιαμένων—ἀπολογίαν,
iii. 61, 1 n.

ἀπολοφύρομαι· ἀπολοφυράμενοι — ἄ-
πιτε, ii. 46, 2 n.

ἀπόμνυμι· used improperly; ἀπομόσαι
—ἡ μὴν ἀποδώσειν ὕστερον τὴν κατα-
δίκην, v. 50, 1 n.

ἀπόνοια· ἐς ἀπόνοιαν καθεστήκασιν, vii.
67, 4 nn.

ἀπορέω· ἀποροῦντες — ταῦτα, v. 40,
3 n. οἱ δὲ μετ' ὀλίγων ἐφοδίωιν ὥς
ἐπὶ ναυμαχία περαιωθέντες ἀποροῖεν
ἂν κατὰ χωρία ἔρημα, vi. 34, 5 Sch.
ἀπορέω and ἀμηχανεω distinguished,
ναυτικὸν πολυ — βόσκοντας, τὰ μὲν
ἀπορεῖν, τὰ δ' ἔτι ἀμηχανῆσιν, vii.
48, 5 n.

ἀπορία· ἡ ἀπορία τοῦ μὴ ἡσυχάζειν, ii.
49, 6 n.

ἄπορος· ἐν ἀπόρῳ εἶχοντο θέσθαι τὸ
παρὸν, i. 25, 1 n. ἐν ἀπόρῳ ἦσαν
εἰκάσαι τὸ γιγνόμενον, iii. 22, 7.
οἱ ἀπορώτατοι—ἐκ πολλοῦ ἔχοντες
ἀλκὴν, iv. 32, 4 n. and Sch.

ἀποσαλεύω· ἀποσαλεύσας ἡμέραν καὶ
νύκτα ὑπὲρ τοῦ στρατοπέδου, i. 137,
4 n.

ἀποσημαίνω· ἐς Νικίαν—ἀπεσήμαινεν,
iv. 27, 5 n.

ἀποσιμώω· ἀποσιμωσάντων ἐκείνων, iv.
25, 5 n.

ἀπόστασις, double meaning of, iii. 13,
1 n.

ἀποσταυρόω· ἀπεσταύρουν εἴ πη δέοιτό
τι, iv. 69, 2 n.

ἀποστέλλω· ἀποστέλλειν—τὴν θάλασ-
σαν, iii. 89, 5 n. ἀποστελοῦντες
ὀπλίτας ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν, vii. 17, 3 nn.
ἐπειγομένων τῶν Χίων ἀποστεῖλαι τὰς
ναῦς, viii. 7 n.

ἀποστερέω· ἄλλον αὐτὸν ἀποστερῶν, i.
40, 2 n.

ἀποστολή· οὐδὲ τὰ χρήματα ἐδίδοσαν,
—ἐς τὴν ἀποστολὴν, viii. 8, 1 n. τῆς
ἀποστολῆς τῶν νεῶν, 9, 3.

ἀποστροφή· οὔσης ἐκάστοις διὰ βρα-
χέος ἀποστροφῆς, iv. 76, 3 n.

ἀποτρέπω· ξυνῆρχε γὰρ ἤδη Δημο-
σθένης, ἀποτραπόμενος, ὥσπερ καὶ
ἡρέθη, vii. 31, 5 n.

ἀποφέρω· †ἀπενεχθέντων† γὰρ—καὶ—
ξυμμαχήσαντες, vii. 50, 2 n.

ἀποχράομαι· ἐπικαιρότατον χωρίον πρὸς
τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης ἀποχρηῆσθαι, i. 68, 4 n.
ἀποχρήσασθε τῇ ἐκατέρῳ ἡμῶν ὠφε-
λίᾳ, vi. 17, 1. ἀποχρηῆσθαι τῇ
παρούσῃ τοῦ στρατεύματος ἐκπλήξει.
vii. 42, 3.

ἀποψύχω· 1. 134, 5 n.

ἀπραγμόνως· ἀπρ. σώζεσθαι, vi. 87,
4 n.

ἀπράγμων· τὸ ἄπραγμον — ξυμφέ-
ρει — ἀσφαλῶς δουλεύειν, ii. 63,
5 n.

ἄπρακτος· ἦν—ἀπράκτους ὧν ἐφίεντας

ἀπάσωμεν, vi. 33, 4. εἰ—ἔπρακτον
 εὔσετε ἀπελθεῖν, vi. 86, 4 n.
 ἀπρεπής· ἐν—τῷ ἐκείνων ἀπρεπεῖ τὸν
 πόλεμον ἀναβάλλεσθαι· v. 46, 1 n.
 τὸ σφέτερον ἀπρεπές, vi. 11, 6.
 ἀπροσδόκητος· ἀπρ. εὐπραξία, iii. 39,
 4 n.
 ἀπροφασίστως· iii. 82, 11 n.
 ἄπτομαι· ii. 49, 4 n.
 ἄρα, originally the illative ἄρα; com-
 pared with *ecquid*; with *en unquam*;
 ἄρ' ἄξιοι ἐσμεν; = ἄρ' οὐκ ἄξιοι ἐσμεν;
 difference between this and ἄρα μὴ
 ἄξιοι ἐσμεν; i. 75, 1 n.
 ἀργός· τὸ πρὸς ἅπαν ξυνητὸν ἐπὶ πάν
 ἀργόν, iii. 82, 6 n.
 ἀρέσκω· εἰ οὖν τί σε τούτων—ἀρέσκει,
 i. 128, 9 n. elsewhere with dat. c.
 ἀρετή· = εὐδωξία or δουξία τῆς ἀρετῆς, i.
 33, 2 nn. ii. 45, 3, 4. its popular
 sense, ii. 40, 6 n. ἡμῶν τὰς ἀρετὰς,
 iii. 53, 5 n.
 ἀριθμέω· ἴσοις ἕκαστοι σφᾶς αὐτοῦς
 ἡριθμουν, vi. 17, 5 n. Sch.
 ἀριθμός· τοῖς ἄλλοις, ὅσῳ πλείους νῆες
 ἦσαν τούτου τοῦ ἀριθμοῦ, viii. 29, 2 n.
 αριστερός· τὸν ἀριστερὸν πόδα μόνον
 ἵποδεδεμένοι, iii. 22, 3 n.
 ἀριστοποιεῖσθαι· ἀριστοποιεῖσθαι διὰ
 προφυλακῆς, iv. 30, 2 n. ὅπως—
 εὐθὺς παρὰ τὰς ναῦς ἀριστοποιήσου-
 νται, vii. 39 n. ὁ γὰρ Ἀθησανδρίδας
 ἀριστοποιησάμενος ἀνήγαγε τὰς ναῦς,
 viii. 95, 3.
 ἄριστος· ἀπατάσθαι ἄριστοι, iii. 38,
 4 n.
 ἀρκέω· τὰ μὲν γὰρ ἐκεῖ καὶ αὐτοὶ ἀρ-
 κοῦμεν πρὸς τοὺς πολεμίους, vi. 84,
 3 Sch.
 ἀρκούντως· ἀρκ. ἔξει, sc. ἐμοί, i. 22,
 4 n.
 ἄρμα· ἄρματα μὲν ἐπὶ καθήκα, ὅσα
 οὐδεὶς πω ἰδιώτης πρότερον, vi. 16,
 2 n.
 ἀρπαγή· σκευὴ μὲν καὶ ἀνδράποδα ἀρ-
 παγὴν ποιησάμενος, viii. 62, 2; cf.
 n. 41, 2.
 ἀρρωστία· ἀρρ. τοῦ στρατεύειν, iii. 15,

3 n. τὴν—κατὰ πάντα ἀρρωστίαν,
 vii. 47, 1 n.
 ἀρρωστότερος· πολλὰ ἐς τὴν μισθοδο-
 σίαν τὸν Τισσαφέρην ἀρρωστότερον
 γενόμενον, viii. 83, 2 n.
 ἄρτι· laxly used, ii. 16; see n. to ii.
 8, 3.
 ἄρτος· δόντος βασιλέως αὐτῷ Μαγνη-
 σίαν μὲν ἄρτον, i. 138, 8 n. ἄρτος
 and μάζα distinguished, iv. 16, 1 n.
 ἀρχαιολογέω· οὐ πρὸς τὸ δοκεῖν τινὶ
 ἀρχαιολογεῖν φυλαξάμενοι, vii. 69, 2 n.
 ἀρχή· ἀρχὴ ἢ διὰ πλεονεξίαν καὶ φιλοτι-
 μίαν, iii. 82, 16 n. οὐκ εἰκὸς ἀρχὴν ἐπὶ
 ἀρχὴν στρατεῦσαι· vi. 11, 3; cf. n. v. 91,
 1. τῆς Καρχηδονίων ἀρχῆς καὶ αὐτῶν
 ἀποπειράσονται. vi. 90, 2 n. καὶ τῆς
 ἀρχῆς τῆς ἡμετέρας οὐκ ἔλασσαν κατὰ
 τὸ ὠφελείσθαι, ἔς τε τὸ φοβερὸν τοῖς
 ὑπηκόοις καὶ τὸ μὴ ἀδικεῖσθαι πολὺν
 πλείον μετείχετε. vii. 63, 3 n. τὴν
 πρόθυμος—καὶ αὐτὸς τὰς λοιπὰς ἔτι
 πόλεις τῆς ἑαυτοῦ ἀρχῆς ἀποστήσαι
 τῶν Ἀθηναίων, viii. 99, 1 n.
 ἄρχω· ἀτιμίαν δὲ τοιάνδε ὥστε μήτε
 ἄρχειν, v. 34, 2 n. ἀρχόμενοι improp-
 erly used, iii. 84, 1 nn. τὴν ἐκ χει-
 ρίαν εἶναι ἐνιαντὸν, ἄρχειν δὲ τήνδε
 τὴν ἡμέραν, iv. 118, 7 n. ἄρχει
 δὲ τῶν σπονδῶν ἔφορος Πλειστό-
 λας, v. 19, 1 n. οὐ γὰρ οἱ ἄρ-
 χοντες ἄλλων—οὗτοι δεινοὶ τοῖς νικη-
 θεῖσιν. v. 91, 1 n. τί καὶ βούλεισθε—;
 πότερον ἄρχειν ἤδη; vi. 38, 5 Sch.
 ὡς—δικαίως τὸν Μῆδον καταλύ-
 σαντες ἄρχομεν, v. 89. ὡς—τὸν
 βάρβαρον μόνον καθελόντες εἰκότως
 ἄρχομεν, vi. 83, 2 n.
 ἄρχων· ἄρχων ἐπώνυμος, n. i. 9, 2.
 ἀσαφής· ἀσαφὴ τὴν ἑλευθερίαν, iv. 86,
 2 n.
 ἀσαφῶς· πολεμοῦνται ἀσ. ὁποτέρων
 ἀρξάντων· iv. 20, 3 Sch.
 ἀσθενής· ἐν τῷ ὑμετέρῳ ἀσθενεῖ τῆς
 γνώμης, ii. 61, 2; cf. τῷ ἐμῷ διαπρε-
 πεῖ τῆς Ολυμπίαζε θεωρίας, vi. 16,
 2 n. ἀσθενέστερος· Götter's reading
 for ἀσθενεστέρον, i. 136, 5 n.

ἀσπίς· ἐπ' ἀσπίδας δὲ πέντε μὲν καὶ εἴκοσι Θηβαῖοι ἐτάξαντο, iv. 93, 4 n. ὠθισμῶ ἀσπίδων, iv. 96, 2 n.

ἄσπονδος· Κορινθίοις δὲ ἀνακωχὴ ἄσπονδος ἦν πρὸς Ἀθηναίους. v. 32, 7 n.

ἀσπάθμητος· ἀσπάθμητον τὸ τῆς ξυμφορᾶς, iii. 59, 1 n. τὸ ἀστ. τοῦ μέλλοντος, iv. 62, 3 Sch. n.

ἀστυγείτων· πρὸς—τοὺς ἀστυγείτονας πᾶσι τὸ ἀντίπαλον καὶ ἐλεύθερον καθίσταται, iv. 92, 4. ἀστυγείτονας ὑπὲρ πολλῶν ἀδικημάτων ἀμύνασθαι· v. 69, 1 n.

ἀσφάλεια· ἀσφαλεία (= δι' ἀσφαλείας, i. 17, 1.) iii. 56, 6 n. 82, 7 n.

ἀσφαλής· οὐχ ὡς τῷ ἀσφαλεῖ—περὶ σχήσων, v. 7, 3 n. Sch. πολλῶν τῷ περιόντι τοῦ ἀσφαλοῦς κατεκράτησε, vi. 55, 3 n. ἐς τὸ ἀσφαλές, vi. 101, 6 n. ἀσφαλέστερον, used as an adverb, i. 37, 1 n.

ἄτε· difference between ἄτε οὐ and ἄτε μὴ, iv. 130, 6 n.

ἀτείχιστος· τὴν Παλλήνην ἀτείχιστον οὖσαν, i. 64, 3 n.

ἀτέλης· its meaning, n. i. 58, 1.

ἀτιμάζω· distinguished from ἀτιμόω, n. v. 98. ὁ δὲ νόμος—ἐτέθη ἀτιμάζειν. vi. 38, 5 Sch.

ἀτιμία· ἀτίμους ἐποίησαν, ἀτιμίαν δὲ τοιάνδε ὥστε μήτε ἄρχειν μήτε πριεμένους τι ἢ πωλοῦντας κυρίου εἶναι. v. 34, 2 n.

ἄτιμος· ἀτίμους γερῶν, iii. 58, 6 n.

ἄτοπος· ἄτ. καὶ δυσῶδες, ii. 49, 2 n.

ἄτρακτος· —τὸν ἄτρακτον (λέγων τὸν οἶστον), iv. 40, 2 n.

ἄττα· ἄλλα ἄττα χωρία, i. 113, 1. ii. 100, 3 n.

αὐ· οἱ ἐν ταῖς Ἀθήναις αὐ βουλόμενοι—, v. 43, 1 n. indicating a change in the subject, in οἱ*δ' ἑαυτ' Ἀθηναῖοι, viii. 94, 3 n.

αὐθέντης· iii. 58, 6 n.

αὐθις· ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου—αὐθις γενομένου, viii. 91, 3 n.

αὐξάνω, or αὐξω· ἐς τὰ ἄλλα μὴ ὁμοίως

αὐξηθῆναι· i. 2, 6 n. ὅπερ καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι αὐτοὶ οὗτοι—ἠύξθησαν instead of ἔπαθον, vi. 33, 6 n. τὸ τῆς πόλεως ξύμπασι κοινὸν αὐξέτε, vi. 40, 1 Sch. αὐτάρκης· ἡ πόλις αὐτῶν ἅμα αὐτάρκη θέσιν κειμένη, i. 37, 3 n.

αὐτερέτης, i. 10, 5 n.

αὐτόδεκα· αὐτόδεκα ἐτῶν διελθόντων, v. 20, 1 n.

αὐτόδικος· Δελφούς—εἶναι—αὐτοδίκους καὶ αὐτῶν καὶ τῆς γῆς τῆς ἐαυτῶν κατὰ τὰ πάτρια. v. 18, 2 n.

αὐτόθεν· with article prefixed, = *the inhabitants, or natives*, τῶν αὐτόθεν ξυμμάχων, iv. 129, 2 n. v. 52, 2. vi. 71, 2. ὁ αὐτόθεν, vii. 34, 2 n. 71, 1. viii. 22. 1; cf. n. 23, 5. τῶν αὐτόθεν ἐκ τῆς περιουκίδος Ἠλείων, ii. 25, 4. τῶν αὐτόθεν ξυμβοηθησάντων, opp. to φρουρῶν, iii. 7, 4 n. τὸν δὲ καὶ αὐτόθεν σίτον ἐν ὀλκάσι—ἄγειν, vi. 22 n. pleonastic use after ἐκ with name of place, n. to ii. 7, 2. ἐκ τοῦ Ἀργεῖος αὐτόθεν, v. 83, 1 n.

αὐτοκράτωρ· λογισμῶ αὐτοκράτορι διωθεῖσθαι. iv. 108, 4 n. αὐτοκράτωρ μάχη, 126, 5 n. αὐτοκράτωρ εἶναι, iv. 64, 1 n, compared to ταμίαν γενέσθαι, vi. 78, 2 n.

αὐτόματος· ἀπὸ ταῦτομάτου, ii. 77, 4 n. vi. 36, 2 Sch. τὰ πολλὰ πρὸς ὑμᾶς, τὰ μὲν ληφθέντα τὰ δ' αὐτόματα, ἤξει, vi. 91, 7.

αὐτομολία· ἐπ' αὐτομολίας προφάσει, vii. 13, 2 n.

αὐτόνομος· Δελφούς αὐτονόμους εἶναι, v. 18, 2 n.

αὐτός· its force after a personal pronoun, ἡμεῖς αὐτοὶ, iii. 65, 2 n. ἡμῶν αὐτῶν ἐπίπεμψιν, ii. 39, 4 n. τὸ τρίτον μέρος ἡμῶν αὐτῶν, iii. 54, 5 n. denoting spontaneous action, καὶ αὐτοὶ ὀργιζόμενοι οἱ στρατιῶται—κατέκοπτον, iv. 128, 4 n. οἱ δὲ ξύμμαχοι ἐν τῇ Λακ. αὐτοὶ ἔτυχον ὄντες, v. 22, 1 n. ταύτην δὲ αὐτοὶ Ἀθηναῖοι εἶχον, viii. 95, 7 n. αὐτοὶ spoken for *the people at large*, ii. 40, 3 n. αὐτοὶ οὐ

πολλῷ πλείους διεφθάρησαν. v. 59, 1 n. αὐτός = *only, merely*, αὐτοὶ ἐπελθόντες, ii. 39, 3 n. opp. to μετὰ πάντων, 1b. n. as περιγεγέσθαι τῶν Πελοποννησίων αὐτῶν τῷ πολέμῳ. ii. 65, 14. ἀναλαβόντες δὲ αὐτὰ ὅσα περὶ τὸ σῶμα, vii. 74, 1 n. μέρος ἀντιπέμπειν ταῖς τοῖς, vi. 99, 2 n. δύναμιν γὰρ ἔχων αὐτὸς ἐκασταχόσε δεινὸς παρῆν. viii. 5, 3 n. αὐτὰ referring to τὰ πράγματα understood; οὐκ ἀπὸ τοσῶνδε ὁρμώμενοι—ἐς τάδε προήγαγον αὐτά. i. 144, 5. ἐς τάδε ἦραν αὐτά, vi. 18, 6 n. τὰ τε πρὸ αὐτῶν ἠπόρουν, vii. 55, 2 n. the reference made by the neuter plural of αὐτός, as τὰ πρὸ αὐτῶν, i. 1, 3 n. αὐτῶν, in iii. 84, 1 n. referred to τὰ ἔργα in iii. 83, 4. dubious reference of αὐτῶν in τῷ ὑπερβάλλοντι αὐτῶν, ii. 35, 5 n. αὐτῶν separated from its governing word; ὀλίγοι—αὐτῶν, iv. 113, 2 n; cf. τὰ πολλὰ—αὐτῶν, i. 21, 1. ἔχουν πρὸς τὴν πόλιν, ἐλπίζοντες—αἵρεσιν ἔσεσθαι αὐτῶν, ii. 75, 1 n; cf. ἐς Κερκυραν ὧν αὐτῶν εὐεργέτης, i. 136, 1. τῷ δὲ Ἱπποκράτει—ὡς αὐτῷ ἠγγέλθη, according to Duker superfluous, n, iv. 93, 2, according to Jelf, 658, retrospective. referring to an infinitive; στρατηγῆσαί τε ἐπιθυμῶν, καὶ ἐλπίζων—δι' αὐτοῦ—, vi. 15, 2 n. its case determined by the position of a participle denoting the same subject, πρὶν δὲ ἀναστῆναι, ἔτεσιν ὕστερον ἑκατὸν ἢ αὐτοὺς οἰκῆσαι, vi. 4, 2 n. followed by article and substantive, αὐτὴ ἡ πόλις, vi. 54, 6 n. αὐτὰς τὰς γυμνοπαιδίας τῶν Λακ. v. 82, 1 n. preceded by article, καθ' ὅσον δέ τι ὑμῖν—τὸ αὐτὸ ξυμφέρι, τούτῳ ἀπολαβόντες χρῆσασθε, vi. 87, 3 n. τὸ αὐτὸ λέγοντες ἡσύχαζον, v. 31, 6 n. ταῦτα—γιγνώσκεις, 36, 1 n. τὸ γὰρ αὐτὸ ἐποίουν, v. 38, 1. ὁ αὐτός τε—καί—, in οὐ τοὺς αὐτοὺς ψηφιεῖσθαι τε περὶ σφῶν [αὐτῶν] καὶ τὰ πράγματα—

ὁρῶντας, vii. 48, 3 n. dat. αὐτῷ or αὐτοῖς with a nom. case, and translated *he* or *they* found, &c., οἱ γὰρ βάρβαροι καὶ ἐφοβήθησαν τῆς τροπῆς αὐτοῖς ἐνταῦθα γενομένης σφῶν, iv. 128, 2 n. dat. case of relation, its reference and force; οἱ πρεσβύτεροι αὐτοῖς, i. 6, 3 n. οἱ Εἰλωτες αὐτοῖς, 101, 2 n. ἡ στρατία—αὐτῷ, ii. 101, 5 n. οἱ τοξόται—αὐτοῖς, iii. 98, 1 n. ὑποχωρησάντων—αὐτοῖς τῶν παρατεταγμένων, iv. 96, 3 n. αὐτοῖς τὸ μὲν Πελοποννήσιον—ἀπῆλθε, v. 3, 4 n. μή ποτε Ἀθηναῖοι αὐτοῖς—ἔλθωσιν, vi. 34, 2. ἐτύγχανον—αὐτοῖς—οἱ—στρατηγοὶ ἄρτι παρειληφότες τὴν ἀρχὴν, 96, 3 n. αἵπερ τὰς σπονδὰς—αὐτοῖς ἔλυσαν, 105, 1. ἔωσπερ αὐτοῖς—οἱ ὀπλίται—ἀπῆραν, vii. 19, 5 nn. ὅπως αὐτοῖς αἱ νῆες—ὁρμώμεν, 25, 5. οὐδ' αὐτοῖς τὰ πλοῖα—ῥορμει. 30, 1. καὶ αὐτοῖς—ὁ μὲν πεζὸς, vii. 34, 2. ὅπως αὐτοῖς ἐκβιβάσαντες τοὺς ναύτας, vii. 39 n. καὶ οἱ ἀπὸ τῶν καταστροφμάτων αὐτοῖς, 40, 4. προσπαῶλλοντο αὐτοῖς καὶ οἱ ἐν τῇ νήσῳ ἄνδρες, vii. 71, 7 n. εἰργομένοις οὖν αὐτοῖς τῆς θαλάσσης καὶ κατὰ γῆν πορθουμένοις ἐνεχείρησάν τινες πρὸς Ἀθηναίους ἀγαγὶν τὴν πόλιν' viii. 24, 6 n. dat. c. of relation αὐτοῖς, treated as the subject of the sentence; followed in the next clause by a participle in the nom. c. νῆες αὐτοῖς—ἀναχωροῦντες—, viii. 38, 5 n. dat. case αὐτοῖς force of, τὴν πόλιν ταῖς τοῖς† ξυμμίκτων ἀνθρώπων οἰκίσας, vi. 4, 5 n. †αὐτῷ καὶ αὐτῷ ἐδοκεῖ,† vii. 73, 1 n. ἡ τριήρης ἀμύνει αὐτῷ (v. l. αὐτῇ), iv. 120, 2 n. ὑφ' ὧν δ' ταῦτων† [Reiske's conjecture adopted by] Bekker, Gölher, Maltby, Poppo and Dindorf, αὐτοῖς, vi. 10, 5 n. elliptical use of αὐτὸ, sc. τὸ ἐλευθεροῦσθαι, to be supplied from ἡλευθέρωσαν in the preceding clause, i. 122, 5 n. agreeing in gender not with a word preceding,

but with its equivalent; ἐν αὐτῷ sc. τῷ τιμωρεῖσθαι, implied from τῆς τιμωρίας preceding, iii. 46, 5 n. with a sentence interposed between it and the subject to which it refers, ὅστερον αὐτοὶ μὲν—, vi. 4, 5 n. αὐτὸς omitted, see *Pronoun*, personal.

αὐτοσχεδιάζω· αὐτοσχεδιάζειν τὰ δέοντα, i. 138, 6 n.

αὐτοτελής· Δελφούς—εἶναι καὶ αὐτοτελείς, v. 18, 2 n.

αὐτοῦ· αὐτοῦ τὴν μάχην ἔσεσθαι, iv. 68, 6 n. [αὐτοῦ] ὑπὸ σφῶν αὐτῶν διαμέλλοντας κόπῳ ἀλίσκεσθαι. vii. 40, 3 n. with exegesis; αὐτοῦ ἐξ Ἰταλίας καὶ Σικ. ii. 7, 2. pleonastic use of, τῶν αὐτοῦ ἐκεῖ, vii. 16, 1 n. ἐς τὴν Μίλητον αὐτοῦ, viii. 28, 5 n.

αὐτοῦ, οἱ ἑαυτοῦ· πολλὰς ἐλπίδας εἶχον αὐτοὶ θ' ἑαυτοῖς οἱ δυνατοὶ τῶν πολιτῶν τὰ πράγματα—ἐς αὐτοὺς περιποιήσιν, viii. 48, 1 n.

αὐτουργός· (= γεωργός, i. 142, 6.) i. 141, 3 n.

αὐτόφωρος· κολάζων, μὴ μόνον αὐτόφωρους (χαλεπὸν γὰρ ἐπιτυγχάνειν) ἀλλὰ καὶ ὧν βούλονται μὲν, δύνανται δ' οὐ, vi. 38, 4 Sch.

ἀχθηδών· ἀχθηδόνας προστιθέμενοι, ii. 37, 3 n. δι' ἀχθηδόνα, iv. 40, 2 n.

ἀχρεῖος· τὰ ἀχρεία, i. 84, 5 n. opp. to τοῖς ἀναγκαιοτάτοις, § 7.

ἀφαιρέομαι· ξύμπαν ἀφελομένη ἔχει· vi. 39, 2 Sch.

ἀφανής· ἥ τε ἐλπίς καὶ ὁ ἔρως ἐπὶ παντὶ,—ὄντα ἀφανῆ, iii. 45, 5 n. ἐκ τοῦ ἀφανοῦς ὀρμήσας, iv. 36, 2 n. τοῦ ἀφανοῦς—τὸ ἀτέκμαρτον δέος, 63, 1 Sch.

ἀφανίζω· Θηραμενίης—ἀποπλέων ἐν κέλητι ἀφανίζεται. viii. 38, 1 nn.

ἀφήμι· ἐς τὸ πέλαγος ἀφήκαν· vii. 19, 4 n.

ἀφικνέομαι· ἀφικνεῖται—πράσσειν, i. 128, 4 n. ἐς ὀλίγον ἀφίκετο πᾶν τὸ στράτευμα—νικηθῆναι, iv. 129, 4 n.

ἀφίστημι· τὴν Ἰωνίαν ἀποστήσῃσι, iii. 31, 1 n. οἱ μὲν πρὸς τὰ πεδία μάλ-

λον τῶν Σικελῶν,—οἱ πολλοὶ ἀφίστήκεσαν· vi. 88, 4 Sch. n. double meaning of; ἀποστήσεσθαι διπλῆν ἀπόστασιν, iii. 13, 1 n.

ἄφρακτος· ἀφράκτῳ τῷ στρατοπέδῳ, i. 117, 1 n.

Abbreviated construction, iv. 29, 4 n.

Abstract term defined by the subsequent concrete, as τὸ δ' εὐτυχές, οἱ ἄν—λάχωσιν, ii. 44, 1 n. δόξα, καὶ ἡς ἄν—κλέος ἦ, ii. 45, 4 n. καταφρόνησις δὲ, ὅς ἄν—πιστεύῃ, 62, 4 n. ἀδύνατον καὶ πολλῆς εὐηθείας, ὅστις οἶται, iii. 45, 7 n. τὸ ξυμφέρον μὴ ἄλλο τι νομίσαι ἢ—ὅταν—ἔχωσι, iii. 56, 8. ἐκ τοῦ ἀκινδύνου—καὶ ὅστις—παραδίδωσι, v. 16, 1 n. τὸ καλῶς ἄρξαι τοῦτ' εἶναι, ὅς ἄν—ὠφελήσῃ, vi. 14 n. νομιμώτατον εἶναι—οἱ ἄν—δικαιώσωσιν, vii. 68, 1 n.

Abstract (or act) for concrete (or persons); αἱ ἐκδρομαὶ=οἱ τεταγμένοι πρὸς τὸ ἐκτρέχειν (ἐκδρομοὶ, iv. 125, 3.), iv. 127, 2 n. τὴν πλείονα κύκλωσιν σφῶν=τοὺς πλείους τῶν κυκλοῦν τοὺς Λακ. μελλόντων, 128, 1 n. ἡ δουλεία=οἱ δοῦλοι, v. 23, 4 n. φυγὴ αὐτῶν=φυγάδες, viii. 64, 4. τῷ φιλίῳ ἐπίπλῳ=τοῖς φιλοῖς ἐπιπλέουσι, 102, 2 n. ξυμμαχία=ξύμμαχοι, vi. 73, n. τῆς ἡμετέρας παρουσίας=τοῦ ἡμετέρας παρουσίας=τοῦ ἡμετέρου στρατοπέδου νῦν παρόντος, 86, 3.

Accusative absolute, ἄδῃλον ὃν ὀπότε—, i. 2, 2 n. καὶ ἀπαντᾶν εἰρημένον καὶ σιτία ἄλλα κομίζειν. vii. 77, 6 n. after ὥς· in ὥς μετέχοντά τινα τῶν γιγνομένων. viii. 66, 5 n. acc. c. commencing a period, τὸν δὲ πόνον—μὴ γένηται—πολὺς, ii. 62, 1 n. acc. of the principal subject begins the sentence, iii. 15, 2 n. acc. (διαθέντα) according to Arnold, used, although the verb requires another case, vi. 15, 4 n. instead of nom. case, ἡσυχάζοντας καὶ Ἀθηναίους δεχομένους,

ii. 7, 2 n. instead of genitive governed by *ὅστις*, in *τοὺς μέντοι ἀγωνιζομένους—ὅστις ξυμβουλευσάιτό τι*, viii. 68, 1 n. acc. case sing. with double termination in *-ην* or *η*, from proper names in *-ης*, as *Ἀλκαμένη* or *Ἀλκαμένην*, viii. 5, 1 n. 8, 2. 10, 2.

Active voice used where the Middle seems more natural, n. iv. 79, 2. *ἐπὶγον*, i. 107, 6. *ἐξήγαγον* and *ξυνεπῆγον*, iv. 79, 2.

Addition of a word, to explain a neuter relative, confuses the construction, iii. 12, 1 n.

Adjective with participle the more important part of the subject; compared with the Latin passive participle preceding its substantive; rendering of, i. 93, 4 n. adj. (*χρήσιμον*) applied to both members of a sentence, belongs properly only to one, vi. 12, 1 n. preceding, and agreeing with, two Substantives, *τῆς εὐπρεπείστας—τελευτῆς*,—*λύπης*. ii. 44. 2. *τῆς ἀνθρωπείας—νομίσεως*,—*βουλῆσεως*, v. 105, 1 n. neuter plural adj., use of, i. 7, 1 n. 102, 2 n. ii. 98, 2.

Adverb at a distance from its verb (*οὐ πολὺ ὕστερον—ἀπόλλυσι*—), iv. 75, 2 n. adv. in the predicate, *φθορὰ οὕτως*, ii. 47, 4 n. used after *εἶναι*, or *γίγνεσθαι* as predicate instead of an adjective, *οὕτως*, ii. 47, 4 n. *ῥα—δίως*, iv. 10, 3 n. *ῥᾶον*, vii. 4, 4 n. *θᾶσσον*, 28, 1. used as predicate, *Πελοποννησίων ἤδη ὁμοίως ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ ὄντων*, viii. 48, 3 n.

Adverbial use of neuter singular of adjectives, with few exceptions, not common in the older Greek writers, n. iv. 112, 1. and n. vi. 49, 2.

Alternative, the most certain part of, marked by *γε*; its two parts often in a different order from the English, ii. 40, 3 n.

Anacoluthon, *ὅτε—ἔχων, βασιλεύς τε—ἐγένετο*, ii. 29, 5 n. nominative

following dative explained, *ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς—ἐπικαλοῦντες*, iii. 36, 1 n. *τοῖς δὲ—ὄντες*, vi. 24, 3 n. *τοῖς μὲν Συρακοσίοις—ὀρώντες*, vii. 42, 2 n. *τοῖς μὲν Ἀθηναίοις—ἐπιβοῶντες*, 70, 7 n. *ἐψευσμένοις—κρίνοντας*, iv. 108, 4 n. Antecedents, not agreeing with their own adjective, but with the following relative, iii. 68, 4 n.

Antithesis between the several words of two clauses, iii. 56, 6 n.

Aorist after *ἂν*, as *ὡς τῶν γε παρόντων οὐκ ἂν πράξαντες χεῖρον*. vii. 67, 4 n. and present optative, inconsistent, *δράσειαν—γινώσκειεν*,—*ἐπέλθοιεν*, iii. 84, 1 n. and imperfects, how used in the description of the pestilence, ii. 49, 3 n. between two imperfects, iii. 22, 4 n. followed by an imperfect; effect of this, iii. 112, 4 n. in context with imperfects, as *ἐδίδασκεν ἀπῆλασεν*—, viii. 45, 3, 4. with future, *παρασκευάσασθαι—πατανεῖσθαι*, why, iii. 46, 2 n. *νεωτερίσαι—πείσειν*, 66, 2 n. *ἦ—ἀπαλλαγῆσθαι*,—*ἦ—χειρώσασθαι*. iv. 28, 5 n. 52, 3 n. sometimes has the force of a pluperfect, *ἐποίησατο* ii. 98, 2, *γένειτο*, vii. 18, 2 n, *γένοντο*, § 3. ib. *ξυνέλαβον*, viii. 93, 1. for pluperfect, *καταδύσειαν*, i. 50, 1. *ἀπίστη*, 62, 2. *μετανέστησαν*, iii. 114, 4 n. aor. infinitive without *ἂν* after verbs of thinking or affirming where there is no condition implied; *νομίζοντες ἥκιστα—ὑποτοπῆσαι*—, iii. 24, 1. *οὐκ ἔφασαν δέξασθαι*, v. 22, 1 n. for the force of it see n. i. 26, 5. aor. reading preferred to pres. opt. *καταβαίνειν*, vii. 44, 8 nn. preferred to imperfect, *†διέφθειραν†*, ib. *ἔφυγον*, vi. 101, 3 n. preferred to the future after such verbs as *λέγειν* or *εἰπεῖν*, i. 26, 5 n. *οὐκ ἔφασαν δέξασθαι*, v. 22, 1 n. aor. (*ἀνταποδόντες*) why used rather than the future, iii. 67, 4 n. aor. used for future, see *Future*. aor. (*ἐπισπάσασθαι*) where

a future seems required, iv. 9, 2 n. Hermann's rule concerning aor. participles with *ἄν* does not always hold good, iv. 10, 1 n.

Apodosis of a sentence, *δέ* and *τε* sometimes used in, = *εἴτα*, n. i. 133. iii. 31, 1 n. a sentence without apodosis, *τὸ γὰρ αὐτοῦς—ἐκ Πελοποννήσου*. vii. 28, 3 n. apodosis to a clause wanting, iv. 13, 3 n.

Aristotle's rule for the arrangement of Conjunctions (*Rhet.* iii. 5, 2) violated, i. 32, 1 n.

Article, definite, masculine form of its dual with fem. substantive, *ἀμφοῖν τοῖν πολέοιν*, v. 29, 2. *ἐκ τοῖν δυοῖν πολέοιν*, viii. 44, 2 n. definite art. used to indicate notoriety, *τὸ σφοδρὸν μῖσος*, i. 103, 5 n. indicating well known persons or things, —*αἱ δύο Σαλαμινία καὶ Πάραλος*, iii. 77, 3 n. in *οἱ πολλοὶ τότε σεισμοὶ τῆς γῆς*, iii. 87, 4 n. its force in *αὐτοῖς τοὺς ὀλίγους ἱππέας ἔπεμψαν*, vi. 88, 1 n. its force in *τὰς πόλεις*, i. 12, 1 n. *τὰς ναῦς*, 13, 5 n. its force in *τὰ σημεῖα αὐτοῖς ἤρθη*, iv. 42, 4 n. *ὁπότε—τὸ σημεῖον ἀρθείη ὃ ξυνέκειτο*, III, 1. its force where used on the first mention of an individual, as *Σάλαιθος ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος*, iii. 25, 1 n. 100, 3 n. *τὸ* used demonstratively, *τὸ δ'—ἐπετίθουσιν*, i. 37, 2 n. retrospective force of the article in *τὰς ἐκατὸν ναῦς*, ii. 23, 2 n. in *τὸ στρατόπεδον*, vi. 65, 2 n. with substantive after a middle verb = a pronoun possessive, n. to ii. 22. 5. to be expressed in English by the possessive pronoun, *τὸ πλῆθος τῶν νεῶν—παρεσκευάσαντο*, ii. 89, 2 n. its use as equivalent to the English possessive pronoun, *ἀθρόαις ταῖς ναῦσι οὐκ ἀξιόμαχοι νομίσαντες εἶναι*, viii. 80, 1 n. unusual position, making it equivalent to a pronoun, *πρὸς μὲν τὰ ἀντειπεῖν δεῖ*, iii. 61, 2 n. *ἐπὶ δὲ τῷ*

ἀγάλλονται, 82, 15. *παρὰ δὲ τὸ κρημνοί*. vi. 66, 1 n. prefixed on the renewed mention of a thing; *τῆς ξυνωμοσίας*, vi. 61, 1 n, referring to vi. 27, 3, *ἐδόκει—ἐπὶ ξυνωμοσίᾳ—γεγενῆσθαι*, and to 60. 1, *ἐδόκει ἐπὶ ξυνωμοσίᾳ—πεπραῆσθαι*. not referring to any thing preceding, but explained by a subsequent clause or sentence, iii. 3, 4. 22, 8 n. viii. 13 n. 15, 1. 26, 1 n. *τὸ* in *τὸ μὲν κρίνοντες* referred to *τὸ θεῖον* implied in *θεῶν φόβος*, ii. 53, 4 n. neuter, with gen. c. after it, *τὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων*, viii. 56, 4 n. discriminative use of article with geographical names, *ἐπὶ Ακανθὸν τὴν Ἀνδρίων ἀποικίαν*, iv. 84, 1 n. article in the genitive case with the name of a people, following such words as *δῆμος*, *γῆ*, *πλῆθος*, each with its article prefixed, as *τὸν δῆμον τῶν Μυτ.* iii. 47, 3 n. *τὴν γῆν τῶν Παρρασίων*, v. 33, 2. *τὸ—πλῆθος τῶν Ἀργ.* v. 59, 4. prefixed to numerals denoting a part of a whole number, i. 116, 1 n. vii. 22, 1 n. 25, 1. viii. 39, 3. in *τὸ μέρος* has a tacit reference to *τὸ ὅλον*; see *μέρος*. after *ἐς* before a numeral, *τὰς πάσας ἐς τὰς διακοσίας*, i. 100, 1 n; cf. viii. 21. before *πᾶς* after numerals, *τριᾶκοντα τὰς πάσας ἡμέρας*, ii. 101, 7 n; cf. i. 100, 1. in gen. c. before infinitive explained, *τοῦ μὴ ἐκφεύγειν*, ii. 4, 2 n. *τοῦ μὴ—ἐξαμαρτεῖν*, 22, 1. *τοῦ—μὴ ἀθυμεῖν*. vii. 21, 3 n. article with infin. mood, where the simple infinitive might seem more natural, *τὸ ἀμύνεσθαι τὸ—σώζεσθαι*, ii. 42, 5 n. *τὸ μὲν προσταλαιπωρεῖν*. 53, 4. sometimes omitted before a clause with infinitive mood, i. 23, 7 n. omitted before an infinitive used as a substantive or subject of a sentence, ii. 87, 7 n. iii. 38, 1 n. often omitted before *πόλις*, *ἀγρός*, κ. τ. λ. i. 10, 2 n. names of nations, when used in Greek without the article,

iii. 57, 2 n. iv. 34, 1 n. probable reason of its frequent omission before μέσος, δεξιός, and other words denoting parts of an army or the position of troops in it, ii. 81, 3 n. iv. 31, 2 n. definite, omitted, οὔτε ξυνοικισθείσης πόλεως, i. 10, 2 n. πολιορκίας μακρὰς καθεστηκυίας, 102, 2 n. effect of its absence in ἐπὶ πλείστον δὴ τύραννοι οὗτοι, vi. 54, 5 n. not required in the phrase κατὰ τοῦτο καιροῦ, vii. 2, 4 n. improperly joined with ἕκαστος or οὗτος where these stand alone, n. vii. 67, 2. cannot be prefixed to ἐκείνος in ἐς τῶν ἐκείνων τι χωρίων, i. 45, 2 n. superfluous in τούτοις—ἐντυχῶν τοῖς κομιζομένοις, v. 5, 2 n. wrongly inserted, ἐξακόσιοι [οἱ] τὴν νυκτὰ πορευόμενοι, iv. 68, 5 n. Δωριῆς τε καὶ [οἱ] αὐτόνομοι πάντες, vii. 58, 3 n. in τὸ Σικελικόν, has reference to Σικελῶν, iii. 103, 1 n. ὁ followed by δὲ confused with ὅδε, ii. 46, 1 n. v. l. iii. 98, 1 n. v. l.

Atticisms of Thuc. frequently discarded in quotations by ancient authors, instanced in ἐς and ἐν, ii. 4, 3 n.

Augment, syllabic of the pluperfect, omitted by Attic writers, as γεγένητο for ἐγγένητο. Duker n. v. 14, 2.

B.

βακτηρία· τῷ γε Δωριεῖ—καὶ ἐπανήρατο τὴν βακτηρίαν. viii. 84, 2 n.

βάλανος· ii. 4, 3 n. *βαλανάγρα and *βαλανοδόκη, n. ib.

βάλλω· dubious reading, †βάλλειν†, iv. 116, 2 n.

βάρβαρος· not used by Homer to designate all who were not Greeks, i. 3, 4 n.

βασιλεύς· when denoting the k. of Persia, usually found without the article, ii. 62, 2 n. τοὺς παῖδας τοὺς βασιλέως, viii. 37, 1 n.

βίβαιος· φθονήσαντες τῆς οὐ βεβαίου

δοκήσεως τῶν κερδῶν, iii. 43, 1. βέβαιον τὴν ἀπιστίαν τῷ δήμῳ πρὸς ἑαυτὸν καταστήσαντες. viii. 66, 5 n. μετὰ βεβαίου παρασκευῆς, viii. 27, 3 n. τὰ β. τῆς γνώμης, i. 70, 3 n. τὰ τῶν πόλεων οὐκ ἂν βέβαια ἔχοντες, εἰ ὑποδέξοιτο, ἀθυμοῖεν. vi. 34, 5 Sch. n. βεβαιότερος—ὁ δράσας τὴν χάριν, ii. 40, 7 n. κίνδυνον—βεβαιότερον, iii. 39, 8 n. τοὺς κινδύνους—βεβαιοτέρους, v. 108 n..

βεβαιῶ· ἡ δόκησις τῆς ἀληθείας βεβαιούται, ii. 35, 3 n. τὴν ἐκείνου φιλίαν οὐχ ἥσσον βεβαιώσασθαι βούλεσθαι. vi. 78, 1 n.

βεβαίως· φίλια—βεβαίως, ii. 7, 3 n. φίλους γενέσθαι βεβαίως, iv. 20, 4. βεβαίως τι—πράξειν οἰεται, iv. 62, 2 Sch. βεβαίως οὐδέτεροι τελευτήσαντες ἀπεκρίθησαν, iv. 72, 4 n.

βέλτιστος· βέλτιστοι δὴ ἄνδρες, iii. 98, 3 n. τοὺς δὲ ἔχοντας τὰ χρήματα καὶ ἄρχειν ἄριστα βελτίστους. vi. 39, 1 n.

βία· ἰσχύς, iv. 62, 2 Sch.

βιάζομαι· ἐκείνοις τε βιαζομένοις τὴν ἀπόβασιν, iv. 9, 2 n. βιαζομένους τὴν ἀπόβασιν, 11, 4. βιάσασθαι τὴν ἔφοδον, iv. 36, 1. —βουλόμενοι τὸν ἔσπλουν, vii. 22, 3. βιάζεσθαι—τὸν ἔκπλουν, 70, 7. βιασάμενοι τὰς τῶν Ἀθ. ναῦς, vii. 23, 3. βουλόμενοι βιάσασθαι ἐς τὸ ἔξω. vii. 69, 4 n. passive, βιαζόμενοι ὑπὸ τινων, i. 2, 1 n. μὴ ἀνταμύνεσθαι ὡς βιασθείς, iv. 19, 3 n.

βλάβη· οὐ τοὺς λόγους τοῖς ἔργοις βλάβην ἡγούμενοι. ii. 40, 3 n. οἷς ἦν ἐν βλάβῃ τειχισθέν, v. 52, 2 n. οὐδεμία βλάβη τοῦ †τε† τὸ κοινὸν κοσμηθῆναι—, vi. 41, 3 n.

βλάπτω· τοὺς πολεμίους—ἀπ' αὐτῶν βλάψαι, vii. 29, 1 n. ἀμυνόμενοι μὴ βλάπτεσθαι, i. 71, 1. δικαστὰς ὄντας—βλάπτεσθαι, iii. 46, 3 n. βλάπτω and ἀδικέω distinguished, οὔτε ἀδικῆσαι ἔφασαν οὐδὲν οὔτε τοῦ λοιποῦ ἐκόντες βλάψειν· iv. 98, 1 n.

βοή· βοῆς μεγέθει ἀφόρητοι, iv. 126, 5 n. ὅσον καὶ ἀπὸ βοῆς ἔνεκα, viii. 92, 9 n.

βοηθέω· and its compounds, proper meaning of, n. to iv. 4, 3. with ἐπὶ and acc. c. of person, n. viii. 11, 2. with ἐπὶ and acc. c. of place; βεβοηθηκότες—ἐπὶ τὸ Αἰγίτιον. iii. 97, 4. οἱ τε Κορίνθιοι βοηθοῦντες ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς, viii. 11, 2 n; cf. τὴν βοήθειαν τὴν ἐπὶ τὴν Χίον. viii. 15, fin.

βορέας. iii. 23, 4 n.

βόσκω· used of men contemptuously, ναυτικὸν πολὺ ἔτι ἐνιαυτὸν ἤδη βόσκοντας, vii. 48, 5 n.

βουλεύω· τῷ—πλείστα εὖ βουλεύονται, iii. 42, 7 n. difference between βουλεύω and βουλεύομαι, v. III, 2 n. ἀπὸ ἀντιπάλου παρασκευῆς βουλεύεσθαι, i. 91, 6 n. ὁμοίον τι ἢ ἴσον ἐς τὸ κοινὸν βουλεύεσθαι, ib. n. ἴσον ἢ δίκαιον βουλεύεσθαι, ii. 44, 4 n.

βούλησις· τῇ ἑαυτῶν δικαίᾳ βουλήσει, iii. 68, 2 n.

βούλομαι· δεδιότα μὲν—βουλόμενον δὲ ὅμως, εἰ δύναιτό πως, πεισθῆναι, viii. 52, 1 n. οὐ βουλομένῳ ἦν, ii. 3, 2 n. βουλομένοις ἦν, iv. 80, 2 n. βουλομένοις ἔσεσθαι, iv. 85, 3 Sch.; cf. προσδέχομαι. καὶ δῆτα—τί καὶ βούλεσθε, ὦ νεώτεροι; vi. 38, 5 Sch. εἰ δ' ἄλλα βουλήσεσθε, vi. 40, 1 Sch. καὶ ἦν γάρ τι καὶ ἐν ταῖς Συρακούσαις βουλόμενον τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τὰ πράγματα ἐνδοῦναι, vii. 48, 2 n. ἦν αὐτόθι †[που] τὸ† βουλόμενον τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις γίγνεσθαι τὰ πράγματα, vii. 49, 1 n. difference between βούλομαι and ἐθέλω, i. 28, 3 n. 4.

βραδύς· προνοῆσαι βραδεῖς, iii. 38, 4 n. ὅπως τῇ παρουσίᾳ ὁρμῇ τοῦ περαινεσθαι ὧν ἔνεκα ἦλθον, μὴ βραδεῖς γέγονται· vii. 43, 5 Sch. n.

βραχύς· τὸ βραχὺ τι τοῦτο, i. 140, 8 n. καὶ ἐπὶ μεγάλῃ καὶ ἐπὶ βραχείᾳ ὁμοίως προφάσει, i. 141, 1. προφάσει βραχεία καὶ εὐπρέπει, vi. 8, 4 n. οὕτω

βραχεία βουλῇ, vi. 9, 1. ἀπὸ τοῦ βρ. τείχους, ii. 76, 3 n. τοῦ δὲ βρ. ὠκοδομημένου, vii. 29, 3. αἱ δὲ καὶ ἐς βράχεια—ᾠκειλαν, ii. 92, 5. ὡς διὰ βραχείος, iv. 14, 1 n. βραχεῖ μορίῳ τῆς δαπάνης, viii. 45, 3 n.

βραχύτης· μετὰ—βραχύτητος γνώμης, iii. 42, 1 n. μελέτης βραχύτητι, i. 138, 6 n.

βρόχος· βρόχους περιβάλλοντες, ii. 76, 4 n.

βύζην· τοὺς—ἔσπλους ταῖς ναῦσιν ἀντιπρώροις β. κλήσειν, iv. 8, 7 n.

Blending of two constructions, τῷ δὲ Ἰπποκράτει—ὡς αὐτῷ ἡγγέλθη—πέμπει, iv. 93, 2 n.

C.

Change from particular to universal; αἱ πόλεις—αἱ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὑπήκοοι—to εἰωθότες οἱ ἄνθρωποι, iv. 108, 3, 4 n. from universal to particular, αἱ Ἀττικαὶ νῆες—μάχης οὐκ ἔρχον δεδιότες οἱ στρατηγοί—, i. 49, 4; cf. iv. 108, 4 n. v. 71, 2 n. from the construction by ὅτι to the participle, i. 1, 1 n. from indicative mood to participle, οὐδ' αὖ—σπεύδοντες, iv. 87, 3 n. from indic. to subjunctive, ὅπως—ἀριστοποιήσονται, καὶ—ἐπιχειρῶσι. vii. 39 n. of tense, in the same clause repeated after a parenthesis, νομίζοντες ἦκιστα—νομίσαντες—οὐ—, v. 22, 2 n. of tense and mood; from fut. indic. to pres. subj. ὅπως—ἀριστοποιήσονται, καὶ—ἐπιχειρῶσι. vii. 39 n. of tense, n. on †τρίψεσθαι†, vii. 42, 5. ἐνόμιζε—Ἀμόργην—ἡ ζῶντα ἄξιεν ἡ ἀποκτείνει. viii. 5, 5.

Comparative, the genitive governed by it, omitted, ἐπικινδυνότεραν ἐτέρων τὴν παροίκησιν τῶνδε ἔχομεν, for ἐπικ. τῆς ἐτ. κ. τ. λ. iv. 92, 5 n. followed by παρὰ with acc. πυκνότεραι παρὰ τὰ—μνημονεύόμενα, i. 23, 4 n. followed by ἡ κατὰ with acc.

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διακριτέον· see Verbal Adj.

διακωλύω· τὸ μὲν—προτείχισμα—αἰρουῖσι—αὐτὸν δὲ τὸν κύκλον Νικίας διεκώλυσεν· vi. 102, 2 n.

διαλύω· διαλύσαι — τὰ στρατόπεδα, v. 55, 1 n. τὰς μεγάλας ἔχθρας μάλιστ' ἂν διαλύεσθαι βεβαίως, iv. 19, 2 n. καὶ ὅποσα ἀλλήλων πολέμῳ ἢ εἴ τι ἄλλο εἶχον, διελύσαντο. v. 80, 1 n. αἱ μὲν ἐναύσιοι σπονδαὶ διελέλυτο μέχρι Πυθίων. v. 1, 1 n.

διαμάομαι· διαμώμενοι τὸν κάχληκα—ἔπινον—ῥῥωρ, iv. 26, 2 n.

διαμέλλησις· πολλὴν τὴν διαμέλλησιν τῆς—φυλακῆς ποιήσονται, v. 99 n.

διαμνημονεύω· χαλεπὸν τὴν ἀκρίβειαν αὐτὴν τῶν λεχθέντων διαμνημονεύσαι ἦν, i. 22, 1 n.

διανίστημι· τῶν—ἀναγκαίων ξυμφόρων διαναστάς, iv. 128, 5 n.

διανοόμαι· ὅτι ἐγγύτατα τούτων διανοηθέντας, i. 143, 6 n. διανοόμαι· an infinitive to be supplied after it from a preceding verb; ξυνίστασθαι, i. 1, 1 n. ἄρχειν, 124, 2. ἀποσθῆναι, v. 80, 2.

διαπολεμέω· ἱκανωτέραν ἡγοῦμαι Σικελίαν Πελοποννήσου διαπολεμήσαι, vi. 37, 1 Sch. εἶγε ἐβουλήθη διαπολεμήσαι, viii. 87, 4 n. διαπεπολεμήσεται αὐτοῖς ἀμαχεῖ—ὁ πόλεμος, vii. 14, 3. ὡς—ἦν φθάσωσιν αὐτοὶ πρῶτερον διαφθείραντες τὸ παρὸν στράτευμα αὐτῶν, †διαπεπολεμησόμενον†. vii. 25, 9 n.

διαπολέμησις· καὶ τοῖτ' ξυνομωτάτην ἡγείτο διαπολέμησιν· vii. 42, 5 n.

διαπράσσομαι· ἐς τὴν εἰρκτὴν ἐσπίπτει τὸ πρῶτον — ἔπειτα διαπραξάμενος ὕστερον ἐξῆλθε, i. 131, 3 n. ἐπιφθόνως τι διαπράξασθαι, iii. 82, 18 n. τὰ δυνατὰ—διαπράσσεσθαι, v. 89 n.

διαπρεπής· ἐκείνων—διαπρεπῇ τὴν ἀρετὴν κρίναντες, ii. 34, 6. τῷ ἐμῷ διαπρεπεῖ τῆς Ὀλυμπίαςθεωρίας, vi. 16, 2 n.

διάρροια· διαρροίας ἀκράτου, ii. 49, 7 n.

διάστασις· ἡ Νικίου τῶν λόγων—διάστασις τοῖς νέοις ἐς τοὺς πρεσβυτέρους, vi. 18, 6 n.

διασώζομαι· εὐδαιμονίαν διασώζονται,
iii. 39, 4 n.

διατείχισμα· iii. 34, 2 n.

διατίθημι· ληφθεὶς οὐ ῥαδίως διετέθη·
vi. 57, 4 Sch. n.

διατρίβω· τὰς παρὰ Τισσαφέρνους Φοι-
νίσσας ναῦς μένοντες—κινδυνεύσειν
διατριβῇ· viii. 78 n. ἵνα διατρίβῃ
ἀπελθὼν—τὰ τῶν Πελοποννησίων,
87, 3.

διαφέρει· ἰδίᾳ τι αὐτῷ δ. iii. 42, 2.
περὶ μεγίστων δὴ τῶν διαφερόντων,
vi. 93, 4; cf. n. to iii. 82, 1.

διαφερόντως· δ. τι ἀδικουμενοι. i. 38, 3 n.

διαφέρω· μηδὲν διαφέροντας τῶν ἄλλων
ὑφ' ἡμῶν τετιμῆσθαι, iii. 39, 5 n.
ψῆφον φανεράν διενεγκεῖν, iv. 74,
2 n. διαφέρω (= ὑπερφέρω)· δια-
φέρειν δὲ τὸν ἰσθμὸν τὰς ἡμισείας
τῶν νεῶν πρῶτον, viii. 8, 2; cf. viii.
7 n.

διαφεύγω· οἱ διαφεύγοντες used as a
substantive, iii. 40, 8 n. διέφευγον
αὐτοὺς ἅτε ἐκείνων ἐπιστάμενοι τὸ
ξύθημα, vii. 44, 5 n.

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τοῖς δορατίοις καὶ σκεύεσιν οἱ μὲν
εὐθὺς διεφθείροντο, vii. 84, 3 n.
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use synonymous, n. i. 50, 1; see
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γεσθαι, iii. 82, 1 n. its meaning,
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διαφορέω· τῆς ἀπὸ τῶν ξυμμάχων
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91, 7 n.

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διαφόρων, i. 68, 2 n. τῶν ἡμῖν ἐς τὰ
μέγιστα διαφόρων, iv. 86, 4 n. τοῖς
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διαφρέω· ὁ Νικίας πέμπει ἐς τοὺς σφίσι
ξυμμάχους,—ὅπως μὴ διαφρήσουσι
τοὺς πολεμίους, vii. 32, 1 n.

διαφυγάνω· ἐς τὸ στρατόπεδον διε-
φύγγανον, vii. 44, 8 n.

διαχέω· διαχεόμενον sc. χῶμα, ii. 76, 1.

διαχράομαι· καθεζομένους δέ τινας καὶ
ἐπὶ τῶν σεμνῶν θεῶν ἐν τοῖς βωμοῖς
—διεχρήσαντο, i. 126, 11 n. κατὰ
τάχος κελεύοντες διαχρήσασθαι Μυ-
τιληναίους. iii. 36, 2. τοὺς ὁμήρους
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Ἀργείων δῆμῳ—διαχρήσασθαι. vi.
61, 3.

διαψηφίζομαι· κρύφα διαψηφισάμενοι,
iv. 88, 1 n.

δίγλωσσος· ξυμμίκτοις ἔθνεσι βαρβά-
ρων διγλώσσων, iv. 109, 3 n. Kāra
δίγλωσσον, viii. 85, 2 n.

δίδωμι· δίκας ἤθελον δοῦναι, i. 28, 2 n.
ὄρκον διδόναι, usual sense of, iii. 82,
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ηγγνημένοι, iii. 70, 1 n.

δίειμι· μετὰ ὅπλων—τὴν τῶν πέλας μὴ
πέισαντας διέναι· iv. 78, 2 n.

διείργω· οἱ δ'—Ἀθηναῖοι—καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐκ
τοῦ ἐπὶ θάτερα λόφου διείργοντο. viii.
33, 2 n.

διέκπλους· διέκπλοι δ' οὐκ ἦσαν, ἀλλὰ
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διέκπλουν, vii. 36, 4. διὰ τὸ μὴ
εἶναι τὰς ἀνακρούσεις καὶ διέκπλους,
70, 4. ἔπλεον πρὸς τὸ ζεῦγμα τοῦ
λιμένος καὶ τὸν ἱπαραλειφθέντα† δι-
έκπλουν, vii. 69, 4 Sch. n.

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36, 3 n.

δίστημι· διαστησαντες τοὺς λόχους, iv. 74, 2 n.

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διόλλυμι· διόλλυνται used in an active or rather middle sense, iii. 40, 9 n.

Διοσκόροι· not Διοσκοῦροι, the correct Attic form, iii. 75, 4 n; compare Λεωκόριον, i. 20, 3. vi. 57, 3.

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δουλεία· ἡ δ.=οἱ δοῦλοι, v. 23, 4 n.

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 εἰμί, εἶναι' its participle omitted after τυγχάνω. i. 32, 3. 120, 7 n; see τυγχάνω. εἶναι distinguished from ὑπάρχειν and γίγνεσθαι, vi. 87, 4 n. restrictive force of ἔστιν οἷς, i. 6, 6 n. ἐκὼν εἶναι, ii. 89, 10 n. ἐκόν-

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εἶμι, ἰέναι· μὴ ταχεῖς ἰέναι ἐς τοὺς πολέμους, i. 118, 2. θαρσύνοντας ἰέναι—ἐς τὸν πόλεμον, i. 123, 1; cf. n. i. 1, 1. Ἀθηναίων ἰόντων ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἑλληνας, iii. 62, 2. ἰέναι ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, iv. 93, 1. ἰέναι ἵπαρεσκευάσθαι· ἐπὶ Κατάνην, vi. 65, 1 n. θύειν καὶ ἰέναι καὶ μαντεύεσθαι καὶ θεωρεῖν, v. 18, 1 n.

εἶπερ· distinguished from εἶγε, i. 69, 1 n. viii. 92, 10.

εἶπον· move, or propose, ii. 24, 1 n. iii. 71, 1 n. ἦν δέ τις εἶπη ἢ ἐπιψηφίσῃ κινεῖν τὰ χρήματα ταῦτα, ii. 24, 1 n. difference between εἶπεν and ἐπιψηφίσαι, ib. n. Λάχης εἶπε, = *rogavit*, iv. 118, 7 n.

εἶργω· followed by an infinitive without a negative, i. 62, 4. with a negative, iii. 1, 2 n. Λακεδαιμόνιοι τοῦ ἱεροῦ ὑπὸ Ἡλείων εἶρχθησαν ὥστε μὴ θύειν μηδ' ἀγωνίζεσθαι, v. 49, 1. Λακ. μὲν εἶργοντο τοῦ ἱεροῦ, θυσίας καὶ ἀγώνων, 50, 2 n.

εἶρεσία· οἱ—ξυνέχοντες τὴν εἶρεσίαν, vii. 14, 1 n.

εἶρηκα· καὶ ἀπαντᾶν εἰρημένον καὶ σιτία ἄλλα κομίζειν. vii. 77, 6 n.

εἶς· κατὰ μίαν ἐπὶ κέρως, ii. 90, 4; see n. 91, 4. μὴ καθ' ἓν ἕκαστον κατὰ πολλὰ δὲ πανταχόθεν περιεστάναι, vii. 70, 6 n. ἔθνος ἐν πρὸς ἐν, ii. 97, 7 n. περὶ πατρίδος βουλευέσθε, ἥν μῆς πέρι καὶ ἐς μίαν βουλὴν τυχοῦσάν τε καὶ μὴ κατορθώσασαν ἔσται· v. 11, 6 n. Heilmann and Haack read ἥς μῆς. Λακεδαιμονίους ἐς μίαν ἡμέραν κατέστησα—περὶ τῶν ἀπάντων ἀγωνί-

σασθαι· vi. 16, 6 n. εἶς in connection with a superlative; *μάλιστα* δὴ μίαν πόλιν—. iii. 39, 1 n. πλείστα εἶς ἀνὴρ, viii. 68, 1 n.

εἶσω· ἐπιφανὲς πᾶν εἶσω=ἔσωθεν, vi. 96, 2 Sch.

ἐκ· denoting the agent, ἐκ—τῶν Ἀθηναίων, iii. 69, 1 n. ἐκ=*with*; forming with an adjective an adverbial phrase, ἐκ τοῦ ὑπέρφρονος. ii. 62, 3 n. ἐκ τοῦ ὁμοίου, iv. 10, 3 n. ἐκ τοῦ ἐπὶ πλείστον, used as a preposition and substantive, = *ἀνεκαθεν*, i. 2, 5 n. adverbial force of phrases with ἐκ, ἐκ διαφορᾶς, iv. 83, 6 n. with gen. c. denoting the accompanying state or circumstances of an action, ἐκ τοῦ ἀκινδύνου ἀνδραγαθίζεσθαι, iii. 40, 7. ἡ ξύμβασις—ἐκ τοῦ αἰσχίονος—ἐγένετο, vi. 10, 2 n; see also διὰ. ἐκ τῶν παρόντων κρύπτιστα, v. 40, 3 n. στρατοπέδῳ τε ἐκ νεῶν ἰδρυθέντι, καὶ ἐκ σκηνιδίων καὶ ἀναγκαίας παρασκευῆς, vi. 37, 2 n. ἐκ δ' αὐτῶν, iii. 82, 16 n. in a condensed expression, τοὺς δὲ ἐκ τῆς νήσου ληφθέντας, v. 34, 2; cf. n. iv. 57, 4. ἐκ and ἐς, used with reference to the opposite positions of spectators of the same fixed object, i. 64, 1, 2 n. μετὰ τὰ ἐκ τῆς Αἰτωλίας, iii. 102, 3 n. μετὰ τὰ ἐκ τῆς Σικελίας iv. 81, 2 n. τὸ ἐξ Ἐπιδαύρου τείχος—ἐκλιπεῖν, v. 80, 3 n. ἀποπλέων—μετὰ τὴν ἐκ τῆς Λακωνικῆς τείχισιν, vii. 31, 1 n. ἐκ, or ἐξ, = *on the side of*, or *in*—, αὐτοῦ—ἐξ Ἰταλίας καὶ Σικελίας, ii. 7, 2 n. τὸ ἐκ τῆς ἡπείρου, iii. 51, 3 n. ἀπιστοῦντες τῇ ἐξ ἑαυτῶν ξυνέσει, iii. 37, 4 n. τὰ ἐκ Σικελίας (cf. n. viii. 42, 1.), iv. 81, 2 n. τὰ ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, viii. 42, 1 n.

ἐκαστος· ὡς ἕκαστοι Ἕλληνες, i. 3, 5 n. οὐ καθ' ἑκάστους (sc. *ξυμμάχους*) μετὰ πάντων δέ, ii. 39, 3 n. οὕτως ὡς ἕκαστος ὥρμητο. v. 1, 1 n. ὡς ἕκαστοι δύνανται, vii. 13, 2 n.

οὐκ ἀνάρμοστοι πρὸς ἑκάστον τῶν αὐτῶν ἐσύμεθα' 67, 2 n.

ἐκάτερος· ἐνόμισαν αὐτοὶ ἐκάτεροι οὐκ ἔλασσον ἔχειν, i. 105, 6 n. ναυμαχῆσαντες δὲ ἀντίπαλα μὲν καὶ ὡς αὐτοὺς ἐκατέρους ἀξιούν νικᾶν, vii. 34, 6 n. ἀπὸ τῆς στάσεως ἐκάτερος, ii. 22, 5 n. difference between καθ' ἐκάτερα, and καθ' ἕτερα, vii. 59, 2 n. ἐκατέρωθεν· ἐκ. τῆς Νισαίας, iv. 69, 2 n.

ἐκβάλλω· with a modified signification, τοὺς Σαμίους—ἐκβαλὼν, vi. 4, 5 n.

ἐκβολή· περὶ σίτου ἐκβολήν, iv. 1, 1 n. ἔκδεια· τῶν φύρων καὶ νεῶν ἔκδεται, i. 99, 1.

ἐκδρομή· αἶ τε ἐκδρομαὶ (= οἱ τεταγμένοι πρὸς τὸ ἐκτρέχειν) ὅπη προσπίπτοιεν ἀπέντων, iv. 127, 2 n; cf. ἐκδρόμους, 125, 3.

ἐκεῖ· τοὺς ἐκεῖ καταπεφευγότας, a condensed expression, iii. 71, 3 n. pleonastic use in τῶν αὐτοῦ ἐκεῖ, vii. 16, 1 n.

ἐκεῖνος, rendered *yonder*, i. 51, 2 n. ὥστε βουλευσάμενοι ὅτι ἂν ἐκεῖνοις δοκῇ. iv. 37, 2 n. ἐκείνην τὴν προμήθειαν, vi. 80, 1 n.

ἐκείσε· instead of ἐκεῖ in τῶν τε ἐκείσε Ἑλλήνων, vi. 77, 1 n.

ἐκεχειρία· Καμαριναίοις καὶ Γελφόις ἐκεχειρία γίνεται—πρὸς ἀλλήλους· iv. 58, 1 n.

ἐκκάμνω· τὰς ὀλοφύσεις—τελευτῶντες ἐξέκαμνον, ii. 51, 7 n.

ἐκκλησία and ξύλλογος distinguished, ii. 22, 1 n. ξυνέκλησαν τὴν ἐκκλησίαν ἐς τὸν Κολωνόν, viii. 67, 2 n. ἐπ' ἐκκλησίας ἔπεισε τὸ πλῆθος (the v. l. ἀπ' ἐκκλησίας not correct), viii. 81, 1 n.

ἐκλέγω· πᾶν τὸ ἐνὸν ἐκλέγων, iv. 59, 2 Sch.

ἐκλείπω· ὅπως μὴ ἀθρόοι ἐκλείποιεν τὰ ὕπλα, iv. 91, n. τὸ ἐξ Ἐπιδαύρου τείχος—ἐκλείπειν, v. 80, 3 n; cf. n. v. 4, 4.

ἐκνικάω· ἀπίστως ἐπὶ τὸ μυθῶδες ἐκ- νενικηκότα, i. 21, 1 n.

ἐκούσιος· καὶ ὀλκάδες ἐκούσιοι ξυνηκούθουσι τῇ στρατιᾷ, vi. 44, 1 n. δι' ἐκουσίων κινδύνων οἱ τοὶ διὰ φυλακῆς, vii. 8, 3 n. καθ' ἐκουσίαν—ἐπιχειρεῖν, viii. 27, 3 n.

ἐκπαύομαι· οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι ἐξεπαύσαντο, v. 75, 6 Sch.

ἐκπέμπω· ἐκπέμπειν καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν μὴ δέχεσθαι, i. 56, 2. ἐκπέμψαντες Κορινθίους αὐτοὶ Ἀκαρνᾶνες—ἔσχον τὸ χωρίον. iv. 49 n. Ἦγ.—ὥς οὐ καλῶς ἄρχοντα ἐξέπεμψαν. v. 52, 1.

ἐκπίπτω· ἢ τοῖς Συρακοσίοις στάσις ἐς φίλια ἐξεπεπτώκει· vii. 50, 1 n.

ἐκπλέω· βουλόμενοι ἐκπλεῦσαι (= ἐκπλεύσαντες ἐκφύγειν) ἐς τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν τὰς τῶν πολεμίων ναῦς. viii. 102, 1 n; see εὐρυχωρία.

ἐκπλήσσω· ἢ τέρψις τὸ λυπηρὸν ἐκπλήσσει, ii. 38, 1 n.

ἐκπολεμέω· τὰ ἐνθάδε χρὴ ἅμα φανερώτερον ἐκπολεμεῖν, vi. 91, 5; cf. n. viii. 57, 1.

ἐκπολεμέω· τοὺς δὲ τῶν ξυμμάχων ἐλπίδι ἐκπολεμοῦν πρὸς ἀλλήλους, vi. 77, 2. καὶ μὴ παντάπασιν ἑκπεπολεμῶσθαι,† viii. 57, 1 n.

ἐκπολιορκέω· προσκαθεζόμενοι τε ἐξεπολιόρκησαν λιμῶ. i. 134, 4. ἐκπολιορκηθέντων ἡμῶν, vii. 14, 3 n. οὐδὲν γὰρ ἄλλο ἢ πόλει ἐκπεπολιορκημένη ἐώκεσαν ὑποφευγούσῃ, 75, 5 n.

ἐκπορίζω· οἷς τε ὅπλα μὴ ἔστιν, ἐκπορίζοντες, vi. 72, 3 n.

ἐκπρεπῶς· οὐδ' ἐπιστρατεύομεν ἐκπρεπῶς μὴ καὶ διαφερόντως τι ἀδικούμενοι, i. 38, 3 n.

ἐκσπονδος· ἡγούμενοι—ἐκσπονδοὶ ἤδη ὑπ' αὐτῶν κακῶς πεπονθέναι, iii. 68, 2 n.

ἐκστρατεύω· πυθόμενοι δὲ τοὺς Λακ. ἐξεστρατεῦσθαι, — ἀπῆλθον. v. 55, 4 nn.

ἐκτρέπω· ἀφικόμενος—το ὕδωρ ἐξέτρεπεν ἐς τὴν Μαντινικὴν, v. 65, 4 n.

ἐκχηματίζομαι· ἵνα τοὺς Φοίνικας προ-

αγαγὼν ἐς τὴν Ἀσπενδον ἐκχρηματί-
σαιτο ἄφεις, viii. 87, 3 n.

ἐκῶν· ἐκὼν εἶναι, ii. 89, 10 n. iv. 98,
4 n.

ἐλασσώ· ἐλασσούμενοι—ἐν ταῖς ξυμ-
βολαίαις δίκαις, i. 77, 1 n. τῇ ἐμ-
πειρίᾳ—ἐλασσωθέντες, v. 72, 2 n.
ὥς οὐκ ἀπὸ τῶν ὁμοίων ἐλασσούμενος,
viii. 89, 3 n.

ἐλάσσω· φανέται καὶ ἂ τῶν ὑμετέρων
οὐκ ἐλάσσω ἡμῖν πρόσεισι, i. 40, 6 n.
οὐκ ἐλάσσω = μᾶλλον, i. 122, 2 n.

ἐλάχιστος· οὔτε πόλεως ὦν ἐλαχίστης,
iv. 59, 1 Sch.

ἐλεγχος· τῶν δὲ ἐλεγχον ποιήσασθαι,
iii. 61, 2 n.

ἐλέγχω· τοὺς—ὀλίγους τὰ μὲν ἐλέγχων,
vi. 38, 4 n. Sch.

ἐλευθερία· τῆς ἐλευθερίας τῷ πιστῷ, ii.
40, 8 n.

ἐλεύθερος· ὅσοι—τῷ ἐλευθέρῳ πολλὴν
τὴν διαμέλλησιν τῆς πρὸς ἡμᾶς φυ-
λακῆς ποιήσονται, v. 99 n.

ἐλευθερώ· ἀπὸ μὲν σφῶν τῶν Ἑλλή-
νων ἐλευθεροῦν νῦν τοὺς Ἑλληνας,
ἀπὸ δ' ἐκείνων τῶν βαρβάρων—μὴ
ἐλευθερῶσαι, viii. 46, 3 n.

ἡλικία· ἐν τῇ καθεστηκυίᾳ ἡλ. ii. 36,
4 n.

Ἑλλάς· used as an adjective, Ἑλλὰς
πόλις, vi. 62, 2 n; cf. Ἑλλην.

ἐλλείπω· if a genuine reading, in an
unusual sense, v. 103, 1 nn. τῆς δὲ
δυνάμεως τῷ ἐλλείποντι, v. 104 Sch.

Ἑλλην· as masc. adj. in βάρβαρον ἢ
Ἑλληνα πόλεμον—ἡμυνάμεθα, ii. 36,
5 n; cf. Ἑλλάς.

ἐλληνίζω· ἐλληνίσθησαν τὴν νῦν γλῶσ-
σαν, Lobeck's correction ἡλληνίσθη-
σαν probably erroneous, ii. 68, 5 n.

ἐλλιπής· ἐλλιπές—τῆς δοκῆσεως τι
πράξειν, iv. 55, 1 n. τὸ ἐλλιπές τῆς
γνώμης, iv. 63, 1 n. ἴγνώμης† ἐλλι-
πείς γιγνόμενοι, vii. 8, 2 n.

ἔλος, the Delta of the Nile so called,
i. 110, 2 n.

ἐλπίζω· οὔτε—αὐτοὶ ἐλπίζοντές ποτε
ναυσὶ κρατηθῆσεν οὐκ ἰσχυρὸν

εἰτείχιζον, ἐκείνοις τε βιαζομένοις τὴν
ἀπόβασιν ἀλώσιμον τὸ χωρίον γίγνε-
σθαι, iv. 9, 2 n. ἐλπίζων preferred
to ἐπελπίζων, the reading of all the
MSS. at viii. 54, 1 nn.

ἐλπίς· πενίας ἐλπίδι, ii. 42, 5 n.
ἐλπίδι—ἥς ἐν τῷ ἀπόρῳ ἢ ἰσχύς, ii.
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τῆς τύχης ὑποτιθεῖσα, iii. 45, 5. ἐλ-
πίδα οὔτε λόγῳ πιστὴν οὔτε χρήμασιν
ᾠνητὴν, iii. 40, 1 n. τῷ παρ' ἐλ-
πίδα, = τῷ παραλόγῳ, iv. 62, 2 n.
vii. 66, 3 n. ἐπὶ μεγίστῃ ἐλπίδι τῶν
μελλόντων πρὸς τὰ ὑπάρχοντα, vi.
31, 6 n. οἱ—σφαλέντες ἔπειτα
διὰ παντὸς τὴν ἐλπίδα τοῦ φό-
βου ὁμοίαν ταῖς ξυμφοραῖς ἔχουσιν.
vii. 61, 2 n.

ἐμβάλλω· ἡ Ἀττικὴ ναὺς—τῇ Λευκα-
δίᾳ διωκούσῃ ἐμβάλλει μέσῃ καὶ κα-
ταδύει, ii. 91, 4. ἀντίπρωροι ἐμβαλ-
λόμεναι καὶ ἀναρραγεῖσαι τὰς παρεξ-
ειρεσίας ὑπὸ τῶν Κορινθίων νεῶν,
vii. 34, 5. ξυνετύγχανέ τε πολλαχοῦ
—τὰ μὲν ἄλλοις ἐμβεβληκέναι, τὰ δὲ
αὐτοὺς ἐμβεβληθῆσαι, vii. 70, 6 n.

ἐμβολή· τὸ προέχον τῆς ἐμβολῆς, ii.
76, fin. = ἐμβολον, in τῶν ἐμβολῶν
τῇ παρασκευῇ, ἀνερρήγνυσαν τὰς τῶν
Ἀθ. ναὺς ἐπὶ πολὺ τῆς παρεξειρεσίας,
vii. 40, 4 n. ἐμβολή distinguished
from προσβολή, in αἱ μὲν ἐμβολαὶ
διὰ τὸ μὴ εἶναι τὰς ἀνακρούσεις καὶ
διέκπλους ὀλίγαι ἐγίγνοντο, αἱ δὲ
προσβολαὶ, ὡς τύχοι ναὺς νηὶ προσ-
πεσοῦσα—πυκνότεραι ἦσαν, vii. 70,
4 n.

ἔμμισθος· ἄγειν—σιτοποιοὺς—ἡναγ-
κασμένους ἐμμίσθους, vi. 22 n.

ἐμπαλάσσω· περὶ τε τοῖς δораτίοις καὶ
σκεύεσιν οἱ μὲν εὐθύς διεφθείροντο, οἱ
δὲ ἐμπαλασσόμενοι κατέρρεον, vii. 84,
3 n.

ἐμπαρέχω· μηδὲ τούτῳ ἐμπαράσχητε
τῷ τῆς πόλεως κινδύνῳ ἰδίᾳ ἐλλαμ-
πρύνεσθαι, vi. 12, 2. τὴν σφετέρᾳ

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 ἐμπειρία· ὁ τῇ τε ὑμετέρᾳ πόλει δι' ἐμπειρίαν καὶ ἡμῖν—προσεῖη, iv. 17, 5 n.
 ἐμπλήκτως· τὸ—ἐμπλήκτως ὅξυν, iii. 82, 7 n.
 ἐμπορεύομαι· αὐτοὶ ἐμπορευόμενοι—τὴν ἀκρίβειαν τοῦ ναυτικοῦ ἀφῆρηνται, vii. 13, 2 n.
 ἐν· ἐν ἐνὶ ἀνδρὶ—κινδυνεύεσθαι, ii. 35, 2 n. νομίζων—τὴν αὐτοῦ γνώμην, μηδὲν ἐν τῷ ἀγγέλῳ ἀφανισθείσαν, μαθύντας, vii. 8, 2 n. ἐν repeated; ἐν δικασταῖς οὐκ ἐν ἄλλοις, iii. 53, 1 n. τὴν δίκην—ἦν ἐν τῷ Ὀλυμπιακῷ νόμῳ Ἡλείοι κατεδικάσαντο αὐτῶν, v. 49, 1 n; cf. τὰ μὲν πραχθέντα ἐν ἄλλαις πολλαῖς ἐπιστολαῖς ἴστε, vii. 11, 1. ἐν with a neuter relative; ἐν ᾧ μὴ—(=εἰ μὴ), iii. 84, 2. ἐν ᾧ οὐ—, vi. 55, 3 n. οὐκ ἐν ᾧ ἀδικοῦμαι, 92, 2 n. ἐν ᾧ ἄν—, vii. 29, 4. ἐν ᾧ—εἶχον, viii. 86, 4 n. ἐν ᾧ περ καὶ μάλιστα—, viii. 89, 3. ἐν ἀπόρῳ, i. 25, 1. n. iii. 22, 7. ἐν μὲν τῷ σφετέρῳ καλῷ ἐν δὲ τῷ ἐκείνων ἀπρεπεί τὸν πόλεμον ἀναβάλλεσθαι· v. 46, 1 n. ἐν καλῷ ἐδόκει ἡ μάχη ἔσεσθαι, 59, 4. ἐν καλῷ παρατυχὸν σφίσι ξυμβαλεῖν, 60, 2 n. οἷς ἦν ἐν βλάβῃ τειχισθὲν, v. 52, 2 n. οὐκέτι ἐν καταλήψει ἐφαίνετο, iii. 33, 4 n. οὐκ ἐν παύλῃ ἐφαίνετο, vi. 60, 2 n. ἐν τύχῃ γίγνεσθαι σφίσιν, iv. 73, 3 n. ἄκρον—ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν ἀπειλημένον ἐν στενῷ ἰσθμῷ. iv. 113, 2 n. τῆς Παλλήνης ἐν τῷ ἰσθμῷ ἀπειλημένης, iv. 120, 3 n. ἐν εἴκοσι σταδίῳ μάλιστα μέτρῳ—διείργεται, vi. 1, 2 n. ἐν στενῷ ἰσθμῷ προῖχουσα ἐς τὸ πελαγος, vi. 97, 1 n. ἐν in a condensed expression used after verbs of arrival, τοὺς ἐν Ὀλπαῖς Ἀμπρ. ἤκοντας, iii. 106, 1 n. ταῖς δὲ λοιπαῖς ἐν τῇ γῇ καταπεφηνυγαῖς, iv. 14, 1 n. as a condensed expression compared with τοὺς ἀπὸ τοῦ—κατα-

στρώματος ἀπαράξῃτε, vii. 63, 1 n. οἱ ἐν τῇ νήσῳ ἄνδρες διαβεβηκότες, vii. 71, 7 n. ἐν not found after καταφεύγειν but after καταπεφηνυγῆναι, iv. 14, 1 n. ἐν Πυθίου. vi. 54, 6 n, 7. ἐν τοῖς with superlative, explained, i. 6, 3 n. iii. 17, 1 n. 81, 6 n. vii. 24, 3. ἐν τοῖς χαλεπώτατα διηγόν· vii. 71, 4 n. ἐν governing the article, followed by a superlative nominative, ἐν τοῖς πλείσταις, iii. 17, 1 nn. ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις, vii. 19, 4 n. ἐν τοῖς ξυγκαταλύουσι τὸν δῆμον πρῶτος ἦν, viii. 68, 4 n. verbs compounded with ἐν, ἐνευδαιμονῆσαι—ἐντελευτῆσαι, ii. 44, 2 n. ἐναγωνίσασθαι, 75, 2 n. ἐναγῆς· ἐναγείς καὶ ἀλιτῆριοι τῆς θεοῦ, i. 126, 12, n 13. περὶ τῶν ἐναγῶν τῆς ἐλάσεως· 139, 1. ἐναλλάσσω· ἐνηλλάγησαν used in a middle sense, Ἀθηναίοις ἤδη ἐνηλλάγησαν, i. 120, 3 n. ἐναντίος· δύο ἄμαξαι ἐνανταὶ ἀλλήλαις, i. 93, 5 n. δυοῖν (sc. νεοῖν) ἐνανταῖν, iv. 23, 2 n. πᾶν τὸ ἐναντιον—πολέμιον ἐνόμιζον, vii. 40, 5 n. οἱ ἐναντίοι τῷ πλήθει, viii. 92, 9 n. ἐναποκλάσμαι· δοράτιά τε ἐναποκέκλαστο βαλλομένων, iv. 34, 3 n. ἐνδεια· δυνάμεως ἐνδεία, iv. 18, 2 n. μήτε βιαίως μήτε δεσμοῖς μήτε τῆς ἀναγκαιοτάτης ἐνδεία διαίτης, vii. 82, 2. and n. i. 99, 1. ἐνδείης· τοῦτου ἐνδεᾶ ἐφαίνετο, i. 102, 2 n. ἐνδέχομαι· impersonally, ᾗ (sc. τῇ πόλει) μόλις—ἐνδέχεσθαι—ἐπιχειρεῖν· ποῦ δὴ (sc. ἐνδέχεσθαι)—ἵνα; viii. 27, 3 n. ἐνδηλος· ἐνδηλὸν τι ποιεῖν τοῖς Ἀθ. βεβαιότητος πέρι, iv. 132, 2 Sch. ἐνδημος· αἱ ἐνδημοὶ ἀρχαί, v. 47, 9 n. ἐνδιατρίβω· ἄλλως ἐνδιέτριψαν χρόνον περὶ αὐτήν. ii. 18, 3 n. ἐνδίδωμι· καθ' ἡδονὰς τῷ δήμῳ καὶ τὰ πράγματα ἐνδιδόναι, ii. 65, 11 n. καὶ

τινες αὐτοῖς καὶ αὐτῶν Τεγεατῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει ἐνεδίδουσαν τὰ πράγματα. v. 62, 2 n. distinction between ἐνδίδωμι and προδίδωμι, ib. n. ἀντέχειν καὶ μὴ ἐνδιδόναι τοῖς πολεμίοις, viii. 86, 7; cf. ἀνεθήσεται, 63, 4 n.

ἐνδοιαστῶς· ἐνδοιαστῶς ἀκροῶνται, vi. 10, 5. ἐπεὶ εἶγε ἐβουλήθη διαπολεμῆσαι, ἐπιφανὲς δῆπου οὐκ ἐνδοιαστῶς. a corrupt passage; for Dobree's emendation, see viii. 87, 4 n. according to the note the construction will be ἐπεὶ ἐπιφανὲς δῆπου (sc. ἐστὶν) οὐκ ἐνδοιαστῶς διαπολεμῆσαι ἂν αὐτὸν, εἶγε ἐβουλήθη.

ἐνεδρεύω· ἐνήδρευσαν ἐς τὸν Εὐνάλιον, iv. 67, 1 n.

ἐνεῖλλω· ἐν ταρσοῖς καλάμου πηλὸν ἐνεῖλλοντες, ii. 76, 1 n.

ἐνεμι· ἀνθρώπων οὐκ ἐνόντων, ii. 25, 1 n. πᾶν τὸ ἐνὸν ἐκλέγων, iv. 59, 2 Sch.

ἐνεκα· preferred to οὐνεκα, in ἀσφαλείας ἐνεκα· vi. 56, 3 nn. καταβοῆς ἐνεκα τῆς ἐς Λακεδαίμονα, viii. 87, 3 n. ὅσον καὶ ἀπὸ βοῆς ἐνεκα, 92, 9 n. ellipse of ἐνεκα, i. 23, 6 n; see Genitive of article.

ἐνευδαιμονέω· ἐνευδαιμονῆσαι τε—καὶ ἐντελευτῆσαι, ii. 44, 2 n.

ἐνθεν· ἐνθεν δὲ καὶ ἐνθεν αὐτοῦ, ii. 76, 3 n. ὁδὸς δὲ ἐνθεν τε καὶ ἐνθεν, vii. 81, 3 n.

ἐνθένδε· ἐνθένδε ἄνδρες, vi. 38, 1 Sch.; cf. 10, 2.

ἐνθυμέομαι· ἥτοι κρίνομέν γε ἢ ἐνθυμούμεθα ὀρθῶς τὰ πράγματα, ii. 40, 3 n. κράτιστος ἐνθυμηθῆναι γενόμενος, καὶ ἃ ἂν γνοίη εἰπεῖν, viii. 68, 1. ἐνθυμούμενοι τὰς τε ἐν ταῖς μάχαις ξυμφορὰς, v. 32, 1. ἐνεθυμῶντο τὴν τε περὶ Πύλον ξυμφορὰν καὶ εἴ τις ἄλλη αὐτοῖς γένοιτο, vii. 18, 2 n.

ἐνθύμησις· δείσας κατὰ ἐνθύμησίν τινα, i. 132, 3 n.

ἐνθύμιον· ἐνθύμιον ποιούμενοι, vii. 50, 4 n.

ἐνοικοδομέω· οἱ στρατιῶται πυλῖδα τινὰ

ἐνφοδομημένην κακῶς ἔλαθον διελόντες, vi. 51, 1 n.

ἐνορκος· (=ἐνσπονδοι at iv. 122, 3.) ὡς ἐνορκοὶ ὄντες, ii. 72, 5 n.

ἐνσπονδος· iv. 122, 3. =ἐνορκος n. ii. 72, 5.

ἐντειχίζομαι· τῶν πόλεων τὰς μὲν βία λαβόντες, τὰς δ' ἐντειχισάμενοι, vi. 90, 3 n.

ἐντελευτάω· ἐνευδαιμονῆσαι τε—καὶ ἐντελευτῆσαι, ii. 44, 2 n.

ἐντέμνω· ὡς ἥρωϊ τε ἐντέμνουσι, this verb and ἐναγίζω related, as σφάζω and θύω, v. 11, 1 n.

ἐντός· ἐντὸς πολλοῦ χωρίου, ii. 77, 5 n. ἐντὸς τοῦ ἀκριβοῦς, v. 90 n.

ἐντυγχάνω· εἰ μὲν ἐντύχοιέν τισι κρείσσους ὄντες τῶν πολεμίων, vii. 44, 5 n.

ἐξ· τῇ ἐξ ἑαυτῶν ξυνέσει, iii. 37, 4 n; see ἐκ.

ἐξαγγέλλω· Κλέων δὲ—οὐ τάληθῃ ἔφη λέγειν τοὺς ἐξαγγέλλοντας, iv. 27, 3; cf. n. viii. 51. f.

ἐξάγγελος· αὐτὸς προφθάσας τῷ στρατεύματι ἐξάγγελος γίνεσθαι, viii. 51, 1 n; cf. n. vii. 73, 3, ὅν διάγγελος.

ἐξάγω· ἐξήγαγον τὸν στρατὸν, iv. 79, 2 n.

ἐξαιρέω· κλήρους—τριακοσίους—τοῖς θεοῖς ἱεροῦς ἐξέειλον, iii. 50, 3 n. Δημοσθένει ἐξηρέθησαν τριακόσιαι πανοπλῖαι, iii. 114, 2 n. ἵνα Ἀργεῖους ἐξέλωσι, v. 43, 3 n. ἐβούλοντο πλεῦσαι ἐπὶ τὰ σκεύη ἃ ἐξείλοντο ἐς Τειχιούσσαν πάλιν, viii. 28, 1. στοὰν, —ἐς ἣν καὶ τὸν σίτον ἡνάγκαζον πάντας—ἐξαιρεῖσθαι, viii. 90, 5 n.

ἐξαίφνης· ἀπ' οὐδεμιᾶς προφάσεως ἀλλ' ἐξαίφνης, ii. 49, 2 n.

ἐξαλείφω· οὐκ ἐξαηλημιμένον τὸ τεῖχος, iii. 20, 2 n.

ἐξαναχωρέω· ὁ Κλέων ἐξανεχώρει τα εἰρημένα, iv. 28, 3 n.

ἐξαργυρίζω· οὐδ' ἦν δέη τελευτῶντα τὴν ἑαυτοῦ στρωμνὴν ἐξαργυρίσαι, viii. 82, 3 n.

ἐξαρτάομαι· ἐξηρηται γὰρ τὸ ἄλλο χωρίον, vi. 96, 2 Sch.

ἐξείργομαι· τῷ—νόμῳ ἐξείργοντο, iii. 70, 6 n.

ἐξεκκλησιάζω· †ἐξεκκλησίασαν† Bekker reads ἐξεκκλησίασαν, as from ἐκκλησιάζω, viii. 93, 1 n.

ἐξέρχομαι· τοὺς φύλακας τῶν Ἀργείων ἐξελθόντων [αὐτῶν] διαφθεῖραι πολλούς. v. 75, 4 n. οἱ Ἀργεῖοι, μετὰ τῶν Ἀθ. πανστρατιᾷ ἐξελθόντων, vi. 7, 2 n.

ἐξετάζω· οἱ δὲ Ἀθ.—ἐξητάζοντο, vi. 97, 1 n.

ἐξέτασις· ἐξέτασις ὄπλων, iv. 74, 2 n.

ἐξηγέομαι· with acc. c. τὴν Πελοπόννησον—μὴ ἐλάσσω ἐξηγείσθαι, i. 71, 7. †τοὺς ἐκεῖ ξυμμάχους,†—ἐξηγούμεθα, vi. 85, 2 n. with acc. and dat. c. ἃ δὲ ἐκάτεροι ἐξηγείσθε τοῖς ξυμμάχοις, iii. 55, 5. ἃ μὲν μετὰ χεῖρας ἔχοι, καὶ ἐξηγήσασθαι οἷός τε· i. 138, 4 n.

Ἄγιδος τοῦ βασιλέως ἕκαστα ἐξηγουμένου κατὰ τὸν νόμον. v. 66, 2. καὶ ὁ Νικίας—οὐδ' ἂν διαβουλευσασθαι ἔτι ἔφη, πρὶν, ὥς οἱ μάντις ἐξηγούντο, τρὶς ἑννέα ἡμέρας μείναι, vii. 50, 4 n. ἐξισώ· ἐξισώσαντες τοῖς ἄλλοις, vi. 87, 5 n.

ἐξορκώ· ἐξορκούντων δε οἱ πρυτάνεις· v. 47, 9 n.

ἐξορμάω· οἱ ἐξορμώντες τε ναῦν καὶ ξυνέχοντες τὴν εἰρεσίαν, vii. 14, 1 n. ἐξουσία· iii. 45, 4 n.

ἔξω· ἄλλα ἔξω τοῦ πολέμου δοκοῦντα εἶναι, ii. 65, 7 n. οἱ—φίλοι τῶν ἔξω (= τῶν φυγάδων), iv. 66, 1. οἱ ὑπομένοντες τοῖς ἔξω (= τοῖς αὐτομολήσασι, Sch.) πίσυνοι, v. 14, 2 n. ἔξω, according to Thomas Magister = χωρίς, i. 10, 6 n, according to the Sch. on iii. 61, 3. v. 26, 2, = ὄνεν.

*ἔξωθεν· ἔξωθεν τοῦ τείχους outside—, preferred to ἔξω, iii. 22, 8 n.

ἐξωθέω· διαβουλευσαμένους, — ἐξωσθῆναι ἂν τῇ ὥρᾳ ἐς χειμῶνα, v. 34, 6 Sch. u.

ἐπαγγέλλω· καὶ κατὰ πόλεις ἐπήγγελον τεσσαράκοντα νεῶν πλῆθος· iii.

16, 3. στρατιὰν τε ἐπαγγέλλων ἐς τοὺς ξυμμάχους, vii. 17, 1 n. ἐπαγγείλας στρατιὰν αὐτῶν τοῖς βελτίστοις, viii. 108, 4. ἐν δὲ τούτῳ τὰ Ἰσθμια ἐγίγνετο, καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι (ἐπηγγέλθησαν γὰρ) ἐθεώρουν ἐς αὐτὰ, viii. 10, 1 n.

ἐπάγομαι· ἐπαγομένων αὐτοὺς—ἐς τὰς ἄλλας πόλεις, i. 3, 2 n; cf. viii. 44, 1 n. διαφορῶν οὐσῶν ἑκασταχοῦ τοῖς τε τῶν δῆμων προστάταις τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἐπάγεσθαι καὶ τοῖς ὀλίγοις τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους, iii. 82, 1 n. κατὰ στάσιν ἰδίᾳ ἐπαχθέντων, iii. 34, 1 n. ἐπάγεσθαι αὐτοὺς, iii. 63, 3 n. ξυμμάχων δούλωσιν ἐπαγομένους, iii. 10, 4 n. ἐκ θαλάσσης—ἐπάξονται, i. 81, 2 n, cf. ἐπακτός.

ἐπαγωγή· ῥαδίως αἱ ἐπ. τοῖς νεωτερίζειν τι βουλομένοις ἐπορίζοντο, iii. 82, 1 n.

ἐπαγωγός· ὀνόματος ἐπαγωγῶ δύναμι, v. 111, 4 n. Sch.

ἐπαινέω· ἐπηνέθη ἐν Σπάρτῃ, ii. 25, 3 n.

ἐπαίρω· ναυτικῷ δὲ καὶ πολὺν προείχειν—ἐπαιρόμενοι, καὶ κατὰ τὴν τῶν Φαιάκων προενοίκησιν τῆς Κερκύρας κλέος ἐχόντων τὰ περὶ τὰς ναῦς (sc. ἐπαιρόμενοι). i. 25, 4 n.

ἐπαιτιάομαι· ὦν καὶ τὸν Ἀлк. ἐπητιῶντο. vi. 28, 2 n.

ἐπακτός· σίτῳ οἰκείῳ καὶ οὐκ ἐπακτῷ χρῶνται, vi. 20, 4. τῶν τε πάντων ὁμοίως ἐπακτῶν ἐδεῖτο ἢ πόλις, vii. 28, 1 n.

ἐπαληθεύω· ἢ ἐκπεμφίς μου—γεγίνεται τὴν αἰτίαν ἐπαληθεύουσα ἦν—προείπομεν, iv. 85, 1. τὸν τοῦ Ἀлк. λόγον πρότερον εἰρημένον—ἐπηλήθευσεν ὁ Λίχας, viii. 52 n.

ἐπαλξίς· τῶν παρ' ἐπαλξιν, ii. 13, 6 n. 7 n. πρὸς—τῇ ἐπάλξει φυλάσσοντες, vii. 28, 2 n.

ἐπαναγωγή· οὐχ ὥσπερ νῦν ἐκ μυχοῦ τοῦ λιμένος τὰς ἐπαναγωγὰς ποιήσεσθαι, vii. 4, 4 n. διὰ τὴν τῶν Κορινθίων οὐκ ἐτι ἐπαναγωγήν, 34, 6.

distinguished from ἐπαγωγή, n. vii. 4, 4; cf. n. vii. 70, 1.

ἐπανάστασις· ἡ ἐν Σάμῳ ἐπανάστασις [ὑπὸ] τοῦ δήμου τοῖς δυνατοῖς μετὰ Ἀθηναίων, viii. 21, 1 n; cf. n. 63, 3. ἐπαναχώρησις· κύματος ἐπ. iii. 89, 4 n.

ἐπανεῖπον· τῶν δὲ διαφυγόντων θάνατον καταγνόντες ἐπανεῖπον ἀργύριον τῷ ἀποκτείναντι, vi. 60, 4 n. difference between ἐπανεῖπειν and ἐπικηρύξαι ἀργύριόν τι, ib.

ἐπανίστημι· καίπερ ἐπαναστάντας αὐτοὺς ἀλλήλοις ἵνα μὴ ὀλιγαρχῶνται, viii. 63, 3 n.

ἐπείγομαι· ἡπείγοντο φθῆναι τοὺς Λ. τὰ ἐπιμαχώτατα ἐξεργασάμενοι, iv. 4, 3 n. τὴν καθ' αὐτοὺς περιτείχισιν ἐπειγόμενοι, vi. 100, 1. τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρους εὐθὺς ἐπειγομένων τῶν Χίων ἀποστέλλαι τὰς ναῦς, viii. 7 Sch. n. ἐπειγομένων αὐτῶν τὸν πλοῦν, viii. 9, 1 n. πολλῶν ἐπειγομένων· 82, 2.

ἐπειδὴ with an indic. mood, i. 49, 1. with opt. mood, 49, 3 n. subjoined to a nom. case, v. 28, 1. vii. 32, 1; see n. iii. 4, 1.

ἐπείδον· καὶ τὴν ὑπάρχουσιν σφίσι πατρίδα νικήσαντες πάλιν ἐπιδεῖν· vi. 69, 3. τὴν ὑπάρχουσάν που οἰκίαν πόλιν ἐπιδεῖν. vii. 61, 1 n.

ἔπειμι, ἐπείναι· ἐπόντας a correction of the reading of all the MSS. n. iv. 128, 1. 131, 2.

ἔπειμι, ἐπείναι· οἱ τε—ἀπὸ ἴσου—ἐπιόντες, iii. 84, 1 n. τὸ—ἐπιὸν ὕστερον δεινότερον τοῖς πολεμίοις, v. 9, 5 n. ἐπείναι used of coming forward to speak, i. 72, 5 n.

ἐπεξάγω· ἐπεξαγαγόντας ἀπὸ σφῶν ἐξιῶσαι τοῖς M. v. 71, 3 n. ἐπεξαγαγόντα τῷ πλῶ πρὸς τὴν γῆν, vii. 52, 2 n; cf. ἀντεπεξῆγον, viii. 104, 4.

ἐπέξειμι· ἐτόλμησάν τε τὰ δεινότατα ἐπέξησαν τε, iii. 82, 17 n.

ἐπεξέρχομαι· πᾶν πρὸ τοῦ δουλεῦσαι ἐπεξελεῖν. v. 100 Sch. προφυλά-

ξασθαί τε καὶ αἰσθόμενοι ἐπεξελεῖν. vi. 38, 2 Sch.

ἐπεξέτασις· ἐπεξέτασιν τοῦ στρατεύματος, vi. 42, 1 n.

ἐπεργασία· ἐπικαλοῦντες ἐπεργασίαν Μεγαρεῦσι τῆς γῆς τῆς ἱερᾶς καὶ τῆς ἀορίστου, i. 139, 2 n.

ἐπέρχομαι· ἡ θάλασσα ἐπελθοῦσα—ἐπῆλθε, iii. 89, 2 n. περὶ δὲ τὰς ἡμέρας ταύτας αἷς ἐπῆρχοντο, iv. 120, 1 n. ὅσους μὴ Βρασίδης ἐπῆλθε. v. 110. Sch. n. τὰς—ξυνομοσίας—ἀπάσας ἐπελθόν. viii. 54, 4. of coming forward to speak, n. to i. 72, 5.

ἐπέχω· I. act. 2 aor. with acc. c. τοῦτο μὲν ἐπέσχον, ii. 76, 2 n. ἐπισχόντας τὰ πρὸς Ἀργεῖους, v. 46, 1. οἱ δὲ τὴν μὲν ζημίαν καὶ τὴν κατασκαφὴν ἐπέσχον, 63, 4 n. ἐπέσχον τὸ εὐθέως τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐπιχειρεῖν. vii. 33, 3 n. the active form of this 2 aor. preferable in Thucyd. ib. n.

II. neut. οὐτ' ἐπέσχον τὸ στρατόπεδον καταλαβεῖν, ii. 81, 4 n. ἐπισχεῖν αὐτοὺς ἐκέλευον, v. 32, 6; cf. n. vii. 33, 3. with gen. c. ὡς τότε—ἔτυχε—τοὺς ὁμήρους καταλεγόμενος τούτου μὲν ἐπέσχε, viii. 31, 1. the gen. c. required with the middle voice, cf. n. ii. 76, 2.

III. its military use, τὸ δὲ ἄλλο αὐτοὶ ἐπείχον, i. 48, 2. ὅσον ἐδύναντο ἀπὸ τοῦ μετεώρου πλείστον ἐπισχεῖν, ii. 77, 3 n. ὁ δὲ τὴν τε Χαλκιδικὴν—καὶ Μακεδονίαν ἅμα ἐπέχων ἔφθειρε· ii. 101, 5 n. τὸ δὲ ἄλλο Ἀκαρῶνες ὡς ἕκαστοι τεταγμένοι ἐπείχον, iii. 107, 7 n. τὰς ἐπὶ σφίσι ναῦς ἐπεχούσας—ἡμύναντο, viii. 105, 3.

ἐπηλυγάζω· ὅπως τῷ κοινῷ φόβῳ τὸ σφέτερον ἐπηλυγάζωνται. vi. 36, 2 Sch. n.

ἐπήρεια· ἐκέλευον κατ' ἐπήρειαν, i. 26, 3 n.

ἐπί· with gen. case, τὸ ἐφ' ἑαυτῶν, i. 17, 1 n. unusual use of, after

verbs of arrival, ταῖς ἐκ τῆς Χίου ναῦσιν ἐπ' Ἰ'Αβύδου† ἀφικομέναις, viii. 79, 3 n. οἱ δὲ Πελοποννήσιοι καταπλεύσαντες ἐπὶ τῆς Μυκάλης, ib. § 4 n. ἐπ' ἐκκλησίας, and not ἀπ' ἐκκλ. correct, viii. 81, 1 n.

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ἐς· ἐς and ἐκ used of the same fixed object, with reference to opposite positions of spectators, i. 64, 1, 2 n. and so τό—ἐς τὴν Παλλήνην (sc.

τείχος), i. 64, 2, is identical with τὸ ἐκ τῆς Παλλήνης τείχος, § 3; see also ἐκ. ἐς indicating a result, ἐς τὸ φανερόν ἀποδύντες, i. 6, 5 n. μὴ ἐς ἀναβολὰς πράσσετε, vii. 15, 3, where the n. gives a different explanation. ἐς ὃ ἐβούλοντο, iii. 20, 3 n. καὶ τᾶλλα προῦχώρει αὐτοῖς ἐς ἐλπίδας. vi. 103, 3 n. ἀκμάζοντες—ἦσαν ἐς αὐτόν, i. 1, 1 n. ἔρρων το ἐστὸν πόλεμον, ii. 8, 1. ἐς with article before a numeral, ἐς τὰς δ. i. 100, 1 n. viii. 21 n. ἐς with numerals, iii. 20, 1 n. δικαία—ἐς ὑμᾶς, —towards—, iii. 54, 1 n. ἐς μίαν βουλήν—ἔσται, v. 11, 6 n. Λακεδαιμονίους ἐς μίαν ἡμέραν κατέστησα—περὶ τῶν ἀπάντων ἀγωνίσασθαι vi. 16, 6 n. after verbs of suspecting, charging, reproaching, &c. takes an acc. c. denoting the substance of the suspicion, change, or reproach, τὴν—ἐπιφερομένην αἰτίαν ἔς τε μαλακίαν—καὶ ἐς τὴν ἄλλην ἀβουλίαν τε καὶ βραδυτήτα, v. 75, 3. οὐδὲ ὑποπτεύεσθαι μου ἐς τὴν φυγαδικὴν προθυμίαν τὸν λόγον. vi. 92, 1 n. βουλόμενος αὐτὸν τοῖς Πελοποννησίοις ἐς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ καὶ Ἀθηναίων φιλίαν—διαβάλλειν, viii. 88 n. Λακεδαιμονίους—διαβαλεῖν ἐς τοὺς ἐκείνην χρήζων Ἑλλήνας, ὡς—, iii. 109, 2. condensed expressions with ἐς. ἐς—τὴν Πελοπόννησον ἔπρασεν. i. 65, 2 n. ἡ ναυμαχία ἐτελείτα ἐς—νύκτα, i. 51, 3 n. ἐς with its case used elliptically, ὥστε μήτε ἐς ἀλκὴν ὑπομεῖναι, iii. 108, 1. μὴ ἐς ἀναβολὰς πράσσετε, vii. 15, 3 n. ἐς used with the name of a temple, παρὰ with that of the god, iv. 67, 1 n. ἐς crept in as a corruption by repetition of a final syllable, πέμψαντες [ἐς] Σελινοῦντα κτίζουσι. vi. 4, 2 n. in the formula ὡς ἐς frequently omitted in the MSS. ὡς ἐς ἐπίπλουν, i. 50, 6 n. ὡς ἐς ἐπιτειχισμόν, v. 17, 2 n. ὡς ἐς τὴν Εὐβοίαν. viii. 5, 1 v. l.

ἐσαγγέλλω· ἐσαγγελθέντων ὅτι—, i. 116, 3 n. πράσσων τε ἐσηγγέλλετο αὐτοῖς πρὸς τοὺς βαρβάρους, 131, 1. ἐσηγγέλθη γὰρ αὐτοῖς ὡς εἶη—ἑορτή, iii. 3, 3. ταῦτα ἐσαγγείλας. (preferable reading to ἐξαγγ.) viii. 51, 2 n. ἐσβάλλω· πρὸς τὴν πόλιν ἐσέβαλλον, iv. 25, 8 n. ἐσβολή· ἐπὶ τῆς ἐσβολῆς, iii. 112, 3 n. ἐπὶ τῇ ἐσβολῇ τῆς Λύγκου, iv. 83, 2 n. τὴν ἐσβολὴν—φθάσαντες προκατέλαβον, 127, 2. ἴεσβολὴν ποιησάμενος τῇ πόλει οὐση ἀτειχίστῳ, viii. 31, 2 n. ἔσειμι· βουλεύεσθαι Ἀθηναίους, καθ' ὅτι ἂν ἐσίῃ ἡ πρεσβεία, iv. 118, 7 n. ἔσθημα· ταφέντας—ἐτιμῶμεν—ἐσθήμασι, iii. 58, 4 n. ἐσκομίζω· οἱ—Ἀθηναῖοι ἐσκομίζοντο ἐν τῷ χρόνῳ τούτῳ, ii. 18, 5. καὶ ἐσκομιζομένων αὐτῶν, vi. 49, 3 n. ἔστι· ὅπου γὰρ ἔξεστιν ἐν ὑστέρῳ, σαφῶς εἰδόμενος πρὸς ὁπόσας τε ναῦς—καὶ ὅσας—παρασκευασαμένοις ἔσται ἀγωνίσασθαι—, viii. 27, 2 n. ἐστία· διδάσκεται—καθίξεσθαι ἐπὶ τὴν ἐστίαν, i. 136, 4 n. ἐσφέρω· αὐτοὶ ἐσνεγκόντες τότε πρῶτον ἐσφοράν, iii. 19, 1 n. ἐσφορὰ and φόρος distinguished, αὐτοὶ ἐσνεγκόντες τότε πρῶτον ἐσφορὰν διακόσια τάλαντα, iii. 19, 1 n. ἐσφορέω· ἐσεφόρουσιν τὴν γῆν. ii. 75, 7 n. ἔσχατον· πολιορκία παρατενέσθαι ἐς τοῦσχατον, iii. 46, 2. αὐτὸ τὸ ἔσχατον—τῆς νήσου, iv. 31, 2 n. ἔσχον· its nautical sense, see under ἔχω. ἑταιρία· n. to iii. 82, 6. ἑταιρίας διαλυτής, § 9 n. ἑταιρικός· τὸ ξυγγενὲς τοῦ ἑταιρικοῦ ἀλλοτριώτερον, iii. 82, 11 n. ἕτερος·—τῶν ἐτέρων ὃ τι καὶ ἀξιολογον. iv. 48, 5 n. τοῦ ἐτέρου ἔχθει, iv. 61, 3 n. difference between καθ' ἑκάτερα, and καθ' ἑτερα, vii. 59, 2 n.

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ἐτέρας (= ἐτέρων) εὐτυχούσης ῥώμης.
vii. 63, 4 n. ἐς τὰ ἐπὶ θάτερα τέ τοῦ
ποταμοῦ παραστάντες, vii. 84, 4 n.
ἐκ τοῦ ἐπὶ θάτερα λόφου διείργοντο·
viii. 33, 2 n. ἐπ' αὐτὸν γὰρ τὸν ἐπὶ
τῷ στόματι τοῦ λιμένος—τὸν ἕτερον
πύργον ἐτελεύτα τὸ—τείχος, viii. 90,
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later writers, i. 109, 3 n.

ἔτης· τοῖς δὲ ἔταις κατὰ πάτρια δικά-
ζεσθαι, v. 79, 5 n. Sch.

ἐτήσιος· ὧν ἡγούντο ἐπ' ἐτησίῳ προ-
στασία, ii. 80, 6 n. τιμὰς δεδώκασιν
ἀγῶνας καὶ ἐτησίους θυσίας, v. 11,
1 n.

ἔτι· with comparative adj. καὶ τὰ ἔτι
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with comparative adv. καὶ ἔτι περαι-
τέρω. iii. 81, 4.

ἔτοιμος· τὰς—σπονδὰς—ἥδη σφίσιν—
ἐτοιμούς εἶναι, iv. 21, 2 n. τὰ ἔτοιμα
βλάπτοντας, iv. 61, 1 n. οὐκ ἐόντων
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σπένδεσθαι—ἔτοιμοι εἶναι, v. 41, 2 n.
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λέγοντα, εἰ βούλονται—ἔτοιμος εἶναι
σπένδεσθαι. vii. 3, 1 n.

ἐτοίμως· ἥσσον ἐτοίμως κατέχειν. iv.
92, 5 n.

ἔτος· ὥρα ἔτους, ii. 52, 2 n.

εὖ· ἐκ τοῦ εὖ εἰπεῖν τὸ παθεῖν εὖ ἀντι-
λήφονται, iii. 40, 4 n. τὰ ἴδια—εὖ
—θέσθαι, iv. 59, 4 Sch. τὸ κοινῶς
φοβερὸν—εὖ θέσθαι, 61, 6 n.

εὐεπίθετος· καὶ ἡμῖν ἀν εὐεπίθετος εἴη,
(sc. ἡ παρασκευὴ τῶν Ἀθ.) vi. 34,
4 Sch. n.

εὐεργεσία· κείταί σοι εὖ. i. 129, 2 n.

εὐζωνος· ἀνὴρ εὐζ. ii. 97, 1 n.

εὐθὺς· τὴν ἀρχὴν εὐθὺς ξυγκατεσκεύαζε.
i. 93, 4 n. ἐκ τοῦ εὐθέος δρῆσθαι,
opp. to ἀπάτη, i. 34, 3 n.

εὐλάζω· see εὐλάκα.

εὐλάκα· ἀργυρεὰ εὐλάκα εὐλάξιν· v.
16, 2 Sch. n.

εὐλογος· distinguished from εὐπρεπής,

n. vi. 8, 4; cf. vi. 76, 2, 3. iv. 87, 1.
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2 n.

εὐλόγως· εὐλ. ἀπρακτοὶ ἀπίασι, iv. 61,
8 n. Sch.

εὐμενής· εὐμενῇ (sc. γῆν) ἐναγωνί-
σασθαι, ii. 74, 2 n.

εὐμεταχείριστος· οὔτε γὰρ ἡμῖν ἔτι
ἔσται ἰσχυρὸς ἐς ἐν ξυστάσα εὐμεταχεί-
ριστος, vi. 85, 3 n.

εὐνή· ἐπιπίπτει τοῖς Ἀμπ. ἔτι ἐν ταῖς
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ἔτι ἀναλαμβάνοντας τὰ ὄπλα, iv. 32,
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εὐνοία· εὐνοίαν ἔχουσα, ii. 11, 3 n. with
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εὐνομία· τὴν ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὑπου-
λον εὐνομίαν οὐ προτιμήσαντες· viii.
64, 5 n.

εὐνους· δεδιότες τό τε στράτευμα, μὴ
εὐνουν ἔχη, vi. 29, 3 n.

εὐοργήτως· εὐοργ. αὐτῷ (sc. πολέμῳ)
προσομιλήσας, i. 122, 2 n.

εὐπραξία· ἀπροσδόκητος εὐπ. iii. 39,
4 n.

εὐπρεπής· προφάσει βραχεία καὶ εὐ-
πρεπεί, vi. 8, 4 n. distinguished
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86, 4. ἦν δὲ τοῦτο εὐπρεπὲς πρὸς
τοὺς πλείους, viii. 66, 1 n.

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8 n. Sch.

εὐρίσκω· ὡς δὲ ἡ ἀλήθεια εὐρίσκεται,
vi. 2, 2 n.

εὐρυχωρία· κατὰ τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν, ἥ τῶν
τειχῶν ἀμφοτέρων αἱ ἐργασίαι ἔληγον,
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εὐρυχωρίαν τὰς τῶν πολεμίων ναῦς·
viii. 102, 1 n.

εὐτέλεια· φιλοκαλοῦμεν γὰρ μετ' εὐτε-
λείας, ii. 40, 2. τῶν τε κατὰ τὴν πό-
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εὐτραπέλως· μετὰ χαρίτων μάλιστ' ἂν εὐτραπέλως—, ii. 41, 1 n.

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ὁ δὲ ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα ἐφίεμενος, iv. 108, 6 n.

ἐφοδος· γνώμης μᾶλλον ἐφύδω ἢ ἰσχύος, iii. 11, 3 n.

ἐφοράω· ὅσον ἀπὸ τοῦ ἱεροῦ ἐφειωῦτο τῆς νήσου, iii. 104, 2 n.

ἐφορμέω· ii. 89, 13 n.

ἐφορμή· καὶ τῷ πεζῷ ἄμα ἐκ γῆς ἐφορμαῖς, vi. 90, 3 n.

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ἐφορμίζω· ἐφορμισθέντας, vi. 49, 4 n.

ἐφορμος· adj. νῆες ἐφορμοί, iii. 76, 1 n.

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ἔχθρα· αἰδίων—ἔχθραν πρὸς τῇ κοινῇ καὶ ἰδίαν ἔχειν, iv. 20, 1 n. ἔχθραν προσποιησάμενος ἄδελον, viii. 108, 4 n.

ἐχυρός· τὸ δ' ἐχυρόν γε τοῖς ξυναγωνιούμενοις, v. 109 Sch.

ἐχυρῶς· μόνον δὴ τοῦτο ἐχυρῶς ξυμβαίν. v. 26, 3 n.

ἔχω· Θεοὶ ὅσοι γῆν τὴν Πλ. ἔχετε, ii.

74, 2 n. πόλεσι—καὶ τῆς καὶ ἱπποῦς καὶ μεγέθη ἐχοῦσαις†, Duker's proposed correction ἰσχυούσαις, vii.

55, 2 nn. ἐπεὶ ἔξιν γε τὴν πόλιν οἵπερ καὶ μεθιστάναι ἐμελλον. viii.

66, 1 n. οὐκ ἔχοντες ὁ τι γένωνται and —ὅτι γένοιτο, difference between, ii. 52, 3 n.

οὐκ εἶχον ὁ τι εἰκάσωσιν, v. 65, 5. ἐξευρεῖν αὐτὸ—οὐκ εἶχον. viii. 66, 3 n.

ἔχοντας omitted where it ought to have been repeated in πρῶτον ἐς Χίον πλεῖν ἄρχοντα ἔχοντας Χαλκιδέα,—ἐπειτα ἐς

Λέσβον, καὶ Ἀλκαμένην ἄρχοντα (sc. ἔχοντας), viii. 8, 2 n.

ἔχω· give occasion to, σχεῖν τὴν ἐπωνυμίαν, i.

9, 2 n. ἔχει τὴν βεβαίωσιν καὶ πείραν τῆς γνώμης, 140, 8 n. ii. 41,

3 n. 61, 2 n. iii. 82, 17 n. iv. 1, 2 n.

ἔχει=παρέχει, in ἀνανάκτησιν ἔχει, ii. 41, 3 n.

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προσβολήν, iv. 1, 2 n; cf. n. i. 9, 2. διὰ τὸ ἡδονὴν ἔχον ἐν τῷ αὐτίκα, iv. 108,

5 n. τὴν αἰτίαν οὐχ ἔξω—ἀποδεικνύναι, ἀλλ' ἡ—ἐπιφέρειν, ἡ—ἀφίχθαι. iv. 85, 4 n.

different significations of αἰτίαν ἔξω, ib. n. unusual sense of χάριν ἔχειν, see χάρις.

participle of ἔχω with a substantive in acc. c. as a periphrasis of the passive participle of the verb cognate

to the substantive καὶ τὸ ἀπὸ τοῦδε ἦδη ὁ τι ἂν ἀμαρτάνωσιν αἰτίαν ἔχοντας (= αἰτιαθησομένους), iv. 114, 5.

τὴν Λακεδαιμονίων—ξυμμαχίαν—ἀνάγκην ἔχουσιν (= ἀναγκαζομένην)—τῆς γε ξυγγενείας ἔνεκα καὶ αἰσχύνῃ

βοηθεῖν. v. 104. ἔσχον in its nautical use; followed

I. by ἐς with acc. c. (cf. n. vii. 1, 2.) ἔσχε καὶ ἐς Νότιον, iii. 34, 1. ἐς τὴν Πύλον—σχόντας, iv. 3, 1. καὶ αἱ νῆες

σχοῦσαι ἐς τὴν Μεσσήνην, iv. 25, 10. σχῶν δὲ ἐς Σκιώνην, v. 2, 2.

II. by κατὰ with acc. c. ἔσχον κατὰ τὸ Μενόδησιον κέρας, i. 110, 4 n.

σχόντες κατὰ τὸ Ποσειδώνιον, iv.

129, 3. σχόντες κατὰ τὸν Λέοντα, vi. 97, 1 n.

III. by a dat. c. ὥς γῇ ἐκούσιος οὐ σχήσων ἄλλη ἢ Πελοποννήσῳ. iii. 33, 1. σχόντες Ῥηγίῳ, vii. 1, 2 n. ἔχω = διακείμαι ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρα ἔχων, vii. 48, 3 n. ἔχω with gen. c. ὥς—τις εὐνοίας ἢ μνήμης ἔχοι, i. 22, 3 n. impers. ὥς ἐκάστοις τῆς ξυντυχίας ἢ κατὰ τὸ ξυμφέρον ἢ ἀνάγκῃ ἔσχεν, vii. 57, 1 n. ἔχομαι Συρακούσας δὲ τοῦ ἐχομένου ἔτους Ἀρχίας—ᾠκισε, vi. 3, 2 n.

ἕως subst. ἅμα ἔφ' ἔσχον—ἐς τὸν αἰγυιῶν, iv. 42, 2 n; cf. νυκτὸς καταπλεύσαντες, § 4.

ἕως ἄν with present; with aor. ἕως ἄν—ἄρῳσιν, i. 90, 3 n.

ἕωσπερ will probably not be found in the tragedians, vii. 19, 5 n.

Euphemisms, σεμναὶ θεαὶ or Εὐμένιδες for Ἐρινύες; ἄγος for μῦσος, i. 126, 11 n.

Z.

ζεύγμα ἔπλεον πρὸς τὸ ζεύγμα τοῦ λιμένος, vii. 69, 4 n.

ζεύγνυμι ξεύξαντες—τὰς παλαιὰς (sc. ναῦς), i. 29, 2 n.

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H.

ἦ coupling comparatives, instead of μᾶλλον ἢ coupling positives, i. 21, 1 n. iii. 42, 4 n. ἦ = μᾶλλον ἢ, instead of, iii. 23, 4 n. ἦ—ἦ, varied construction with, see *Varied Construction*. ἦ καὶ coupling words of similarity, different effect of, n. v. 74, 1. ἦ = quam, ἄλλο τι ἢ κατὰ τὸ αὐτὸ, v. 65, 3 n. οὐδὲν μᾶλλον ὀλιγαρχίας ἢ δημοκρατίας δεῖσθαι—†ἦ† ἄλλο τι σκοπεῖσθαι ἢ ὅτῳ τρόπῳ—κάτεισι, viii. 48, 3 n. ἦ inserted

after μᾶλλον by Palmer, viii. 55, 1. n. v. l.

ἦ ἢ ποῦ ἄρα, εἰ—, v. 100 Sch. ἦ ποῦ γε δὴ ἐν πάσῃ πολεμίᾳ Σικελίᾳ, vi. 37, 2 Sch.

ἡγεμονεύω οὐκ ἡξίουσιν οὗτοι—ἡγεμονεύεσθαι ὑφ' ἡμῶν, iii. 61, 3 n.

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ἦδη ere now, ii. 77, 4 n. τὸ δ' ἦδη, vi. 34, 9 Sch. n.

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ἡδύς ὅ τι δὲ ἡδὺ καὶ πανταχόθεν τὸ ἐς αὐτὸ κερδαλέον, ii. 53, 4 n.

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ἡμιτέλεστος τὰ ἡμιτ. τῶν τειχῶν, iii. 3, 6 n.

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καθήκω· ἐπὶ μὲν θάλασσαν καθήκουσα. ii. 97, 1 n. οἱ πρὸς τὸν Μηλιακὸν κόλπον καθήκοντες, iii. 96, 3 n.

καθίζω· οἱ Ἀθ.—καθίσαν τὸ στράτευμα ἐς χωρίον ἐπιτήδειον, vi. 66, 1 n; cf. Νικίας—πρὸς μετέωρόν τι καθίσε τὴν στρατιάν. vii. 82, 4. καθίζομαι· καθίσεσθαι ἐπὶ τὴν ἰστίαν, i. 136, 4 n. ὅπως καθεζομένους χρὴ τὸ βέλος ἀφείναι, vii. 67, 2 n.

καθίημι· καθείσαι τὰς κόπας, ii. 91, 5 n. ἄρματα μὲν ἐπὶ καθήκα, vi. 16, 2 n.

καθίστημι· καταστάντες—ἐπολέμουν, ii. 1. v. 4, 4 n. ἐν τῇ καθεστηκυῖᾳ ἡλικίᾳ, ii. 36, 4 n. τὸ—καθεστὸς τοῖς Ἑλλήσι νόμιμον, iii. 9, 1 n. ἐς ἀπόνειαν καθεστήκασιν, vii. 67, 4 nn. τὴν πόλιν ἐς ἔκπληξιν καθιστάναι, vi. 36, 2 Sch. καθίσταμαι, political sense of, τὴν μὲν ἄλλην ὁμολογία κατεστήσαντο, i. 114, 5 n. καθίστατο τὰ περὶ τὴν Μυτιλήνην, iii. 35, 2. καθισταμένοις ὦν ἔδει, i. 125, 3 n. ἀνεπιφθόνως κατεστήσαντο (sc. τὴν ἀρχήν) vi. 54, 5 n.

καθ' ὅτι· see under κατά.

καὶ· whether needless or not in [καὶ] εἴ τι ἐβεβλαστήκει, iii. 26, 3 n. not superfluous in ἡγγέλθη ὅτι καὶ οἱ Ἰλλυριοὶ μετ' Ἀρριβαίου προδόντες Περδικκαν γεγέννηται iv. 125, 1 n. apparently superfluous in οὐκ ἀξιόχρεων αὐτῶν ὄντων δρᾶν τι ὦν κακείνος ἐπενόει. v. 13 n. καὶ τις καὶ ἄνεμος, ii. 93, 3 n. δίκαιοί εἰσι καὶ (= also) ἀπιστότατοι εἶναι —, iv. 17, 5 n. ὃ τι ἄξιον καὶ εἰπεῖν, ii. 54, 7 n. ὃ τι καὶ ἀξιόλογον, iv. 48, 5. οὐκ ἐταλαιπώρησαν ὥστε καὶ ἀξιόλογόν τι ἀπογενέσθαι, v. 74, 3 n. καὶ—ἐλπίσαντες = ἐλπίσαντες ἅμα, vii. 61, 3 n.

probable force of καὶ in τᾷ καὶ αὐτῷ ἐδόκει,† vii. 73, 1 n. force of καὶ expressed in English by an emphasis on the auxiliary verb, τούτων δὲ ὅσπερ καὶ ἦψατο, i. 97, 2. ἦν δὲ τις ἄρα καὶ βουλευθῆ, ii. 87, 11 n. νῦν δ' εἴ τῳ καὶ ἀσφαλέστερον ἔδοξεν εἶναι, iv. 92, 2 n. εἰ τμὴ καὶ δέδρακεν, vi. 60, 3 n. πρὸς τῇ γῇ ναυμαχοῦντες [ῥαδίως] καὶ διεσώζοντο, vii. 34, 6 n. καὶ πάνυ, iii. 30, 2 n. iv. 129, 4 n. in καὶ ἐπὶ πολὺ, even, iii. 98, 1 n. καὶ ὥς, i. 44, 2 n. iii. 33, 2. vii. 81, 4. viii. 51, 2 n. 56, 3. καὶ γὰρ ὥς, 87, 3 n. force of καὶ with numerals, ἀπείχεν ἐν τῷ πρόσθεν καὶ πεντήκοντα σταδίου. vii. 81, 3 n. parenthesis introduced by καὶ, in καὶ πειράσαντες—οὐχ ἐλόντες, i. 61, 2 n. καὶ subjoining a description; ἄλλαι εἰσὶν ἑπτὰ (sc. πόλεις), καὶ παρεσκευασμένοι, κ. τ. λ. vi. 20, 3 n. καὶ after words denoting likeness, identity, or correspondence, = *ac*, or *atque*, ἴσα καὶ ἰκέται, iii. 14, 1 n. ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς παραπλήσια καὶ ἀντέλεγον, v. 112, 1 n. αἱ μὲν γὰρ δαπάναι οὐχ ὁμοίως καὶ πρὶν, ἀλλὰ πολλῶ μείζους καθέστασαν, vii. 28, 4. παραπλήσιά τε πεπόνθεσαν καὶ ἔδρασαν αὐτοί, vii. 71, 7 n. καὶ in ἄτοπον καὶ δυσῶδες, ii. 49, 2 n, compared to ἄνευ δαπάνης καὶ πολιορκίας, 77, 2. καὶ after μή· μή ἀθρόοις καὶ ἀλλήλους περιμείνασι, v. 64, 4 n. καὶ used by itself, where the addition of ὅτι seems required, βουλόμενοι ἄλλως τε προσγενέσθαι σφίσι, καὶ ὁμηροί—ἦσαν αὐτόθι, vi. 61, 5. ἐπειδὴ κακῶς σφίσι τὸ στράτευμα εἶχε, τῶν τε ἐπιτηδείων πάντων ἀπορία ἦδη, καὶ κατατετραυματισμένοι ἦσαν πολλοί, vii. 80, 1 n. καὶ transposed in οὐ μόνον—ἀλλ' ὥς καὶ, instead of —ἀλλὰ καὶ ὥς—, i. 37, 1 n. καὶ placed late in the sentence, ὅτι οὐκ ὀρθῶς αἱ σπονδαὶ—καὶ γένοιτο, καὶ νῦν—, v. 61, 2 n. καὶ in the apodosis of a sentence,

μέχρι οὗ—καί—, ii. 21, 1 n. ὥς δέ—καί—, ii. 93, 3. iv. 8, 9 n. †καὶ τὸ σφίσιν αὐτοῖς καὶ τοῦ ἐταιρικοῦ τῷ πλείονι τὰ ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἄλκ. ἐσκόπουν, viii. 48, 2 n. καί—δὲ, *and—too*, compared with καί—μέντοι, ii. 36, 1 n. καὶ ἦν δέ—, i. 132, 2. vii. 56, 3. force of καὶ, if genuine, in ἀντιπάλους [καὶ] τῷ πλήθει καὶ ἔτι πλείους τὰς τῶν πολεμίων οὐσας (sc. ναῦς), vii. 12, 4 n. καί—τε = *atque—etiam*, explanation of, i. 9, 3 n. viii. 68, 2 n. καὶ εἰ—ἦ· καὶ εἰ ἐκ τῶν νεῶν πρὸς παρεσκευασμένους ἐκβιβάζοιεν ἢ κατὰ γῆν ἰόντες γνωσθείσαν, vi. 64, 1 n. καινόομαι· τοῦ καινούσθαι τὰς διανοίας, iii. 82, 4 n.

καινός· doubtful whether this adj. or κενός be the true reading; the difference between τὸ καινὸν and τὸ κενὸν τοῦ πολέμου, iii. 30, 4 n.

κοίριος· ἀπὸ νεῶν, αἷς πολλὰ τὰ καίρια δεῖ ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ ξυμβῆναι, iv. 10, 3 n. Sch.

καιρός· καιρός ἐλάμβανε, ii. 34, 10 n. ἔργον καιρῷ, ii. 40, 2 n. εἰ μὴ καιρῷ τύχοιεν—πράσσοντες, iv. 59, 3 n. ὥς ἂν καιρός ᾖ, viii. 1, 3 n. δι' ἐλαχίστου καιροῦ, ii. 42, 5. κατὰ τοῦτο καιροῦ, vii. 2, 4 n.

κακοπάθεια· distinguished from ξυμφορά, in μήτε ταῖς ξυμφοραῖς μήτε ταῖς παρὰ τὴν ἀξίαν νῦν κακοπαθείαις. vii. 77, 1 n.

κακοπαθέω· πόλεις τοσάσδε ὑπὸ μιᾶς κακοπαθεῖν. i. 122, 4 n.

κακοπραγέω· ii. 43, 5 n.

κακός· κακοὺς κριτάς, ὥς μὴ προσηκόντων εἶναι, i. 120, 3 n. κακοί—προφυλάξασθαι, vi. 38, 2 Sch.

κακοτυχέω· ii. 60, 3 n.

κακοῦργος· ἔτι τούτων κακουργοτέροις (sc. λόγοις), vi. 38, 2 Sch.

κακῶ· ἢ κακῶσαι ἡμᾶς ἢ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς βεβαιώσασθαι. i. 33, 3 n. ἢ τῆς Ἑλλάδος—πάσης—ἄρξομεν, ἢ κακώσομέν γε Συρακοσίους, vi. 18, 4. ἢ γὰρ ξυμμάχους πλείους σφᾶς ἔξειν, ἢ

τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, ἦν τι σφάλλονται, κακώσιν. viii. 32, 3 n.

κάκωσις· ἡ μετὰ τοῦ μαλακισθῆναι κάκωσις, ii. 43, 6 n. τῇ τῶν ἐναντίων κακώσει, iii. 82, 1 n.

κάλαμος· ἐν ταρσοῖς καλάμου, ii. 76, 1 nn; cf. use of κέραμος, ii. 4, 2 n.

καλέω· why its passive participle is added to the name of a place, as, τὴν Πειραιῆν καλουμένην, ii. 23, 3 n. 55, 1 n. οἱ τριακόσιοι ἱππῆς καλούμενοι, v. 72, 4 n; cf. ὠνομασμένοις, ib. force of its passive with a proper name governing a gen. c. "Ενθιος γὰρ Ἀλκιβιάδου ἐκαλείτο. viii. 6, 3 n.

καλλιπεῖν· οὐ καλλιπεύμεθα. ὥς—εἰκότως ἄρχομεν, vi. 83, 2 n.

κάλλος· ἅμα ἐνεργοὶ κάλλει, iii. 17, 1 n.

καλός· ὥς καλὸν (sc. ὄν), ii. 35, 1 n. καλοὶ κάγαθοί, iv. 40, 2 n. τοὺς τε καλοὺς κάγαθοὺς ὀνομαζομένους, viii. 48, 5. ἐν καλῷ, v. 46, 1 n. 59, 4. 60, 2 n.

καλῶς· τὸ Ἄργος—ἐπιθυμούντας—καλῶς σφίσι φίλιον γενέσθαι, v. 36, 1 n. καλῶς ἔχει — μήποτε — νομισθῆναι, iv. 18, 5 n. καλῶς ἔχειν, iv. 73, 2 n. καλῶς with verb and genitive, τῆς—Ἰταλίας καὶ Σικελίας καλῶς παράπλου κείται, i. 36, 2 n. τοῦ πρὸς Ἀθηναίους πολέμου καλῶς καθίστασθαι, iii. 92, 5.

κάλως· παραπλεόντων ἀπὸ κάλω, iv. 25, 5 n.

κανοῦν· κόρην, — κανοῦν οἷσουσαν ἐν πομπῇ τινί, vi. 56, 1 n.

κάνταῦθα, i. 10, 3 n.

καρδία· Lucretius uses cor in the same sense, ii. 49, 2 n.

καρτερέω· μετὰ σφῶν καρτερεῖν. iv. 66, 3 n.

καρτερός· κατὰ τὸ καρτερώτατον τοῦ χωρίου ἰόντι, v. 10, 6 n.

κατά· I. with gen. c. κατ' ἄκρας κοῖ

βεβαίως ελεῖν αὐτήν· iv. 112, 3 n. ἡ τε τῶν ἐπιτηδείων παρακομιδή—κατὰ γῆς, vii. 28, 1 n.

II. with acc. c. κατὰ τὸν Ἀχελῷον, opp. to κατὰ γῆν, iii. 7, 3 n. κατὰ τὸν Ἀκείνην ποταμὸν, iv. 25, 8 n. ἐς τὸ κατὰ τὸ Ὀλυμπιεῖον, vi. 65, 2 n. σχόντες κατὰ τὸν Λέοντα καλούμενον, vi. 97, 1 n. κατὰ τὸν Τερναῖον κόλπον, vi. 104, 2 n. κατὰ (a correction for καί,) τὸν ἐπὶ τὴν Μίλητον τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐπίπλουν, viii. 83, 2 n. κατὰ πόλεις, i. 73, 4 n. μὴ καθ' ἐν ἑαστον κατὰ πολλὰ δὲ πανταχόθεν, vii. 70, 6 n. καθ' ἐκάστους regarded as a single noun depending together with ξύμπαντας on the preposition πρὸς, ii. 64, 4 n. οἱ Μήλιοι αὐθις καθ' ἑτερόν τι τοῦ περιτειχίσματος εἶλον, v. 116, 2 n. κατ' ὀλίγας (sc. ναῦς), iii. 78, 1 n. κατ' ὀλίγας ναῦς, iv. 11, 3. κατ' ὀλίγον γὰρ μαχεῖται, iv. 10, 3 n. τό τε κατ' ὀλίγον καὶ μὴ ἅπαντας κινδυνεύειν, v. 9, 1 n. βραδείᾳ τε καὶ κατ' ὀλίγον προσπίπτουσα, vi. 34, 4 n. κατὰ μικρὸν τῆς ὕλης, iv. 30, 2 n. κατὰ μόνας = ἰδίᾳ, i. 37, 4 n. καθ' αὐτὸν δυστυχεῖν, vi. 77, 2 n. καθ' αὐτοὺς, meaning of, iii. 78, 1 n. vi. 13. οἱ Συρακόσιοι τὰ καθ' ἑαυτοὺς ἐξηρτύνοντο ἐς τὸν πόλεμον. vi. 88, 3 n. difference between τὸ καθ' ἑαυτοὺς and τὰ καθ' ἑαυτοὺς, ib. n. τοῖς καθ' ἑαυτόν, vii. 78, 1 n. καθ' ὅτι· βουλευσασθαι Ἀθηναίους, καθ' ὅτι ἂν ἐσίῃ ἡ πρεσβεία, iv. 118, 7 n. δύο λόγῳ φέρων —, τὸν μὲν καθ' ὃ, τι εἰ βούλονται πολεμεῖν, τὸν δ' ὥς εἰ εἰρήνην ἄγειν. v. 76, 3 n. κατὰ τὰς ἰδίας φιλοτιμίας καὶ ἰδια κέρδη, ii. 65, 7 n. δικαιότεροι ἢ κατὰ τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν δύναμιν, i. 76, 3 n. οὐ κατὰ τὴν τῶν οἰκῶν—χρεῖαν, ii. 62, 3 n. κατὰ τὴν παλαιὰν προξενίαν, v. 43, 2 n. μείζω ἢ κατὰ δάκρυα—πεπονθότας, vii. 75, 4. κατὰ θίαν τετραμμένους, v. 9, 2 n. ὁ ἄλλος ὄχλος κατὰ θίαν ἤκεν,

vi. 30, 2. κατὰ τοῦτο, iv. 9, 3 n. verbs compounded with κατὰ of asserting or judging take an acc. and gen. c.; have a bad sense; are opposed to verbs of denial compounded with ἀπό· ἀδικία πολλή κατηγορεῖτο αὐτοῦ, i. 95, 3 n. τὴν (sc. δίκην) ἤδη κατεψηφισμένην σφῶν, ii. 53, 5. καταγνούς· ἑαυτοῦ, iii. 45, 1. τὴν δίκην—ἣν Ἡλείοι κατεδικάσαντο αὐτῶν, v. 49, 1. ἀντέλεγον μὴ δικαίως σφῶν καταδικάσθαι, § 2 n. ἐρήμη δίκη θάνατον κατέγνωσαν αὐτοῦ, vi. 61, 7 n. καταφρονήσαντες τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀδυνασίαν, viii. 8, 3 n; cf. διὰ κατάγνωσιν ἀσθενείας σφῶν, iii. 16, 1 n.

καταβαίνω· καὶ ἐπειδὴ—ἀνωθεν καταβαῖεν, vii. 44, 8 n.

καταβοή· ἐπὶ καταβοῇ τῇ αὐτοῦ, viii. 85, 2. καταβοῆς ἕνεκα τῆς ἐς Λακεδαίμονα, 87, 3 n.

καταγιγνώσκω· see n. i. 95, 3. καταγνούς· ἑαυτοῦ, iii. 45, 1. κατέγνωσαν πάντων θάνατον, iii. 81, 2 n. κατέγνωσαν θάνατον αὐτοῦ, vi. 61, 7 n.

κατάγνωσις· διὰ κατάγνωσιν ἀσθενείας σφῶν, iii. 16, 1 n; compare n. i. 95, 3.

καταγώγιον· iii. 68, 4 n.

καταδέω· παρὰ τοὺς ἄλλους τοὺς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ—καταδεῖσαι. iv. 57, 4 n.

καταδικάζω· μὴ δικαίως σφῶν καταδικάσθαι, v. 49, 2 n; cf. n. i. 95, 3. see also, under κατὰ, verbs compounded with κατὰ.

καταδίκη· ἡ μὴν ἀποδώσειν ὕστερον τὴν καταδίκην. v. 50, 1 n.

καταδύω and διαφθείρω synonymous in τὰ σκάφη—τῶν νεῶν ἅς καταδύσειαν, i. 50, 1 n; cf. ναῦς καταδύσαντες and ναῦς διαφθείραντες. 54, 4. ἡ Ἀττικὴ ναῦς—τῇ Λευκαδίᾳ—ἐμβάλλει μέσση καὶ καταδύει. ii. 91, 3; cf. ἐπὶ δὲ τῆς Λευκαδίας νεῶς, ἡ περὶ τὴν Ὀλκάδα κατέδυν—ὥς ἡ ναῦς διεφθείρετο, 92, 4. τῶν μὲν Κορινθίων

τρῆς νῆες διαφθείρονται, τῶν δὲ Ἀθηναίων κατέδυν μὲν οὐδεμία ἀπλῶς, ἐπτα δὲ τινες ἅπλοι ἐγένοντο—, vii. 34, 5.

καταισχύνω· μὴ καταισχυνθῆναι,—ὅπως μὴ δόξει—μαλακὸς εἶναι, vi. 13 n.

κατακομιδή· χαλεπωτέραν ἔξουσιν τὴν κατακομιδὴν τῶν ὠραίων, i. 120, 3 n.

κατακρατέω· πολλῶ τῷ περιόντι τοῦ ἀσφαλοῦς κατεκράτησε, vi. 55, 3 n.

καταλαμβάνω· ἐλπίζω καταληφθῆναι ἂν τὰ πράγματα, iii. 30, 3; cf. n. to 11, 3. τὰ μακρὰ τείχη καὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ κατέλαβον, v. 26, 1 n. οὐ τοσοῦτον τοῖς Τυνδάρεω ὄρκοις κατειλημμένους, i. 9, 1. ὄρκοις τε Λακεδαιμονίων κατα-

λαβὼν τὰ τέλη τοῖς μεγίστοις, iv. 85, 6 n. ἐπειδὴ εὔρε κατειλημμένους (sc. τὰς σπονδὰς), v. 21, 3 n. τά τε ἐν αὐτῷ τῷ στρατεύματι ἔτι βεβαιότερον κατέλαβον, viii. 63, 3 n. Ἰταλιωτῶν δὲ—ἐν τοιαύταις ἀνάγκαις τότε—κα-

τειλημμένων, vii. 57, 11 n. καταληπτὸς· τὰ πράγματα ἐφαίνετο καταληπτὰ. iii. 11, 3 n. κατάληψις· ἐν καταλήψει ἐφαίνετο, iii. 33, 4 n.

καταλλάσσω· καταλλαγῆναι, iv. 59, 4 Sch.

κατάλογος· τὸ δὲ περὶ καταλόγοις—χρηστοῖς ἐκκριθέν, vi. 31, 3 n. Ἀθηναίων μὲν αὐτῶν—ἐκ καταλόγου, 43 n; cf. n. iii. 87, 3. 95, 2. ὀπλίταις—ἐκ καταλόγου Ἀθηναίων διακο-

σίοις καὶ χιλίοις, vii. 20, 1. εἶχον δὲ ἐπιβάτας τῶν ὀπλιτῶν ἐκ καταλόγου ἀναγκαστούς. viii. 24, 2 n.

καταλύω· its proper and derived significations; παρὰ Ἀδμητον—καταλύσαι. i. 136, 3 n. τὴν ἁμαρτίαν καταλύσαι, iii. 46, 1 n. μὴ καταλύειν ὑμᾶς τὸ κοινὸν ἀγαθόν, v. 90 n. καταλύειν τὸν δῆμον, n. vii. 31, 4, as τοὺς δήμους ἐν ταῖς πόλεσι κατέλυνον, viii. 65, 1. τὸν πόλεμον καταλύσαι, iv. 108, 7. καταλύειν δὲ ἄμα ἄμφω τὸν πόλεον. v. 23, 3. κατα-

λύειν δὲ μὴ ἐξεῖναι τὸν πόλεμον πρὸς

ταύτην τὴν πόλιν, v. 47, 4. οὕτε καταλύουσι τὸν πόλεμον ναυμαχεῖν τε μέλλουσι· vii. 31, 4 n. ἦν δὲ καταλύειν βούλονται τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, ἐν ὁμοίῳ καταλύεσθαι. viii. 58, 7 n. τὸν ἐκεῖ πόλεμον μήπω βεβαίως καταλελυμένους, vi. 36, 4 Sch. καταλύομαι = ἀναπαύομαι in ἐν τῷ εὐτυχεῖν ἂν μάλιστα καταλύοιντο, iv. 18, 4 Sch.

καταντικρὺ· Πλαταιῆς δὲ καταντικρὺ Βοιωτοὶ Βοιωτοῖς, sc. ἐμάχοντο, vii. 57, 5 n.

καταπλέω· τὸ ἐπὶ διαβολῇ ἐς δίκην καταπλεῦσαι. vi. 61, 6 n.

καταπλήσσω· τῷ ἀδοκῆτῳ μᾶλλον ἂν καταπλαγείεν ἢ τῇ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀληθοῦς δυνάμει. vi. 34, 8 Sch. καταπέπληχθε (v. l. καταπεπλήχθε), vii. 77, 4 n.

καταπροδίδωμι· δικαίως αὐτὴν νῦν μὴ καταπροδίδετε, vii. 63, 4 n.

καταρρέω· περί τε τοῖς δορατίοις καὶ σκεύεσιν — ἐμπαλασσόμενοι κατέρρεον. vii. 84, 3 n.

κατασκευάζω· κατεσκευάσαντο—ἐν τοῖς πύργοις τῶν τειχῶν, ii. 17, 3 n. opp. το ἀνασκ. n. i. 18, 3. οἷς τε γὰρ ἡ χώρα κατεσκεύασται, vi. 91, 7 n; compare also κατασκευῇ.

κατασκευῇ· distinguished from παρασκευῇ; the distinction not always observed, i. 10, 2 n. ii. 65, 2 n. vi. 17, 3 n. ὄντων—ἐν κατασκευῇ τοῦ πολέμου, viii. 5, 1 n. difference between κατασκευῇ and παρασκευῇ, ib. n.

κατάστρομα· αὐται οὕτω εἶχον διὰ πάσης καταστρώματα, i. 14, 4 n. οἷ τε ἐπιβάται ιθεράπευον—μὴ λείπεσθαι τὰ ἀπὸ τοῦ καταστρώματος τῆς ἄλλης τέχνης· vii. 70, 3 n.

κατατίθημι· ἡμῖν δὲ — ξυμφορᾶς μετρίως κατατιθεμένης, iv. 20, 2 n. metaphorical meaning of καταθείσθε, i. 33, 1 n. perhaps καταθήσεσθε is preferable, the full construction (compare vi. 57, 3.) requiring both, ib. n.

κατατρίβω· αὐτοὺς περὶ ἑαυτοὺς τοὺς Ἕλληνας κατατρίψαι. viii. 45, 3 n.

καταφεύγω· its participle to be supplied in the second clause, in ὅσοι μὲν αὐτῶν πρὸς τὴν πόλιν—καταφεύγουσι, χαλεπώτατα ἔπραξαν—οἱ δὲ (sc. καταφεύγοντες) ἐς τὸ [ἐπὶ]τείχισμα—περιγίγνονται, viii. 95, 6 n.

καταφρονέω· καταφρονοῦντες κἂν προαισθέσθαι, iii. 83, 3 n. vi. 11, 5 n. τὸ μὲν καταφρονεῖν τοὺς ἐπιόντας ἐν τῶν ἔργων τῇ ἀλκῇ δείκνυσθαι, vi. 34, 9 Sch. n. τῇ γνώμῃ ἀναθαρσύνοντας ἀνθρώποις, καὶ τῇ ὄψει καταφρονεῖν μᾶλλον. vi. 49, 2 n. καταφρονήσαντες τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀδυνασίαν, viii. 8, 3 n.

καταφρόνησις, and ἀφροσύνη, play upon these words, i. 122, 7 n. μὴ ἀπὸ τοῦ ὄντος καταφρονήσεως (sc. οὔσης), v. 8, 3 n.

κάτεμι· ἀνέμου κατιόντος, ii. 25, 5 n. = καταλαβόντος, ib. n. τὸ πνεῦμα κατῆι, 84, 3 n. κατιόντος τοῦ ἀνέμου, vi. 2, 4 n.

κατείργω· οἱ Σ.—κατείργον αὐτοὺς τῷ πολέμῳ καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν· vi. 6, 2 n. πᾶν—τῷ πολέμῳ καὶ δεινῷ τινὶ κατειργόμενον ξύγγνωμόν τι γίνεσθαι καὶ πρὸς τοῦ θεοῦ. iv. 98, 6 n. αὐτόνομοι μὲν, κατὰ δὲ τὸ ἡσιωτικὸν μᾶλλον εἰργόμενοι, vii. 57, 7.

κατέρχομαι· μηχανὰς ὅτι οὐ κατῆλθεν ἔχων, v. 7, 5 n.

κατέχω· ἦσσαν ἐτοίμως κατέχειν. iv. 92, 5 n. ἐπιθέμενος τοῖς τὰς ἀρχὰς ἔχουσιν οὐ κατέσχευ, vi. 95, 3 n. τῷ ναυτικῷ ᾧπερ πάντα κατέσχευ, vii. 66, 2 n. ὁ λόγος κατέχει, i. 10, 1 n. τοῦ περὶ αὐτῶν λόγου κατεσχηκότος, i. 11, 5. τῶν σεισμῶν κατεχόντων, iii. 89, 2 n. ὅσοι περὶ Πύλον κατείχον, iv. 32, 2 n. ἐν ἣ Ἀμόργης—κατείχε, viii. 28, 2 n. νομίσας αὐτὸν καθέξειν αὐτοῦ, viii. 100, 2 n.

κατηγορία· see ἔχω.

κατοικίω· κατὰ τοὺς ἑαυτῶν νόμους

κατ'όκισαν, iii. 34, 5 n. τοὺς Λεον-
τίνους εὐλογον κατοικίζειν, μὴ ὑπη-
κόους—, ἀλλ' ὡς δυνατωτάτους, vi.
84, 2 Sch. κατοικίζομαι ἡ Ἑλλὰς
ἔτι μετανίστατό τε καὶ κατ'όκίζετο, i.
12, 1 n.

κατορθόω· ἐπιθυμία μὲν ἐλάχιστα κα-
τορθοῦνται, vi. 13 n.

κάτω· στρατηγὸς—τῶν κάτω, viii. 5,
4 nn.

κάχληξ· iv. 26, 2.

κέϊμαι· κείται σοι εὐεργεσία ἐν τῷ ἡμε-
τέρῳ οἴκῳ ἑσαεὶ ἀνάγραφτος, i. 129,
2 n. τὰ ὄπλα κείμενα, iv. 130, 3 n.
κελευστής· οὐδὲν κατήκουον—τῶν κε-
λευστῶν, ii. 84, 3 n. τῆς ἀκοῆς ὧν
οἱ κελευσταὶ φθέγγονται, vii. 70, 6.
πολλή—ἡ παρακέλευσις καὶ βοή ἀφ'
ἐκατέρων τοῖς κελευσταῖς—ἐγίγνετο,
§ 7; cf. n. vii. 14, 1.

κεραία· iv. 100, 2 n.

κέραμος· λίθοις τε καὶ κεράμῳ, ii. 4,
2 n.

κέρας· ἐπὶ κέρως, ii. 90, 4 n. vi. 32,
3 n. 50, 4 n. arm of a river, ἔσχον
κατὰ τὸ Μενδήσιον κέρας, i. 110, 4 n.
κερδαλέος· τὸ ἐς αὐτὸ κερδαλέον, ii.
53, 4 n.

κῆδος· τὸ κῆδος Πανδίωνα ξυνάψασθαι
τῆς θυγατρὸς, ii. 29, 4 n.

κηρύσσω· ἐκήρυξάν τε εἰ βούλονται τὰ
ὄπλα παραδοῦναι, iv. 37, 2 n.

κινδυνεύω· ἐν ἐνὶ ἀνδρὶ πολλῶν ἀρετὰς
κινδυνεύειν, ii. 35, 2 n. κινδυ-
νεύω, and κίνδυνος, neutral and ex-
tensive application of, n. iii. 49, 5.
μετεώρω—πόλει—κινδυνεύειν, vi. 10,
5. τῇ πόλει—κινδυνεύειν. vi. 47 n.
after an aorist, βουλόμενοι—δράσαν-
τές τι καὶ κινδυνεύσαι, i. 20, 3 n.
βουλόμενοι εἰ προσγένειτό τι κινδυ-
νεύειν, iii. 5, 2. εἰπόντας τι κινδυ-
νεύειν· 53, 3 n.

κίνδυνος, μετὰ κινδύνων τὰς μελέτας
ποιεῖσθαι, i. 18, 7 n. τὴν (sc. εὐτα-
ξίαν) μετὰ κινδύνων μεμελετωμένην,
vi. 72, 3 n. κινδύνων τόνδε κάλ-
λιστον νομίσαντες, ii. 42, 5 n. κιν-

δύνου ὧν—ἀπήχθεσθε, ii. 63, 1 n.
παρὰ τοσοῦτον—κινδύνου, iii. 49,
5 n. vii. 2, 4 n. extensive meaning
of κίνδυνος, n. iii. 49, 5. τὸν μετὰ
τῶν ὀλίγων κίνδυνον ἡγησάμενοι βε-
βαιότερον, iii. 39, 8 n. τοὺς κ.—
βεβαιότερους—νομιεῖν, v. 108 n.
ὡς ἐπὶ κινδύνου πράσσειν, vi. 34,
9 n.

κινέω· τά τε χίλια τέλαιντα—, εὐθὺς
ἔλυσαν τὰς ἐπικειμένας ζημίας τῷ εἰ-
πόντι ἢ ἐπιψηφίσαντι,—καὶ ἐψηφί-
σαντο κινεῖν. viii. 15, 1 n. κι-
νέομαι· ἐπὶ τὰ σφέτερα αὐτῶν ἕκα-
στοι κινούμενα, iv. 76, 4. ἦν τι ναυ-
τικῷ κινῶνται, vii. 4, 4 n. εἰ ἄρα
ποι κινοῖντο αἱ νῆες, viii. 100, 2.
καὶ ἐκινήθη πρότερον ἐν τῷ στρατο-
πέδῳ τοῦτο, καὶ ἐς τὴν πόλιν ἐντεῦθεν
ὑστερον. viii. 48, 1 n.

κίνησις· κίνησις—μεγίστη δὴ τοῖς Ἑλ-
λῃσιν—καὶ ἐπὶ πλείστον ἀνθρώπων.
i. 1, 2 n.

κλέμμα· in a military sense, followed
by the participle ἀπατήσας of cognate
meaning, τὰ κλέμματα—ἃ τὸν πο-
λέμιον ἄν τις ἀπατήσας, v. 9, 3 n.

κλέος· ἥς ἂν—κλέος ἦ, ii. 45, 4 n; cf.
ἀγγελία τῆς Χίου, viii. 15, 1 n.

κληματίς· ὁλκάδα παλαιὰν κληματίδων
καὶ δαδὸς γεμίσαντες, vii. 53, 3 n.

κλίνη· κλῖνας κατασκευάσαντες, iii. 68,
4 n.

κλήρος·=μερίς, iii. 50, 3 n; cf. n. v.
4, 2.

κληροῦχος· σφῶν αὐτῶν κληροῦχος
τοὺς λαχόντας ἀπέπεμψαν, iii. 50,
3 n.

κλήσις· λιμένων τε κλήσει, ii. 94, 6 n.

κλήω· τοὺς—ἔσπλους ταῖς ναῦσιν ἀντι-
πρώροις βύζην κλήσειν, iv. 8, 7 n.
ἔκκληρον οὖν τὸν τε λιμένα εὐθὺς τὸν
μέγαν, vii. 59, 3 n.

κοῖλος· ἐκ τῆς κοίλης Ἡλιδος, ii. 25,
4 n.

κοινός· ἀπὸ τῆς ἴσης κοινὰς στρατείας
ἐποιοῦντο, i. 15, 4 n. κοινῆς ἐλπί-
δος, ii. 43, 6 n. τοὺς κοινούς περὶ

τῶν τοιούτων—νόμους, iii. 84, 3 n. *neutral*, ἂ—προείχοντο αὐτοῖς, κοινοὺς εἶναι, iii. 68, 2 n. κοινῇ—διδόντες ἰδιά—ἐλάμβανον, ii. 43, 2 n. κοινῇ μᾶλλον—τὰ τοῦ Ἀρριβαίου—πράσσειν. iv. 83, 4 n. μὴ πολεμήσειν τῷ μηδὲ ξυμβήσεσθαι ἄνευ κοινῆς γνώμης, v. 38, 1 n. τὸν πόλεμον—κοινῇ πολεμούντων, viii. 18, 2. τὸν δὲ πόλεμον—κοινῇ ἀμφοτέρους πολεμεῖν, viii. 37, 4. μηδετέρους οἰκεῖν τὸ χωρίον ἀλλὰ κοινῇ νέμειν, v. 42, 1 n. κοινότερας τὰς τύχας λαμβάνοντα ἢ κατὰ τὸ διαφέρον ἑκατέρων πλήθος. v. 102 n. ἔν τε τοῖς ἱεροῖς πολλὰ (sc. χρήματα) καὶ ἐν τοῖς κοινοῖς, vi. 8, 2 n; cf. οὔτε ἐν κοινῷ ἔχομεν, i. 80, 4. περὶ—τῶν ἱερῶν τῶν κοινῶν, v. 18, 1 n. κοινόν· reference of τῷ κοινῷ controverted, i. 92, 1 n. ἄνευ τοῦ πάντων κοινού πορευόμενον. iv. 78, 3 n.

κοινοῶ· οὐκ ἔκοινοῦντο† τὸν στόλον ἐς τὴν Χίον, viii. 8, 1 n; cf. n. 50, 3. ἐπειδὴ τῷ πλήθει ἐκοίνωσαν, 48, 2 n. distinguished from κοινωνέω, ib. n. κοινῶς· τὸ κ. φοβερὸν, iv. 61, 6 Sch.

κολάζω· μὴ τὴν τοῦ Συρακοσίου ἔχθραν κολάσασθαι, vi. 78, 1 n. κολάζων, μὴ μόνον αὐτοφώρους—ἀλλὰ καὶ ὧν βούλονται μὲν, δύνανται δ' οὐ, vi. 38, 4 Sch.

κομιδῇ· ὅθεν ῥάδιαι αἱ κομιδαὶ ἐκ τῆς φιλίας ὧν προσέδει, vi. 21, 2 Sch.

κομίζομαι· ἡμέρας—ἐν αἷς εἰκὸς ἦν κομισθῆναι, ii. 73, 2 n. τούτοις οὖν ὁ Φαίαξ ἐντυχὼν τοῖς κομιζομένοις, v. 5, 2, = ἀποκομ. n. ib. ἐπιθυμία τῶν ἀνδρῶν—κομίσασθαι, v. 15, 1 n.

κομπέω· καὶ μὴν οὐδ' ὀπλίται οὗτ' ἐκείνοις ὅσοι περ κομποῦνται, vi. 17, 5 n.

κόμπος· λόγου κόμπη, ii. 40, 2 n.

κόπτω· καὶ περὶ τὴν Λευκαδίαν ἀποληφθείσαι (sc. αἱ—Πελοπ. ἐκκαίδεκα νῆες) καὶ κοπεῖσαι ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀττικῶν—, viii. 13, n.

κορυφή· κατὰ κορυφήν, ii. 99, 1 n.

κοσμέω· τοῦ †τε† τὸ κοινὸν κοσμηθῆναι

καὶ ἵπποις καὶ ὅπλοις καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις, vi. 41, 3 n.

κοτύλη· iv. 16, 1 n. vii. 87, 1 n; see *Cotyle* in Hist. Index.

κουφίζω· εἰ αὐτῷ ταχυναντοῦντι ἀθροωτέρῳ, κουφίσαντες, προσβάλοιεν, vi. 34, 5 Sch.

κρατέω· τὸ δὲ ἀστάθμητον τοῦ μέλλοντος ὥς ἐπὶ πλείστον κρατεῖ, iv. 62, 3 n. Sch. τὰς διανοίας κρατήσαντας θαρρεῖν· vi. 11, 6 n. κρατῆσαι—τῆς γῆς, vi. 37, 2 n. κρατέω not governing the genitive, but put absolutely, ἕως ἔτι—οἶόν τε—τοῦ στρατεύματος—ναυσὶ κρατεῖν. vii. 47, 3 n. †θαρσῆσει κρατηθεῖς.† vii. 49, 1 n.

κρατήρ· κρατήρας τε κεράσαντες παρ' ἅπαν τὸ στράτευμα, vi. 32, 1 n.

κρείσσω· κρείσσους—ὄντες, iii. 83, 1 n. πολλῶ κρείσσους, dubious whether acc. or nom. c. vii. 55, 2 n.

κρημνός· τὸ πρὸς τὸν κρημνόν, vi. 101, 3 n.

κρίνω· κρίναι ἱκανῶς, i. 138, 4 n. κρίνομεν—ὀρθῶς τὰ πράγματα, ii. 40, 3 n. κρίναι δ' ἂν ἀκούσαντας ἄριστα τοὺς πολλούς, vi. 39, 1 n. αὐτοὶ ἦτοι κρίνομεν γε ἢ ἐνθυμούμεθα ὀρθῶς τὰ πράγματα, ii. 40, 3 n. κρίνω in ὥς ἐγὼ κρίνω, iv. 60, 1, = νομίζω, Sch. 59, 4. βουλήσει κρίνοντες ἀσαφεῖ, iv. 108, 4. διὰ τὸ ὀργῶντες κρίνουν τὰ πράγματα, viii. 2, 2 n.

κροσσαίη from κροσσός (?), n. ii. 79, 6.

κρούω· πρῦμναν ἐκρούοντο, see πρῦμνη.

κρύφα· κρύφα διαψηφισάμενοι, iv. 88, 1 n. κρύφα ἐπιστείλας ὅτι—, viii. 50, 2 n.

κρωβύλος· explained, i. 6, 3 n.

κτάομαι· its aorist passive used passively, ἃ τῇ ἀπορίᾳ ἐκτίθη, i. 123, 1 n. κτώμενοι τὸ κρατεῖν, iii. 82, 17 n.

κύαμος· βουλή ἢ ἀπὸ τοῦ κυάμου ξυνελέγετο· viii. 66, 1 n.

κυβερνήτης· κυβερνήτας ἔχομεν πολίτας, i. 143, 1 n.

κύκλος· two distinct applications of the expression ὁ κύκλος at the siege of Syracuse, vi. 98, 2 n. ἀπὸ τοῦ κ. ἐτείχιζον, 101, 1 n.

κυκλώω· καὶ ἅμα τὸ δεξιὸν τῶν Λακ. καὶ Τεγ. ἐκυκλοῦτο τῷ περιέχοντι σφῶν τοὺς Ἀθ. v. 73, 1 n.

κύκλωσις· τὴν πλείονα κύκλωσιν = τοὺς πλείους τῶν κυκλοῦν τοὺς Λακ. μελλόντων, iv. 128, 1 n.

κύριος· μήτε πριαμένους τι ἢ πωλοῦντας κυρίου εἶναι. v. 34, 2 n. κύριος ἦν αὐτὸς πράσσων ταῦτα· viii. 51, 1 n. κυριώτατοι — τοῦ ἱεροῦ, v. 53 n.

κώδων· τοῦ—κώδωνος παρενεχθέντος, iv. 135 n.

κωλύω· κωλύει according to Haack and Göller impersonal; according to Hermann not so, i. 144, 2 n. ταῦτα—μὴ ἐν ὑμῖν κωλυθῇ, ii. 64, 3 n. ἐν τούτῳ—κεκωλύσθαι ἐδόκει ἐκάστῳ, ii. 8, 6 n. —ἐκαστος, iv. 14, 2 n. κατὰ πενίαν,—ἀξιώματος ἀφανεία κεκώλυνται, ii. 37, 2 n. after κωλύω or its compounds the infinitive of a verb occurring in the preceding part of the sentence, omitted, τοὺς μὲν προσηνάγκαζον, τοὺς δὲ καὶ —ἀπεκωλύοντο. vi. 88, 5 n. τὸ μὲν —προτείχισμα—αἰροῦσι—αὐτὸν δὲ τὸν κύκλον Νικίας διεκώλυσεν· vi. 102, 2 n. οὐ περὶ τοῦ αὐτοῖ σωθῆναι —τὴν ἐπιμέλειαν ἐποιοῦντο, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὅπως ἐκείνους κωλύσωσι, vii. 56, 2 n.

κώμη· πόλεως—κατὰ κώμας—οἰκισθείσης, i. 10, 2 nn.

κώπη· ii 93, 2 n. and Append. III. to vol. I.

κωπήρης· πλεῖν μὴ μακρᾷ νηϊ, ἄλλω δὲ κωπήρει πλοίῳ, iv. 118, 4 n.

Λ.

λαμβάνω· φείσασθαι—οἶκτῳ σώφρονα λαβόντας, iii. 59, 1 n. λαβόντων (sc. χρήματα) = δανεισαμένων, money lent called τὰ ληφθέντα, iii. 81, 4 n.

πάντα ὑπόπτως ἐλάμβανε. vi. 53, 3. and n. § 2. κἂν—μὴ—λαβεῖν, distinguished from μὴ—λαβεῖν, vi. 80, 5 n.

λαμπρῶς· λελυμένων λ. τῶν σπονδῶν, ii. 7, 1 n.

λανθάνω· λαθόντες τὴν ἀπόβασιν, iv. 32, 1 n.

λάρναξ· λάρνακας κυπαρισσῖνας ἄγουσιν ἅμαξαι, φυλῆς ἐκάστης μίαν· ii. 34, 3 n.

λέγω· ἐρωτάω· λέγοντα εἰ βούλονται—, iii. 52, 3 n. ἔλεγον occurring twice; first as part of an inaccurate, secondly as part of a corrected expression, iii. 52, 7, 8 n. transition of construction after it from ὅτι with definite verb, to infinitive; λέγοντες ὅτι —κρατήσουσι, καὶ ὁ περίπλους οὐκέτι ἔσοιτο—ἐλπίδα δ' εἶναι—, ii. 80, 1. ἔλεγε—ὅτι ἐσβολή τε—ἔσται καὶ αἱ—νῆες παρέσονται—, προαποπεμφθῆναί τε αὐτὸς—, iii. 25, 2. λέγων ὅτι φθῆσονται τε — καὶ —πείσειν—, viii. 12, 1 n. λέγων (according to Dr. Arnold = λέγων χρῆναι), — τὸν πόλεμον ἀναβάλλεσθαι· v. 46, 1 n. ἐλέχθησαν—λόγοι ἀπὸ τε ἄλλων—, vi. 32, 4. καὶ λεγομένων λόγων ἀπὸ τε τοῦ Χαλκιδέως—, viii. 14, 2 n. τὸ λεγόμενον που ἥδιστον, vii. 68, 1 n.

λεία· Οἰταίων τε κατὰ τὴν παλαιὰν ἔχθραν τῆς λείας τὴν πολλὴν ἀπολαβὼν χρήματα ἐπράξατο, viii. 3, 1 n. τὴν χώραν καταδρομαῖς λείαν ἐποιεῖτο, 41, 2 n.

λείος· ὅσα ὕφαντά τε καὶ λεία, ii. 97, 3 n.

λειποστράτιον· 1. 99, 1 n.

λέπας· Ἀκραῖον λέπας. vii. 78, 5 n.

λεπτόγεως· διὰ τὸ λεπτόγεων, i. 2, 5 n.

ληίζω· middle voice generally used by Thuc. (but ἐλήϊζόν τε—καὶ πλείστα ἔβλαπτον in iv. 41, 2.) ἐληίζοντο—καὶ πολλὰ ἔβλαπτον, iii. 85, 1 n. εἴ τις βούλεται παρὰ σφῶν Ἀθηναίους ληϊζεσθαι. v. 115, 2 n. ἐκόμισαν τοὺς

—Εἰλωτας ληΐζεσθαι, v. 56, 3 Sch.
 λιθοτομία· vii. 86, 2; see *Lithotomia*
 in Hist. Index.
 λιθουργός· ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν αὐτοῖς ἦλθον
 τέκτονες καὶ λιθουργοί. v. 82, 6 n.
 λιμήν· λιμένων τε κλήσει, ii. 94, 6 n.
 ἐς τὸν Κολοφωνίων λιμένα τῶν Τορω-
 ναίων, this double genitive explain-
 ed, v. 2, 2 n.
 λίμνη· λίμνης τοῦ ποταμοῦ, iv. 108,
 1 n; cf. λιμνώδης.
 λιμνώδης· τὸ λιμνώδες τοῦ Στρυνμόνος,
 v. 7, 4; cf. iv. 108, 1 n.
 λιμός· λιμῷ διαφθαρῆναι, iii. 57, 3 n.
 τῷ αἰσχίστῳ ὀλέθρῳ λιμῷ τελευτῆ-
 σαι, iii. 59, 4 n.
 ὀλίπα· an anomalous word, λίπα μετὰ
 τοῦ γυμνάζεσθαι ἠλείψαντο· i. 6,
 5 n.
 λογάδην· λ. φέροντες λίθους, iv. 4,
 2 n. ἔρυμα—λίθοις λογάδην καὶ ξύ-
 λοις—ὥρθωσαν, vi. 66, 2 n.
 λογάς· Ἀργείων οἱ χίλιοι λογάδες, v.
 67, 2 n. 72, 3, and n. § 4.
 λογισμός· λογισμὸν ἦκιστα ἐνδεχό-
 μενα, iv. 10, 1. οὐ—ἐνδέχεται λο-
 γισμὸν, 92, 2 n. λογισμῷ αὐτοκρά-
 τορι διωθέσθαι, iv. 108, 4 n. μά-
 λιστ' ἂν αὐτοὺς ἐκπλήξαιμεν, καὶ ἐς
 λογισμὸν καταστήσαιμεν ὅτι—, vi.
 34, 4 n.
 λογοποιέω· οὔτε ὄντα οὔτε ἂν γενόμενα,
 λογοποιούσιν. vi. 38, 1 Sch.
 λόγος· ὅσα μὲν λόγῳ εἶπον ἕκαστοι, i.
 22, 1 n. λόγος and ἔργον con-
 trasted, i. 73, 2 n. ὁ λόγος τοῦ ἔρ-
 γου κρατεῖ, i. 69, 8, opp. τοῖς ἰσόρ-
 ροπος—ὁ λόγος τῶν ἔργων, ii. 42,
 2 n. τὸν λόγον τε ξυμφορώτατον καὶ
 τὸ ἔργον ἔχοντας (sc. τοὺς Ἀθηναίους)
 πολεμεῖν· viii. 45, 3 n. λόγος ἐχυ-
 ρός, iii. 83, 1 n. ἄξιόν τι λόγου, vii.
 38, 1 n. καὶ τὰ μυστικά,—μετὰ τοῦ
 αὐτοῦ λόγου καὶ τῆς ξυνωμοσίας ἐπὶ
 τῷ δήμῳ—ἐδόκει πραχθῆναι. vi. 61,
 1 n. ἔθνη—πλείστα—πλήν γε δὴ τοῦ
 ξύμπαντος λόγου τοῦ ἐν τῷδε τῷ πο-
 λέμῳ πρὸς τὴν Ἀθηναίων τε πόλιν καὶ

Λακεδαιμονίων. vii. 56, 4 n. καὶ τοῖς
 ἄλλοις—κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν λόγον τοῦτον
 ἐδίδото. viii. 29, 2 n. ἐς χρημάτων
 λόγον, iii. 46, 3 n. μηδ' ὑπολείπειν
 λόγον αὐτοῖς ὥς—, viii. 2, 2 n.
 λοιδορέω· καὶ αὐτὸς οὐδενὸς ἂν χείρον,
 ὅσῳ καὶ †λοιδορήσαιμι·† vi. 89, 6 n.
 λοχμώδης· ἐς ὁδὸν τινα κοίλην καὶ
 λοχμώδη, iii. 107, 6 n.
 λόχος· διαστήσαντες τοὺς λόχους, iv. 74,
 2 n; see *Lochus* in Hist. Index.
 λύγξ· λύγξ—κενή, ii. 49, 3 n.
 λυπηρός· βασιλεῖ ἐξείναι [αἰεὶ] ἐπὶ
 τοὺς †αὐτοῦ† λυπηροὺς τοὺς ἐτέρους
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μάσσω· σίτον—ἐκπέμπειν—μεμαγμένον—ἀλφίτων, iv. 16, 1 n.

μαχαιροφόρος· τῶν ὀρεινῶν Θρακῶν—τῶν—μαχαιροφόρων, ii. 96, 2 n. Θρακῶν τῶν μαχαιροφόρων, vii. 27, 1 n.

μάχη· αὐτοκράτωρ μ. iv. 126, 5 n.

μάχιμος· ὁμολογουμένως νῦν βαρβάρων ἡμαχιμωτάτους,† vi. 90, 3 n.

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μέλλησις· τῇ μελλήσει ἀμυνόμενοι, i. 69, 7 n. ὅκνος τις καὶ μέλλησις ἐνεγένετο, vii. 49, 5 n.

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μετανίσταμαι· ἡ Ἑλλάς ἔτι μετανίστατό τε καὶ κατωκίετο, i. 12, 1 n.

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μεταποιέομαι· οἱ ἀρετῆς τι μεταποιούμενοι, ii. 51, 7 n.

μετάστασις· ὑπ' ἐλαχίστων γενομένη ἐκ στάσεως μετάστασις, iv. 74, 3 n.

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μετέωρος· Ἑλλάς—μετέωρος ἦν, ii. 8, 1 n. ἀπὸ τοῦ μετεώρου, ii. 77, 3 n.

μέτριος· μετρία ἐσθῆτι, i. 6, 4 n. πρὸς δὲ τοὺς ἥσσους μέτριος v. 111, 5 Sch.

μετρίως· χαλεπὸν—τὸ μ. εἰπεῖν, ii. 35, 3 n.

μέτρον· κωπῆρει πλοῖον, ἐς πεντακόσια τάλαντα ἄγοντι μέτρα. iv. 118, 4 n.

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μηκύνω' τοὺς δὲ λόγους μακροτέρους—μηκυνούμεν, iv. 17, 2 n.

μήκων' μήκωνα μεμελιτωμένην, iv. 26, 8 n.

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μικρός' ὡς μικρὸν μεγάλῳ εἰκάσαι, iv. 36, 3 n.

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μισθοφορέω' μήτε ἀρχὴν ἄρχειν μηδεμίαν ἔτι ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοῦ κόσμου μήτε μισθοφορεῖν, viii. 67, 3; cf. n. 65, 3.

μισθοφορητέον' ὡς οὔτε μισθοφορητέον εἴη ἄλλους ἢ τοὺς στρατευόμενους, viii. 65, 3 n.

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Manuscripts, their authority of little weight in places relating to the geography of countries imperfectly known, ii. 96, 3 n. tampering of the copyists with manuscripts; their omission of relatives which are indispensable to the construction; remarks on this; οἱ, iii. 37, 2 n. ὁ, iv. 10, 3 n. proof of the early cor-

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Mood, transition from the indicative to the subjunctive, οἵτινες—ἔθεντο—τόν τε πόλεμον νομίσωσι, iv. 18, 4 n. interchange of moods in *oratio obliqua*; indicative and optative, ὅτι ἔσοιτο—καὶ ὅτι—ἐνδέχονται, viii. 50, 1 n; see also *Transition*, and the *Moods* under their names.

N.

ναός· Atticè νεώς, see νεώς.

νανάγιον· τὰ νανάγια προσαγαγόμενοι, viii. 106, 4 n. ἀνελεῖσθαι (i. 54, 4. ii. 92, 5. vii. 72, 1.) and ἀνελκύσαι (vii. 23, 4.) τὰ νανάγια, n. viii. 106, 4. ναυαρχία· Ἀστύοχος ἐπῆλθεν, ὥπερ ἐγίνετο ἤδη πᾶσα ἡ ναυαρχία, viii. 20, 1 n.

ναυκράτωρ· ναυκράτορες γὰρ ἐσόμεθα καὶ ξυμπάντων Σικελιωτῶν, vi. 18, 5 n.

ναυλοχέω· εἴκοσι ναῦς, αἷς εἶρητο περί τε Λοκροὺς καὶ Ῥήγιον καὶ τὴν προσβολὴν τῆς Σικελίας ναυλοχεῖν αὐτάς, vii. 4, 7 n.

ναύσταθμος· ν.—πλοίων καὶ ἀγορᾶς, an incorrect expression as regards ἀγορᾶς, iii. 6, 2 n.

ναύτης· τοὺς ναύτας—ὤπλισεν, iv. 9, 1 n.

ναυτικός· ναυτικῆς καὶ οὐκ ἡπειρώτιδος τῆς ξυμμαχίας, i. 35, 5 n.

νεανίσκος· οἱ τετρακόσιοι,—καὶ οἱ εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν μετ' αὐτῶν Ἕλληνες νεανίσκοι, viii. 69, 4 n.

νεκρός· ξυγκομίσαντες δὲ τοὺς εαυτῶν νεκρούς, vi. 71, 1 n.

νέμω· τὸ ἶσον νέμετε, i. 71, 1 n. τὰ ἴδια ἐξ ἴσου νέμοντες, i. 120, 2 n. τὰ ἴσα νέμων, vi. 16, 4 Sch. μείζον μέρος νέμοντες τῷ μὴ βούλεσθαι, iii. 3, 1 n. οἰκτῶ πλέον νείμαντες, 48, 1. τοῖς Ἀθ. ἔλασσον δοκῶσι νείμαι, vi. 88, 1 n. μηδετέρους οἰκεῖν τὸ χωρίον ἀλλὰ κοινῇ νέμειν, v. 42, 1 n. ἔνεμον κατὰ κράτος τὴν πόλιν, viii. 70, 1 n.

νέος· ἡλικία μὲν ὧν ἔτι τότε νέος ὥς ἐν ἄλλῃ πόλει, v. 43, 2 n. comparative, νεώτερου ἔτι, iii. 26, 2 n. νεώτερος ἐς τὸ ἄρχειν, vi. 12, 2. καὶ δῆτα,—τί καὶ βούλεσθε, ὦ νεώτεροι; vi. 38, 5 Sen.

νέω· νήσαντας, sc. πυράν, ii. 52, 5 n.

νεώριον· i. 108, 4. iii. 74, 2. 92, 10. vii. 22, 1, 2. distinguished from νεωσοίκος, and ἐπίνειον, n. vii. 25, 5. νεώς· = choir, or chapel, n. i. 134, 2. νεῶν ἐκατόμποδον λίθινον φκοδόμησαν, iii. 68, 4 n. distinction between νεώς and ἱερόν, iv. 90, 2 n.

νεωσοίκος· περὶ τῶν σταυρῶν—οὓς οἱ Συρακ. πρὸ τῶν παλαιῶν νεωσοίκων κατέπηξαν, vii. 25, 5 n. ναῦς οὐχ ὀρῶντες ἐν τοῖς νεωσοίκοις ἱκανὰς, viii. 1, 2. distinguished from ἐπίνειον and νεώριον, vii. 25, 5 n.

νεωτερίζω· whether active or neuter, iv. 76, 5 n.

νηΐτης· νηΐτη—στρατῷ, iv. 85, 5 nn. νησιδίων· ἐν τῷ νησιδίῳ—τῷ πρὸ τοῦ Πλημυρίου, vii. 23, 4 n. ταῖς δὲ λοιπαῖς ἐς τὸ νησιδίων ὀρμίζονται, viii. 11, 1 n.

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†τὸν† (or τῶν) ἐπὶ Θράκης, iv. 104,
3 n. neuter pl. followed by a prep.
with a national name, τὰ ἐς Βοιω-
τοὺς, v. 39, 3 n. τὰ πρὸς Ἀργεῖους,
46, 1. difference between τὸ καθ'
ἑαυτοὺς and τὰ καθ' ἑαυτοὺς, vi. 88,
3 n; see also *Article*.

ὀγδοήκοντα· οἱ ὀγδ. v. 47, 9 n.

ὀδε· always used in and with respect
to treaties; while τοιάδε and το-
σαῦτα are generally used of speeches,
v. 46, 5 n. vi. 8, 4 n. ἐς τάδε βλέ-
ψαντες, v. 98 Sch. οὐκ ἴωνες τάδε
εἰσίν, vi. 77, 1 n.

ὀδός· μετὰ γὰρ Ἀθηναίων ἄδικον ὁδὸν
ιόντων ἐχωρήσατε, iii. 64, 6 n. ὁδὸν
τινα κοίλην καὶ λοχμώδη, iii. 107,
6 n.

ὀθεν· ὅθεν πρὸς Σικελίαν ἐλάχιστον—
†πλοῦν† ἀπέχει, vii. 50, 2 n. καὶ εἰ
μή τις ἡ διανυμαχίῃ ἢ ἀπαλλάξε-
ται ὅθεν τροφήν ἔξει[ν],—, viii. 83,
3 n.

οἶ· corrupted into ἦ, or ἦ into οἶ, n.
iv. 42, 3. and v. l. i. 136, 3.

οἶδα· ἐν δὲ νυκτομαχίᾳ,—πῶς ἂν τις

σαφῶς τι ᾗδῃ; vii. 44, 2 n; differ-
ence between πῶς ἂν—ᾗδῃ; and its
v. l. πῶς ἂν—εἰδεῖν; ib. n.

οἰκείος· τὰ οἰκεῖα χεῖρον τίθενται φι-
λονεικίας ἔνεκα τῆς αὐτίκα. i. 41, 3 n.
τοὺς Μεσσηνίους οἰκείους ὄντας αὐτῷ
(sc. τῷ χωρίῳ), iv. 3, 3 n.

οἰκειόω· τὴν πόλιν—ἐς τὴν ξυγγένειαν
οἰκειοῦντες, iii. 65, 3 n.

οἰκέτης· see *Slaves* in Hist. Index.

οἰκέω· ἡμισυ τῆς οἰκίας τοῦ ἱεροῦ τότε
τοῦ Διὸς οἰκοῦντα, v. 16, 3 n. ἐλευ-
θέρους εἶναι καὶ οἰκεῖν ὅπου ἂν βού-
λωνται· v. 34, 1 n. τὰς πόλεις ᾤ-
κουν, in the sense of *conduct*, *ma-
nage*, i. 17, 1 n. ii. 37, 2 n. iii. 37, 3.
ἐς πλείονας οἰκεῖν, ii. 37, 2 n. ἄμει-
νον οἶκ. τὰς πόλεις, iii. 37, 3. αὐτοὶ
δὲ—ἡγεμόνες καταστάντες οἰκοῦμεν,
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οἰκησις· τῶν δὲ τὴν μεσόγαιαν ἐχόντων
αὐτόνομοι οὔσαι καὶ πρότερον αἰ [αἰ]
οἰκήσεις, vi. 88, 4 n.

οἰκία· τὰς οἰκίας—καὶ τὰς ξυνοικίας,
difference between οἰκία and ξυνοικ-
κία, iii. 74, 2 n.

οἰκίζω· Φωκαῆς τε Μασσαλίαν οἰκίζον-
τες, i. 13, 8 n. Σκυρον ᾤκισαν αὐτοί,
i. 98, 2 n.

οἰκισις· interchanged with οἰκησις in
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σεως, v. 11, 1 n.

οἰκοδόμησις· τὸ δὲ τεῖχος ἦν—τοιόνδε
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οἶκος, and ἐπιεικεία, differences be-
tween these, regarding the persons
in whom they exist, and likewise the
persons towards whom they are
shewn, iii. 40, 3 n. οἶκτω σῶφρονι,
iii. 59, 1 n.

οἶος with dat. c. τὸ πρᾶγμα μέγα εἶναι
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—ὁμοῖόν τι ἢ ἴσον—βουλευέσθαι, i.
91, 6 n. —ἴσον τι ἢ δίκαιον βου-
λεύεσθαι, ii. 44, 4 n.

οἶπερ· οἶπερ καὶ μετανέστησαν παρὰ
Σαλυνθίου, iii. 114, 4 n. ἐς Τειχι-

οὔσαν—οἵπερ τοῦ κύλπου πλεύσαν-
τες ἠύλισαντο, viii. 26, 3.
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οἰχομαι· has a past signification; τοῖς
οἰχομένοις, ii. 65, 12 n.
ὀκτώ· disputed position of, ii. 100, 2 n.
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ὀλίγος· καὶ ὀλίγον οὐδὲν ἐς οὐδὲν ἐπε-
νόουν, vii. 59, 3 n. καὶ ὀλίγον ἐ-
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ὀλοφύρομαι· οὐκ ὅλ. μᾶλλον ἢ παρα-
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ὀλόφυρσις· τὰς ὅλ. τῶν ἀπογιγνομε-
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ὄσπερ· ὅπερ καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι αὐτοὶ οἱτοὶ—ἠϋξήθησαν, vi. 33, 6 n. ἄπερ δεόμενοι ἂν ἐπεκαλείεσθε, ταῦτα—νῦν παρακελευομένους—φαύεσθαι. vi. 48, 4 n.

ὁστέον· τὰ δὲ ὁστᾶ—κομισθῆναι—οἵκαδε, i. 138, 9 n. τῶν δὲ σφετέρων τὰ ὁστᾶ ξυνέλεξαν, vi. 71, 1 n.

ὅστις with μή· πρὸς γῇ οὐδεμὶ φίλια ἦντινα μή—κτήσεσθε· vi. 68, 3 n. ἐν ὧτ' ἐτι φυλάζεται τις αὐτὴν γνωρισθεῖσαν, οὐκ ἐλλείπει, v. 103, 1. εἰ δὲ ἀπαξ τὸ ἕτερον σφαλῆσεται—οὐδὲ ὧτ' διαλλαγήσεται τις ἔτι ἔσσεσθαι, viii. 86, 7 n.

ὅστις οὖν· ὃ τι δ' ἂν τούτων παραβαίνωσιν ἑκάτεροι καὶ ὅτι οὖν, iv. 16, 2 n.

ὁστρακίζω· ἔτυχε γὰρ ὠστρακισμένος καὶ ἔχων δίαίταν μὲν ἐν Ἀργεῖ, ἐπιφοιτῶν δὲ καὶ ἐς τὴν ἄλλην Πελοπόννησον, i. 135, 3 n. ὠστρακισμένον οὐ διὰ δυνάμεως καὶ ἀξιώματος φόβον ἀλλὰ διὰ πονηρίαν καὶ αἰσχύνην τῆς πόλεως, viii. 73, 3.

ὅτε· ὅτε μὲν—ὅτε δέ—, vii. 27, 4 n.

ὅτι and ὅ, τι· ὃ τι οὐκ ἐπέρχεται ἐπὶ τὸ κοινόν, i. 90, 6 n. ὃ τι· whether put for διότι, i. 90, 6 nn; explanations of Duker, and Schol. on Aristoph. Vesp. 22. καθ' ὃ τι ἂν πεισθῇτε, i. 35, 4 n. τά τε ἄλλα ὅτι ἀνέλπιστα αὐτοῖς ἐφαίνετο, vii. 47, 2 n. ὅτι or ὡς with a superlative with a preposition interposed, i. 63, 1 n. ὅτι followed by a preposition with a neuter superlative, —ἐν βραχυτάτῳ, iii. 46, 1 n. —ἐπ' ἐλάχιστον, iii. 46, 5 n; cf. n. i. 63, 1. ὅτι ἐν βραχυτάτῳ, compared with ὡς ἐς ἐλάχιστον, i. 63, 1 n. iii. 46, 1 n.

οὗ· καὶ τοῖτ' ξυντομωτάτην ἡγεῖτο διαπολέμῃσιν· vii. 42, 5 n.

οὗ· reflexive pronoun; the plural number σφέις κ. τ. λ., as well as its derivative σφέτερος, always has reference to a subject, *virtually at any rate*, plural. δέισας δὲ Ἄγεις μὴ σφῶν κυκλωθῇ τὸ εὐώνυμον, v. 71, 3 n; cf. διδάσκεται ὑπ' αὐτῆς τὸν παῖδα σφῶν λαβὼν—, i. 136, 4. αἰφνίδιοι δὲ ἦν προσπέσωσιν,—μάλιστ' ἂν τσφᾶστ

περιγενέσθαι, vi. 49, 2 n. τοὺς—Ἀθηναίους—ἐκέλευον σφᾶς, εἰ βούλονται, αὐτοὺς διαφθεῖρειν, iv. 48, 1 n. οἱ πολλοὶ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς διέφθειρον,—παντὶ τρόπῳ—ἀναλοῦντες σφᾶς αὐτοὺς, § 3 n. νομίσαντες,—οὐκ ἂν ῥαδίως σφᾶς—ἀποτειχισθῆναι, vi. 96, 1 n. τὴν κύκλωσιν σφῶν, iv. 128, 1 n. σφῶν περιτείχισις, 131, 1 n. σφῶν ἐπὶ Φύρκον, a conjectural reading, v. 49, 1 n; cf. σφῶν ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ, viii. 96, 3 n, δι' ἐκείνου νομίζοντες πεισθῆναι τσφᾶστ' ξυστρατεύειν, vi. 61, 5 n. ὅσοι ἀπὸ σφῶν (sc. τῶν Ἀθηναίων) ἦσαν ξύμμαχοι, vi. 76, 3 n. different subjects referred to by σφῶν, and σφῶν αὐτῶν, vii. 48, 3 n. different use of σφίσιν and αὐτοῖς in the same sentence applied to the same subject; ὅπερ πάσχουσιν ἐν τοῖς μεγάλοις ἀγῶσι, πάντα τε ἔργῳ ἔτι σφίσιν ἐνδεᾶ εἶναι καὶ λόγῳ αὐτοῖς οὐπω ἰκανὰ εἰρῆσθαι, vii. 69, 2 n. dative case of relation; δέκα ναῦς τὰς ἄριστα σφίσιν πλεούσας, vii. 31, 5. ἐνόμισαν σφίσιν ἔτι δυνατὰ εἶναι τὰ πράγματα—περιγενέσθαι, viii. 106, 5 n. but in iii. 86, 5, σφίσι is governed by ὑποχέρια. σφίσι referring, not to the subject of the subordinate clause in which it stands, but to the original subject of the context, as κατέφυγον—τῶν Τ. ἐς αὐτοὺς ὅσοι ἦσαν σφίσιν (sc. τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις) ἐπιτήδειοι, iv. 113, 3. οἰόμενοι τὴν βουλὴν,—οὐκ ἄλλα ψηφιεῖσθαι ἢ ἂ σφίσι (sc. τοῖς βουλευταῖς, implied from τὴν βουλὴν,) προδιαγνόντες παραινοῦσιν, v. 38, 3 n. φάσκοντες τσφᾶστ', (if that reading may stand, referring to Λακεδαιμόνιοι,) v. 49, 1 n. τοὺς—πολεμίους εὐθύς σφίσιν ἐνόμιζον—ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ πλευσεῖσθαι, viii. 1, 2 n; cf. n. iii. 98, 1. εἰ οἱ πολέμιοι τολμήσουσι—εὐθύς σφῶν (= τῆς Ἀττικῆς) ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ—πλεῖν· viii. 96, 3 n; cf. n. v. 49, 1. ὁ Νικίας—πέμπει ἐς

τῶν Σικελῶν τοὺς—†σφίσι† ξυμμάχους, vii. 32, 1 n. σφίσι used improperly with reference to the subject of a preceding part of the context, vii. 70, 2 n.

οὐ, or οὐκ placed between the article and its substantive;—τὴν τῶν γεφυρῶν—οὐ διάλυσιν, i. 137, 7 n, τὴν οὐ περίτειχισιν, iii. 95, 2 n, τὴν—οὐκ ἀπόδοσιν, v. 35, 2, κατὰ τὴν οὐκ ἐξουσίαν τῆς ἀγωνίσεως, 50, 4. taken together with a substantive to form one notion, νομίσαντες οὐκ ἀπάτην εἶναι. vii. 74, 1 n; cf. n. i. 137, 7. in οὐκ ἐπικινδύνως ἡγείσθε, the position of οὐκ produces obscurity, iii. 37, 2 n. confusion arising in the latter part of a sentence from the position of οὐ in the former part, iv. 62, 1 n; cf. i. 71, 1. transposed position of; οὐκ ἐν πατρίδι, vi. 68, 3 n. τῇ πόλει—οὔση οὐ μεγάλη, vii. 29, 3 n. οὐχ ὅσον οὐκ—ἀλλ' οὐδ', iv. 62, 2 Sch. οὐ and μή different effect of, iv. 44, 5 n. 130, 6 n. v. 64, 4 n. 110 n; see under μή. οὐ γὰρ ἂν “for they would not else,” introduces proof of what precedes, i. 68, 4 n. οὐ μὴν οἰδέε' as a mere continuance of a preceding negative, i. 3, 4 n. vi. 55, 3; see n. on ii. 97, 8; as an explanation or modification of the force of some preceding statement, i. 82, 1. ii. 97, 8 n. οὐκ requires to be repeated in οὐκ ἄνευ ὀλίγων ἐπιθρυσμῶν καὶ οἰμωγῆς, vii. 75, 4 n. οὐ probably omitted by transcribers after τοῦ, i. 118, 2 n. dropped by the transcribers, and restored by Krueger and Haack, after Χίου, in ἀπαίρουσιν ἐκ τῆς Χίου οὐ πελάγαι, viii. 101, 1 n. καὶ οὐκ ἐν τῷ ὁμοίῳ στρατευσάμενοι καὶ [οὐκ] ἐν τοῖς τῇδε ὑπηκόοις ξύμμαχοι, the latter οὐκ spurious, vi. 21, 2 n.

οἰδέε' τοῦδε† corrected by Dohree to οὔτε, i. 37, 2 n. καὶ αἱ Φοίνισσαι

νῆες οὐδὲ ὁ Τισσαφέρης τέως που ἦκον, viii. 99, 1 n.

οὐδεῖς· ἄλλος μὲν οὐδεῖς ἂν ἱκανὸς ἐγέμετο—, viii. 86, 5; Duker supports the v. l. οὐδ' ἂν εἶς, by quotation from Th. Magister and Aristophanes, ib. n.

οὐδέπω· καὶ αἱ νῆες αὐτῶν οὐδέπω ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ εἰσίν, viii. 78 n.

οὐκέτι· ἐνταῦθα δὴ οὐκέτι, ellipse of verb after, viii. 56, 4 n.

οὐκοῦν, οὐκ οὖν, or οὕκουν· v. 107 n. Sch.

οὔνεκα· occurs nowhere in Thucyd. n. vi. 56, 3.

οὐρανός· τὰ ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ξυννέφελα ὄντα, viii. 42, 1 n.

οὔτε· οὔτ' ἐγὼ referring to the verb in the following clause with οὐδ' ἂν, ii. 62, 1 n. οὔτε—οὔτε, a correction of Bekker for οὐδὲ—οὐδὲ, necessary, ii. 93, 2 n. οὔτε followed by τε, ii. 29, 5 n. iii. 64, 4 n.

οὗτος with article = *this—of ours*, αὕτη ἡ φιλία, iii. 12, 1 n. οὗτος inserted in a sentence where its noun has been previously given; ἔτυχον δέ—Λέοντά τε—τοῦτον κεκομισμένοι—, viii. 61, 2 n. ταυτί· οὕκουν τὰ ὅπλα ταυτί φαίνεται, iii. 113, 5 n. ταῦτα preferable to ταῦτά, i. 124, 1 n.

οὕτως· used as a predicate, ii. 47, 4 n. ὅσοι μὲν ἐτύχανον οὕτως ἀθρόοι ξυνελθόντες, iii. 111, 2 n. οὕτως introducing a present tense to express what is really future, οὕτως—παύονται, iv. 61, 8 n.

ὀφείλω· ὀφείλω and ὀφείλημα, distinguished from ὅφλω and ὅφλημα, iii. 70, 6 n. ὀφείλων—ὁ ἐναντίος—ἀνταποδοῦναι ἀρετὴν, iv. 19, 3 nn.

ὅφλω· ὅφλω and ὅφλημα distinguished from ὀφείλω and ὀφείλημα, accentuation of ὅφλειν, iii. 70, 6 n. μὴ αἰσχύνῃν ὅφλειν, v. 101, n.

ὄψε', at a late period, i. 14, 4 n.

ὄψις· τῇ τε ὄψει τοῦ θαρσεῖν τὸ πλεῖστον εἰληφότες, iv. 34, 1 n. ἀποκε-

κλημένοι μὲν τῇ ὄψει τοῦ προορᾶν, iv. 34, 3 n. πλήθει ὄψεως δεινοί, iv. 126, 5 nn.

ὄψον' its signification varies in writers of different times, i. 138, 8 n.

Object of a feeling expressed by a genitive case governed by it or by a possessive pronoun agreeing with it, n. i. 22, 3, as ἐκατέρων εὐνοίας, ib. Ἀθηναίων εὐνοία, vii. 57, 10. αἱ—ἡμέτεραι ἐλπίδες, i. 69, 9. τὸ ἡμέτερον δέος, 77, 7 n. ἐπὶ τῇ ἡμετέρᾳ τιμωρίᾳ, iii. 63, 2 n.

Object, referred to by both a participle and a verb governing different cases, how its case is determined; τοῖς δὲ ὥς ἐκάστοις τι προσηνὲς λέγοντες δύνανται κακουργεῖν. vi. 77, 2 n; see also *Different cases required by two words*, &c.

Omission of verbs to nom. cases, to be supplied from a preceding verb, διότι δὲ οὐκ ἦλθον, πολλαχῇ εἰκάζεται· οἱ μὲν γὰρ (sc. εἵκαζον) ἵνα διατρίβῃ ἀπελθῶν—, οἱ δὲ (sc. εἵκαζον) ἵνα—, viii. 87, 3 n.

Omission, in a question (by ποῦ δῆ,) of a verb (ἐνδέχεσθαι) to be supplied from the preceding sentence, viii. 27, 3 n.

Optative with εἰ, followed by subjunctive with ἦν ἄρα— explained, ii. 5, 4 n. optative with εἰ, and conjunctive with ἦν, different force of, ii. 5, 4 n. optative in the *oratio obliqua*, ii. 5, 5 n. optative with relative, its force, i. 50, 1 n. ii. 52, 5 n. 67, 5 n. 97, 3 n. force of optative expressing a consequence subjoined to a past tense, iii. 22, 9 n.—subjoined to a present tense, n. ib. optative mood, expressing indefiniteness in an action or thing, εἴ τις ἄλλη (sc. ξυμφορὰ) αὐτοῖς γένοιτο. vii. 18, 2 n. ὅσακις περὶ του διαφοράι γένοιτο, § 3 n; cf. n. i. 50, 1. optative after ἦν in the *Oratio ob-*

liqua, defended by Hermann; see n. on ἦν που καιρὸς ἦ, viii. 27, 4 n.

Oratio obliqua, use in it of indic. and subj. moods, instead of the optative, the mood proper to it, n. viii. 27, 4. Order of words denoting places successively passed, or reached, or left, often the reverse of the natural order; explanation of this in εὐθὺ τῆς Φασήλιδος καὶ Καύνου, viii. 88. f. n. Λάρισαν καὶ Ἀμαξιτόν, 101, 3. ἀπὸ τῆς Καύνου καὶ Φασήλιδος, 108, 1.

II.

πάθος· διὰ πάθους used in a manner of which there is no other example in Thuc. iii. 84, 1 n.

παῖς· ἀποδιδόντας τὼς παῖδας τοῖς Ὀρχομενίοις, v. 77, 1 n. ξυνθήκαι—πρὸς βασιλέα Δαρείον καὶ τοὺς παῖδας τοὺς βασιλέως, viii. 37, 1 n.

παίω· στερίφοις καὶ παχέσι πρὸς κοῖλα καὶ ἀσθενῇ †παίοντες† τοῖς ἐμβόλοις. vii. 36, 3 n.

παιωνίζω and παιανίζω· both used; but παιᾶν not παιῶν, i. 50, 6 n. iv. 96, 1. παλαιός· εὐθὺς ἀπὸ παλαιοῦ, i. 2, 6 n. πανδημεί· explained, n. ii. 10, 2.

πάντως· τὸ Ἄργος πάντως φίλιον ἔχειν, v. 41, 3 n.

πάνν· κατὰ μὲν θάλασσαν καὶ πάνν,—εἰκὸς δὲ καὶ, iii. 30, 2 n. Νικόστρατος δὲ—καὶ πάνν ἐθορυβήθη, iv. 129, 4 n. τοῖς πάνν τῶν στρατιωτῶν, viii. 1, 1 n. τῶν πάνν στρατηγῶν, 89, 2. παρά· I. with gen. c. (ὄν αὐτὸν ἄνδρα παρ' ἡμῶν, ii. 41, 1 n. this use of it compared with ἐκ and ἀβ see n. i. 64, 1. Λακεδαιμόνιοι—ἐκήρυξαν—εἴ τις βούλεται παρὰ σφῶν Ἀθηναίους ληΐζεσθαι, v. 115, 2 n. II. with dat. γενομένῳ παρ' ἀμφοτέροις τοῖς πράγμασι, v. 26, 5 n. III. with acc. τῶν πάντων ἀπερίοπτοί εἰσι παρὰ τὸ νικᾶν, i. 41, 2 n. παρὰ δόξαν, iii. 37, 5 n. π. γνώμην, 42, 8; cf. n. 37, 5. ἐνίκησαν οἱ Κ. παρὰ πολὺ, i. 29, 3. ἄξιον τοῦ παρὰ πολὺ, ii. 89,

6 n. τῷ παρ' ἐλπίδα, iv. 62, 2 n. vii. 66, 3 n. unusual sense of in παρὰ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ ἀμέλειαν, i. 141, 9 n. Arnold compares παρὰ τὸ νικᾶν, i. 41, 2 n. διαπλεύσας δὲ καὶ ὁ Πεδάριτος παρ' αὐτόν, viii. 33, 4 n. τῷ παρ' ἐλπίδα μὴ χαλεπῶς σφαλ- λείσθω, iv. 62, 2 n. π. τοσοῦτον—κινδύνου, iii. 49, 5 n. vii. 2, 4 n. παρὰ τοσοῦτον γινώσκω, used parenthetically, vi. 37, 2 Sch. n. παρὰ νύκτα ἐγένετο λαβεῖν, iv. 106, 3 n. αἰεὶ γὰρ παρ' ὀλίγον ἢ διέφευγον ἢ ἀπώλλυντο, vii. 71, 4 n. παρὰ το- σοῦτον ἐγένετο αὐτῷ μὴ περιπεσεῖν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, viii. 33, 3 n. un- usual signification attached to παρὰ in ὅμως δὲ παρὰ πέντε ναῦς πλέον ἀνδρὶ ἐκάστω ἢ τρεῖς ὀβολοὶ ὡμολο- γήθησαν, viii. 29, 2 n. παρὰ in a condensed expression, παρὰ τοὺς ἄλ- λους—καταδηῖσαι, iv. 57, 4 n. use of παρὰ in a condensed expression; παρὰ δ' αὐτοὺς οἱ ξ. ἦσαν, v. 67, 2 n. παρὰ used with the name of a god, ἐς with that of a temple, iv. 67, 1 n. †παρὰ† τὸ Λεωκόριον, vi. 57, 3 n, παρὰ suspected, cf. περὶ τὸ Λεωκό- ριον, i. 20, 3. παρὰ and περὶ often confounded in the MSS. vi. 57, 3 n. αἱ ὕσταται πλείους καταλαμ- βίνονται †παρὰ† τὸν Ἐλαιῶντα, viii. 102, 2 n. force of παρὰ in compo- sition, exemplified in παραποισά- μενος σφραγίδα, i. 132, 3 n. παραβαίνω· σπονδάς—ἄς—ὁ θεὸς —νομίζει παραβεβάσθαι, i. 123, 2 n. παραβάλλω· distinguished from παρα- νέω, ii. 77, 3 n. ὥς οὐδὲν πώποτε αὐ- τὸν ἐν ταῖς πρὸς βασιλείᾳ διακονίαις παραβάλοιτο, i. 133, n. ἴδιον—τὸν κίνδυνον τῶν σωμάτων παραβαλλόμε- νους, iii. 14, 1 n. παῖδας ἐκ τοῦ ὁμοίου παραβαλλόμενοι, ii. 44, 4. πλείω παραβαλλόμενοι, iii. 65, 3 n. Λακεδαιμονίοις—πλείστον δὲ παρα- Βεβλημένοι, v. 113 Sch. n. οἱ δὲ

λίθους καὶ ξύλα ξυμφοροῦντες παρέ- βαλλον, vi. 99, 1 n. παραβοηθέω· καὶ ὁ περὶ αὐτοῖς ἄμα †παρεβοήθει† ἥπερ καὶ αἱ νῆες κατί- σχοιεν, vii. 70, 1 n. παράδειγμα· instance or example, i. 2, 6 n. πάραλος· ii. 55, 1 n. παραδοτέον, see *Verbal Adj.* παραδυναστεύω· ii. 97, 3 n. παραίρημα· ἐκ τῶν ἱματίων παραιρή- ματα ποιοῦντες, iv. 48, 3 n. παρακαταπήγνυμι· σταυροὺς παρακα- ταπηγνύντες, iv. 90, 2 n. παρακελεύομαι· παρακελευόμενοι ἐν ἑαυτοῖς, iv. 25, 8 n. ἅπερ δεόμενοι ἂν ἐπεκαλείσθε, ταῦτα—νῦν παρακελενο- μένους—φαίνεσθαι, vi. 48, 4 n. παράκλησις· ἐν τῇ τοῦ Χαλκιδικοῦ γένους παρακλήσει, iv. 61, 4 n. παρακομίζομαι· παρέπλευσαν, πρῶτον μὲν ἐπὶ Συρακούσας· καὶ—παρακομί- ζοντο αὐθις ἐπὶ Καμαρίνης, vi. 52, 1 n. παραλαμβάνω· παραλαβόντες Ἀχαιοὺς, i. 111, 4 n. τῶν αὐτόθεν ξυμμάχων παραλαβών, v. 52, 2. οἱ Μεσσήνιοι —ἐς τὸν πόλεμον παρελήφθησαν, vii. 57, 8 n. with acc. of towns, ib. n. τὴν—Σκάνδειαν—παραλαβόντες, iv. 54, 4. τὴν Νίσαιαν παραλαβόντες, iv. 69, 4. τὴν Ἡράκλειαν—Βοιωτοὶ παρέλαβον, v. 52, 1. ἄρτι παρειλη- φότες τὴν ἀρχὴν, vi. 96, 3 n. ἀξιόν τι λόγου παραλαβεῖν, vii. 38, 1 n. παραλείπω· ἐπλεον πρὸς—τὸν †παρα- λειφθέντα† δῖε κλον, vii. 69, 4 Sch. iii. παράλογος· καὶ τὸν παράλογον τοσοῦ- τον ποιῆσαι—ὄσον—ὥστε—, vii. 28, 3 n. παραλύω· τὸν μὲν Νικίαν οὐ παρέλυ- σαν τῆς ἀρχῆς, vii. 16, 1 n. παραμένω· παραμείναι πρὸς τὰ ὑπό- λοιπα τοῦ βαρβάρου, i. 75, 1 n. πα- ραμεινάντων—πρὸς τὰ ὑπόλοιπα τῶν ἔργων, iii. 10, 2 n. παραμύθιον· ἐλπῖς—κινδύνῳ παραμύ- θιον οὐσα, v. 103, 1 Sch.

παρانیσχω· π. φρυκτούς, iii. 22, 9 n.
παρανομία· i. 132, 1 n. π. ἐς δίαίταν,
vi. 15, 4. ἐς τὰ ἐπιτηδεύματα οὐ
δημοτικὴν π. vi. 28, 2; cf. n. iv.
132, 3.

παράνομος· ἦν δέ τις τὸν εἰπόντα ἡ
γράφηται παρανόμων, viii. 67, 2 n.

παράνομος· τῶν ἡβώντων αὐτῶν παρα-
νόμως ἄνδρας ἐξήγον ἐκ Σπάρτης ὥστε
τῶν πόλεων ἄρχοντας καθιστάναι, iv.
132, 3 Sch. n.

παράπαν· π. γιγνώσκω, vi. 18, 7 n.

παραπέμπω· τοὺς ἀπὸ τῶν ἑαυτοῦ νεῶν
ὀπλίτας πεζῇ παραπέμπει ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀν-
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Πελοποννήσιος· οἱ τὰ σαφέστατα Π. κ. τ. λ. dubious interpretation of, i. 9, 2 n.

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περαιτέρω· περαιτέρω προνοοῦντας, iii. 43, 4 n.

πέραν· ἐκράτουν τῆς πέραν οἰκείας γῆς, iii. 85, 1 n.

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πλοῦτος· πλούτῳ—ἔργου μᾶλλον καιρῶ
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·μίξαι, v. 72, 1 n.

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1 n.

προσολοφύρομαι· προσολοφύρασθαι
τινι ἀγανακτήσαντα, viii. 66, 4 n.

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προπέμπω, see προπ.

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προσπληρώω· ὕστερον ἄλλας (sc. ναῦς)
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προσποιέω· ὅπως αὐτοῖς τὴν Κέρκυραν
—προσποιήσιν· i. 55, 1. iii. 70, 1.
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στρατεύσας πρῶτον καὶ προσποιησά-
μενος, iv. 77, 2 n.

προσποιήσις· σφίσιν αὐτοῖς ἐκ τοῦ
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tive and middle voice distinguished,
iii. 3, 1 n.

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—προσεσταύρωσε, iv. 9, 1 n.

προσταλαιπωρέω· προσταλαιπωρεῖν
τῷ δόξαντι καλῶ, ii. 53, 4 n.

προστασία· περὶ τῆς τοῦ δήμου προ-
στασίας, ii. 65, 12. ἡ προστασία—
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ὅς τις ἕκαστος προσετάχθη, vi. 31,
4 n. πᾶς τέ τις ἐν ᾧ προσετάχθη
αὐτὸς ἕκαστος ἡπείγετο πρῶτος φαί-
νεσθαι. vii. 70, 3.

προστάτης· τοῖς—τῶν δῆμων προστά-
ταις, iii. 82, 1 n. n. v. 18, 2. = *pra-*
torus.

προσταυρόω· τὴν θάλασσαν προεσταύ-
ρωσαν πανταχῇ, ἣ ἀποβάσεις ἦσαν,
vi. 75, 1; cf. n. iv. 9, 1.

προστελείω· τῆς μὲν πόλεως, ὅσα τε
ἤδη †προ[σ]ετετελέκει†, vi. 31, 5 n;

cf. προσαναγκάζω.

προστίθηναι· τὸν προσθέντα τῷ νόμῳ
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κώλυμα οὐσα προσθεῖναι· sc. τὰς πύ-
λας, iv. 67, 3 n. προσέθηκέ τε, ὡς
ἐλέγετο, ἐπὶ ἰδίοις κέρδεσι Τισσαφέρ-
νει ἑαυτόν, viii. 50, 3 n.

προσφέρω· προσφέροντας ὠφελεῖν, ii.
51, 4 n. λόγους προσφέρουσι περὶ
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προσφέροντο, iv. 18, 4 n. ταῖς δὲ
κρείσσοσι καλῶς προσφέρονται, v.
111, 5 Sch.

πρόσφορος· οὐ τὰ πρόσφορα τοῖς οἰχο-
μένοις ἐπιγινώσκοντες, ii. 65, 12 n.
ἐν δὲ τῇ ἐνθάδ—πεζομαχία πρόσφορα
ἔσται. vii. 62, 2 n.

πρόσω· κατέστησαν τὸν στρατὸν πρόσω
ἐπὶ τὴν γέφυραν, iv. 103, 3 n.

προτείχισμα· τὸ—δεκάπλεθρον προτεί-
χισμα, vi. 102, 2 n. πρὸς τὰ στρα-
τόπεδα—τρία †ἐν προτειχίσμασιν,†
vii. 43, 4 n.

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πρότερον ἢ· πρότερον ἢ αἰσθῆσθαι αὐ-
τούς, vi. 58, 1. μὴ πρότερον ἀξιῶν
ἀπολύεσθαι ἢ—ἀπαράξῃτε. vii. 63, 1.
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ἀνάλουν, 45, 5 n.

πρότερος· προτέρας restored, iii. 49,
3 n. distinction between πρότερος
and προτεραῖος unfounded; τῇ δὲ
προτέρᾳ (v. l. προτεραίᾳ) ἡμέρᾳ—τῆς
μάχης ταύτης, v. 75, 4 n.

προτίθηναι· αὐθις γνώμας προθεῖναι, iii.
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προτιμάω· προτιμηθεῖν δ' ἐν ἴσῳ τοῖς πολλοῖς τῶν διακόνων ἀποθανεῖν, i. 133 n.

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Present tense following perfect, εὐρηται δ' ἡμῖν ὅσα χρὴ ἀντιναυπηγῆσαι, vii. 62, 3 n. present used for future, see *Future*.

Priority, pleonasm of words denoting; πρὸ—πρότερον, 1. 3, 1. πρὶν—πρώτον, v. 84, 3. πρότερον—προτιμωρήσασθαι, vi. 57, 3 n.

Pronoun, personal (αὐτός), omitted, φείσασθαι—οἶκτω—λαβόντας, iii. 59,

i n. τὴν ὠφελίαν τῇ τάξει, ἐντὸς λίαν τῶν τειχῶν ποιήσας, ἀφελέσθαι vii. 5, 3 n. Ἰώνων—κρατήσαντες ἐξελάσασθαι. ib. § 4.

P.

ῥάδιος· ῥάους ἄρχειν, vi. 42, 1; cf. n. vi. 22. and see *Infinitive after certain adjectives*.

ῥαδίως· ῥᾶον κέκληνται, iii. 82, 15 n. ῥαδίως used as predicate, μὴ *ῥαδίως* αὐτῷ πάλιν οὔσης τῆς ἀναχωρήσεως, iv. 10, 3 n. ῥᾶον, vii. 4, 4 n. οὐ ῥαδίως διετέθη· vi. 57, 4 Sch. n. εἴ—ῥᾶον αὐτοῖς ὑπακούσεται, vi. 69, 3 n.

ῥαχία· iv. 10, 4 n.

ροπή· ἐπὶ ροπῆς μιᾶς ὄντες, v. 103, 2 n.

ρύαξ· ὁ ῥύαξ τοῦ πυρὸς ἐκ τῆς Αἴτνης, iii. 116, 1 n.

ῥυθμός· ὁμαλῶς—μετὰ ῥυθμοῦ βαίνοντες, v. 70 nn.

R.

Reflective pronouns used with middle (or reflective) verbs; compared with prepositions out of composition following verbs compounded with them, iii. 40, 5 n.

Reflexive pronoun in *oratione obliqua*; its accusative used instead of the more usual nominative; what this indicates with regard to the speaker, iv. 36, 1 n.

Reflexive pronoun, see οὗ.

Relatives with ἄν· ὅπως στρατιὰ ἔτι περαιωθῇ τρόπῳ ᾧ ἂν ἐν ὁλκάσιν ἡ πλοίοις, ἡ ἄλλως ὅπως ἂν προχωρῇ, vii. 7, 3 n. relative ἡν, remarkable reference of, i. 10, 3 n. relative (οὗς) rather remote from its antecedent (τοιούτους), vi. 13 n. relative, at the beginning of a sentence, resolved into its English equivalent, iv. 26, 4 n. viii. 76, 6 n. without antecedent, to be resolved in English into the demonstrative and a conjunc-

tion, οἷς εἰ ξυγχωρήσετε, i. 140, 9 n. οὓς φῶντο—, iv. 26, 4 n. οἷ γε μήτε—, viii. 76, 6 n. referring to several antecedents, οἷς τὴν Πελοπόννησον περίξ πολιορκοῦντες, vi. 90, 3 n. in the gen. c. by attraction of its antecedent instead of the acc. c. required, i. 1, 3 n. referring to the substantive antecedent implied in its derivative adjective, γυναικείας—ἀρετῆς, ὅσαι—, ii. 45, 3 n. relative neuter (οἷον or ὅπερ) explained by an infinitive, ὅπερ φιλεῖ μεγάλα στρατόπεδα ἀσαφῶς ἐκπλήγνυσθαι, iv. 125, 1 n. ὕπερ προσεδέχετο ποιήσιν αὐτὸν, ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀμφίπολιν—ἀναβήσεσθαι. v. 6, 3 n. οἷον φιλεῖ καὶ πᾶσι στρατοπέδοις—φόβοι καὶ δείματα ἐγγίγνεσθαι, vii. 80, 3 n. corrupt introduction of a relative, viii. 86, 9 n; see also the several Relatives.

Repetition of a verb required; of ὤμεν, vi. 38, 2 n. of ἀγωνίσασθαι, viii. 27, 2 n.

Σ.

Σ· Dorian and Megarian use of this letter instead of T, vi. 99, 2 n.

σατραπεία· τὴν τε Δασκυλίτιν σατραπείαν παραλαβεῖν, i. 129, 1 n.

σαφής· τοῖς δὲ Σ.—ἀπὸ τῶν κατασκοπῶν σαφῇ ἡγγέλλετο ὅτι—, vi. 45, 1 n.

σαφῶς· καὶ τὰλλα σαφῶς ἐγγράψας. viii. 50, 2 n.

σείω· ἔσεισε, iv. 52, 1 n.

σελήνη· ὥς ἐν σελήνῃ εἰκὸς τὴν μὲν ὄψιν τοῦ σώματος προορᾶν τὴν δὲ γνώσιν τοῦ οἰκείου ἀπιστεῖσθαι. vii. 44, 3 n.

σεμνός· see *Euphemisms*.

σημαίνω· τῶν ὀνομάτων ἐς τὰ προγεγενημένα σημαίνοντων, v. 20, 2 n.

σημεῖον· ἐπειδὴ τὰ σημεῖα ἐκατέροις ἦρθη, ἐναυμάχουν, i. 49, 1 n. ὥς ἡ μάχη ἐγίγνετο (by land) καὶ τὰ σημεῖα ἦρθη, 63, 2. ἀρθέντος αὐτοῖς

τοῦ σημείου—ἐναυμάχουν, vii. 34, 4. σημεῖον δὲ αὐτοῖς ἐς τὸν Ὀρωπὸν ἐκ τῆς Ἑρετρίας, ὁπότε χρὴ ἀνάγεσθαι, ἦρθη. viii. 95, 4; see also in *Hist. Index*, under *Battle, Preliminaries to Battle*. = *figure-head*, in naval architecture, τῶν τριηράρχων—σημεῖοις καὶ κατασκευαῖς πολυτελείς χρησάμενων, vi. 31, 3 n.

σιτοποιός· γυναῖκες—σιτοποιοί, ii. 78, 3 n.

σκεδάννυμι· τῷ μὴ σκεδάννυσθαι, ii. 102, 5 n.

ΣΚΕΠΤΟΜΑΙ· its present and imperfect do not exist in Attic Greek; see n. on προῦσκεπτο, viii. 66, 1; see σκοπέω. καὶ δῆτα, ὃ πολλὰκις ἐσκεψάμην, vi. 38, 5 Sch. ἐσκεψαντο Ἀλκιβιάδην μὲν—ἐᾶν. viii. 63, 4 n.

σκεῦος· its naval meaning in ἐβούλοντο πλεῦσαι ἐπὶ τὰ σκεῦη ἃ ἐξείλοντο ἐς Τειχιούσαν πάλιν. viii. 28, 1 n. λαβόντες δὲ τὰ ἐν τῇ Σύμῃ σκεῦη τῶν νεῶν, 43, 1 n.

σκήπτρον· ἐν τοῦ σκήπτρου ἄμα τῇ παραδόσει, i. 9, 5 n.

Σκιρίται· etymology of, v. 67, 1 n.

σκοπέω· σκοποῦντας μὴ λόγῳ μόνῳ τὴν ὠφελίαν (opp. to ἔργῳ θεωμένους), ii. 43, 1 n. δι' ὀλίγου σκοποῦντων, iii. 43, 4 n. σκοπεῖται—κατὰ τοὺς χρόνους, v. 20, 2 n; see Σκέπτομαι.

σκοτεινός· ἀνὰ τὸ σκ. iii. 22, 2 n.

σκότος· dative σκότῳ, ii. 4, 2. gen. σκότους, iii. 23, 4.

σκυλεύω· τοὺς τε (sc. νεκροὺς) τῶν πολεμίων σκυλεύσαντες, iv. 97, 1 n.

σοφιστής· σοφιστῶν θεαταῖς εἰκότες καθήμενοις, iii. 38, 4 n.

σπάνιος· τίς εὐπραξία σπανιωτέρα—; i. 33, 2 n. κινδύνων οἷτοι σπανιώτατοι, vii. 68, 3.

σπάρτον· ἐκ κλινῶν τινῶν—τοῖς σπάρτοις,—ἀπαγχόμενοι, iv. 48, 3 n. Sch.

σπένδω· ἐκπώμασι χρυσοῖς τε καὶ ἀργυροῖς οἷ τε ἐπιβάται καὶ οἱ ἄρχοντες σπένδοντες, vi. 32, 1 n.

σπέρμα· Δίδς υἱοῦ ἡμιθέου τὸ σπέρμα, v. 16, 2 Sch.

σπονδή· μὴ λύνειν δὴ τὰς Ἰσθμιάδας σπονδάς, viii. 9, 1 n.

σπονδή· ἄκων καὶ κατὰ σπονδὴν, ii. 90, 3 n. εὐθύς ὑπὸ σπονδῆς καθίσταντο ἐς κόσμον, v. 66, 2 n.

στασιάζω· ἐπὶ πλείστον ὧν ἴσμεν χρόνον στασιάσασα, i. 18, 1 n. στασιάσαντες — ἐφθάρησαν, i. 24, 3 n.

στάσις· ἰδίᾳ ἄνδρες κατὰ στάσιν, iii. 2, 3 n. οὕτως ὡμὴ στάσις προὔχωρησε, omission of article scarcely allowable, iii. 81, 6 n. κατὰ στάσιν ἰδίᾳ ἐπαχθέντων, iii. 34, 1 n. ἡ τοῖς Συρακοσίοις στάσις ἐς φίλια ἐξεπεπτώκει· vii. 50, 1 n.

στασιωτικός· καὶ τινος — ἀντειπόντος κατὰ τὸ στασιωτικόν, iv. 130, 4 n. στασιωτικῶν καιρῶν, vii. 57, 11 n.

στατήρ· iii. 70, 5 n; see Hist. Index.

σταυρός· σταυροὺς παρακαταπηγνύντες, iv. 90, 2 n.

σταύρωμα· τοὺς ἐν σταυρώματι ἀμελῶς φυλάσσοντας, vi. 100, 4 n. τὸ στ. τὸ παρὰ τὴν πυλίδα, ib. second n.

στενοχωρία· iv. 26, 2. στ. τῆς νήσου, 30, 2 n.

στερέω οἱ στερίσκω· ὑμᾶς—στερηθῆναι ὧν νῦν προκαλοῦμεθα. iv. 20, 1 Sch.

στήλη· Ἀθηναῖοι—τῇ μὲν Λακωνικῇ στήλῃ ὑπέγραψαν ὅτι—, v. 56, 3 n.

στηρίζω· ὅποτε ἐς τὴν καρδίαν στηρίζαι, ii. 49, 2 nn.

στοά· ἥπερ γὰρ ἦν στοὰ καταπεπτώκει, iv. 90, 2 n. διωκοδόμησαν δὲ καὶ στοάν, viii. 91, 5 n.

στρατεύω· στρ. ἐς—, ii. 102, 1 n.

στρατηγός· στρατηγὸς — τῶν κάτω, viii. 5, 4 n. τῶν πέντε στρατηγῶν, v. 59, 9 n.

στρατιωτικός· τὸ στ. viii. 83, 3. στρατιωτικώτερον παρεσκευασμένοι, ii. 83, 3 n.

στρατόπεδον· στρ. ποιεῖσθαι, iii. 33, 5 n.

στρογγύλος· νηὶ στρογγύλῃ, ii. 97, 1 n.

στυράκιον· τις τὰς πύλας — ἔκλῃσε στυρακίῳ ἀκοντίου ἀντὶ βαλάνου χρησάμενος ἐς τὸν μοχλόν, ii. 4, 3 nn.

σφαγή· οἰστοὺς τε — ἐς τὰς σφαγὰς καθιέντες, iv. 48, 3 n. and Sch.

σφάζω and θύω related as ἐντέμνω and ἐναγίζω, n. v. 11, 1.

σφάλλομαι· αὐτὸν περὶ αὐτῷ σφαλέντα, i. 69, 9 n. ἦν τε δι' ἀπορίαν τῶν ἐπιτηδείων — σφαλῶσι, vi. 33, 5 n. ἐν σφίσι—ἐσφάλησαν, ii. 65, 13 n. πρὸς ὀργὴν—σφαλέντες, iii. 43, 5 n. ἡ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, ἦν τι σφάλλωνται κακώσειν, viii. 32, 3 n.

σφέτερος· ὅπως τῷ κοινῷ φόβῳ τὸ σφέτερον ἐπηλυγάζωνται. vi. 36, 2 n. σφέτερος, like its cognate σφεῖς, always refers to a plural, n. v. 71, 3. τοῖς ἐκ τῶν νεῶν τῶν σφετέρων ναύταις, vii. 1, 3. ἀναλαβὼν τῶν σφετέρων ναυτῶν τοὺς ὥπλισμένους, vii. 1, 5 n. ὁ δὲ—ἀπήγαγε τοὺς σφετέρους πάλιν. 4, 3 n. ὁ δὲ Νικίας—ὀρῶν—τὴν σφετέραν ἀπορίαν, 8, 1.

σφοδρός· τὸ σφοδρὸν μῖσος, i. 103, 5 n.

σφραγίς· παραποισάμενος σφραγίδα, i. 132, 3 n.

σχεδόν· σχεδὸν δέ τι, iii. 68, 6 n.

σχεδὸν γάρ τι, v. 66, 4 n. vii. 33, 2.

σῶμα· τοῖς μὲν σώμασιν ἄλλοτριωτάτοις ὑπὲρ τῆς πόλεως χρῶνται, i. 70, 6 n.=person, ἐπὶ πλείστ' ἂν εἶδη — τὸ σῶμα αὐταρκες παρέχεσθαι, ii. 41, 1 n. σῶμα opp. το γνῶμη, iii. 65, 3 n; cf. i. 70, 6.

σῶς· σῶν καὶ ὑγιᾶ, iii. 34, 3 n.

σωφρονέω· ἐκείνοι μὲν—ἀλόγως σωφρονούσι, vi. 79, 2 n. ἄκων σωφρονεῖν, vi. 87, 4 n.

σωφρονίζω· τι ἐς εὐτέλειαν σωφρονίσαι, viii. 1, 3 n.

σωφρονιστής· σωφρονισταὶ ὄντες τῆς γνώμης, iii. 65, 3 n; cf. n. viii. 64, 5. μήθ' ὥς σωφρονισταί, — ἀποτρέπειν πειρᾶσθε, vi. 87, 3.

σωφροσύνη, i. 84, 5 n.

σωφροσύνη' political sense of this word and its cognates, σωφροσύνην γὰρ λαβούσαι αἱ πόλεις, viii. 64, 5 n.

σώφρων' σώφρονά τε ἀντὶ αἰσχροῦς κομίσασθαι χάριν, iii. 58, 1 nn. ἄλλο τι τῶνδε σωφρονέστερον, v. 111, 3 Sch. ἀριστοκρατίας σώφρονος προτιμήσει, iii. 82, 17; cf. n. viii. 64, 5.

S.

Sense, construction according to, iv. 23, 2 n. v. 70 n; see *Construction κατὰ σύνεσιν*.

Singular followed by a plural, instead of a correspondent singular, ἄλλο τι—ἢ ἐν οἷς ζῶμεν, iii. 38, 4. ὅτι δὲ ἕκαστος—οἴεται—λαβῶν—ἄλλην γῆν—οἰκήσειν, ταῦτα ἐτοιμάζεται, vi. 17, 3 n.

Spuriousness of iii. 84. proofs of this, nn. to § 1.

Subject (οἱ γὰρ Μεγαρήs—) after a long parenthesis stated more accurately (οἱ τῶν φευγόντων φίλοι Μεγαρήs), and then after another short interval followed by its verb (ἀνοίγουσιν), iv. 73, 4 n.

Subjunctive instead of optative, by mixture of *oratio recta* with *oratio obliqua*, οὐ μή ποτε—ἐσβάλωσιν, iv. 95, 2. οὐ μή ποτέ τις—ἔλθῃ, v. 69, 1 n. subjunctive mood expressing a consequence subjoined to a past tense, iii. 22, 9 n. aorist of subjunctive mood, with εἴτε—εἴτε—after imperfect of βουλεύομαι, ii. 4, 6 n. vii. 1, 1. subjunctive with ἦν, after optative with εἶ, ii. 5, 4 n. ἄν omitted with the subjunctive, τόν τε πόλεμον νομίσωσι, iv. 18, 4 n. subjunctive, see *Conjunctive*: subj. after ἵνα, see ἵνα.

Suppositions, in Greek the more likely, in English the least likely, put first; see ἦτοι, vi. 34, 2 n.

Suppression, where it should be repeated, of a verb occurring in the preceding context, οὐδὲν ἐκπρεπέστερον ὑπὸ ἡμῶν οὔτε ἐπάθετε, οὔτε ἐμέλλησατε, sc. πάσχειν, iii. 55, 3. οὐ μέντοι εὐθύς γε ἀπέστη τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ἀλλὰ διανοήθη (sc. ἀποστήναι αὐτῶν,) ὅτι καὶ τοὺς Ἀργείους ἰώρα (sc. ἀποστάντας), v. 80, 2. τῇ δὲ αὐτῇ ἰδέα ἐκείνᾳ τε ἔσχον, καὶ τὰ ἐνθάδε νῦν πειρῶνται, sc. ἔχειν, vi. 76, 3. ἀντεπλήρουν τὰς ναῦς, ἐπειδὴ καὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἠσθάνοντο, sc. πληροῦντας τὰς ναῦς εὐθύς, vii. 69, 1 n.

T.

τ' double τ not used by Thuc. in θάλασσα and other words, i. 128, 9 n. double τ, according to the ancient grammarians, never used by Thuc. in such comparatives as ἐλάσσων, iv. 72, 2 n.

τάλαντον' πλοῖον, ἐς πεντακόσια τάλαντα ἄγοντι μέτρα, iv. 118, 4 n. τάλαντα ἀργυρίου τριακόσια, vi. 94, 4. εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν τάλαντα ἀργυρίου, vii. 16, 3 n; see also *Hist. Index*.

ταμίας' οὐ γὰρ οἶόν τε ἄμα τῆς τε ἐπιθυμίας καὶ τῆς τύχης τὸν αὐτὸν ὁμοίως ταμίαν γενέσθαι, vi. 78, 2 n. ταμίας above, compared with αὐτοκράτωρ in iv. 64, 1.

ταμείον and ταμίον, difference between, i. 96, 4 n.

τάξις' τετρακοσίων γὰρ ὀπλιτῶν καὶ τετρακισχιλίων οὐκ ἐλάσσους ἀπέθανον ἐκ τῶν τάξεων (= ἐκ καταλόγου), iii. 87, 3 n.

ταράσσω' πρῶτον ἐταράχθησαν, ii. 65, 12 n. ἤδη γὰρ τὰ πρόσθεν ἐτεράρακτο πάντα, vii. 44, 4 n.

ταραχή' ἐν πολλῇ ταραχῇ—ἦν οὐδὲ πνθίσθαι ῥάδιον ἢν οὐδ' ἀφ' ἐτέρων, ὅτῳ τρόπῳ ἕκαστα ξυνηνέχθη, vii. 44, 1 n.

ταρσός' ἐν ταρσοῖς καλάμου, ii. 76, 1 n.

ἔς τε τοὺς ταρσοὺς ὑποπίπτοντες τῶν πολεμίων νεῶν, vii. 40, 4 n.

τάσσομαι· χρήματα ἐτάξαντο—φέρειν, i. 99, 3. χρήματα ταξάμενοι with φέρειν, 101, 4; with ἀποδίδωμι, 117, 4. iii. 70, 6 n. ἀργύριον—ταξάμενοι—φέρειν, iii. 50, 3.

ταύτη· ταύτη παραπλῆοι, ii. 90, 2 n. ταύτη γὰρ οἱ ἡγεμόνες ἐκέλευον, vii. 80, 5 n.

ταυτί· see under οὗτος.

τάφος· τὸν τάφον ἐπισημότατον, ii. 43, 2 n.

τάχος· δύο τὰ ἐναντιώτατα εὐβουλία—τάχος τε καὶ ὀργήν, iii. 42, 1 n. διὰ τάχους ἀναγκαζόμενοι ἀμύνεσθαι, vi. 69, 1 n.

τε· *at once*, iii. 11, 4 n. τε καί· οἱ—Λακ. ἡσύχασάν τε καὶ ἡ ἐορτὴ αὐτοῖς οὕτω διήλθεν, v. 50, 4 n. τε—καὶ coupling a subjunctive and indicative after ἵνα, vi. 18, 4 n. πολ-λαχόθεν τε ἤδη καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν κατα-σκόπων σάφη ἡγγέλλετο ὅτι—, vi. 45, 1 n. ἐτύχανέ τε—ἐν πόνῳ—ῶν, —καί—, vii. 81, 3 n. varied construction of clauses with τε—καί, vii. 47, 2; cf. n. viii. 78 n. irregular construction with τε—καί· Ἀλκα-μένη τε ἀρμοστήν διδοὺς,—καὶ δέκα μὲν Βοιωτοὶ ναὺ ὑπέσχοντο, δέκα δὲ Ἄγεις. viii. 5, 2 n. τε in οἱ τε οὖν Συρακόσιοι requires καὶ οἱ ξύμ-μαχοι (although omitted by 22 MSS.) to follow it at vii. 59, 2 n. τε out of its place, iv. 10, 2 n. τε—τε· long interval between, iv. 10, 3 n. construction confused by the position of τε, iv. 28, 4 n. τε out of its place, iv. 95, 1 n. 109, 1 n. χω-ρήσαντες δρόμῳ ἐπὶ τε—, iv. 127, 2 n. vi. 6, 1 n. vi. 77, 1 n. vi. 87, 5 n. καὶ τοὺς στρατηγούς τε—ἔπαν-σαν, vi. 103, 4 n. τε misplaced in φθάσαι τάς τε ναῦς—καὶ τοῖς X.—τὸ ἀγώνισμα προσθεῖναι, viii. 17, 2 n. τε omitted by Bekker, but retained by Arnold, vii. 87, 4 n. τε trans-

posed, i. 49, 6 n. iii. 56, 3 n. iv. 24, 4 n. irregularity of sentence after τε, v. 44, 3 n. τε used apparently as a mere copula, ii. 100, 2 n. τε used as a simple copulative conjunction, iii. 52, 3 n. τε often occurs in Thucyd. where it appears unnecessary, iv. 65, 4 n. τε appears perplexing or superfluous, τῶν τε ἐφ'· i. 133, n. iv. 85, 3 n. 95, 1 n. 109, 1 n. vi. 17, 6. vii. 20, 1 n. may be rendered *also* or *moreover*, i. 9, 3 n. 133 n. vii. 20, 1 n. in apodosis of a sentence=εἴτα, n. i. 133. iii. 31, 1 n. τε appears superfluous, τοῦ †τε†, vi. 41, 3 n. πρὸς [τε] τοὺς, vi. 44, 3 n. τε in three successive clauses, iv. 30, 3 n. τε—, τε—, τε—, marking the combination of three circumstances tending to one result, viii. 96, 2 n. τε—τε· τοῖς τε γὰρ ἔργοις—ἔξω τε τούτων, v. 26, 2 n. τε—τε marking the principal members, each followed by καὶ with a subordinate clause, iv. 33, 2 n. τε—†δέ† justified by Haack and Göller; amended by Bekker to τε—τε, i. 11, 2 n. τε used as corresponding particle (instead of δέ) to μέν, only when distinction and *not* opposition is signified, as ὀρῶντες μὲν τῆς στρατιᾶς τὴν θαλασσωρίαν—ἀναλωκυίας τε—τῆς πόλεως—, ii. 70, 2. ἄμεινον μὲν ἢ νῦν παρασκεύασασθαι, πολιορκία τε παρατενείσθαι ἐς τοῦσχατον, iii. 46, 2 n; cf. n. viii. 1, 1, on ἐπειδὴ δέ. the particle τε defensible at ἔμενέ [τε] μᾶλλον, on the ground of its clause corresponding with τὸν τε Κλ. ἡμύνοντο, v. 10, 9 n.

τέγος (Attic=στέγος)· ἀναβάντες δὲ ἐπὶ τὸ τέγος τοῦ οἰκήματος, iv. 48, 2 n.

τειχίζω· ἐτειχισαν στρατόπεδα, iii. 6, 1 n. ἐτείχιζον—πρὸς τε τῇ πόλει—τείχος,—καὶ τὰ Μέγαρα φρούριον, vi. 75, 1 n.

τειχισμός· ἐς τὴν Λέσβον καθορμισά-

μενοι παρεσκευάζοντο ἐς τὸν τειχισμόν. viii. 34, fin.

τείχος· ἐπ' αὐτὸν—τὸν ἕτερον πύργον ἐτελευτα τό τε παλαιὸν τὸ πρὸς ἡπειρον καὶ τὸ ἐντὸς τὸ καινὸν τείχος, τειχίζόμενον πρὸς θάλασσαν. viii. 90, 4 n.

τεκμαίρομαι· followed by a genitive and accusative absolute, τεκμαιρόμενοι προκατηγορίας τε ἡμῶν οὐ προγεγεννημένης—τό τε ἐπερώτημα βραχὺ ὄν, iii. 53, 2 n.

τεκμήριον· χαλεπὰ ὄντα παντὶ ἐξῆς τεκμηρίῳ πιστεῦσαι. i. 20, 1 n; cf. ἐκ δὲ τῶν εἰρημένων τεκμηρίων, κ.τ.λ. 21, 1. τεκμήριον δέ· ii. 39, 3. 50, 2 n; cf. δῆλον δέ· i. 11, 2.

τέκτων· ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηῶν αὐτοῖς ἦλθον τέκτονες καὶ λιθουργοί· v. 82, 6 n.

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ὑπολύω· ὅσοις ἐνέτυχον—ζεύγεσιν—βοεικοῖς, ὑπολύοντες κατέκοπτον, iv. 128, 4 n.

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ὑπόπτης· ὑπόπτης ἐς τοὺς περὶ τῶν

μυστικῶν τὴν αἰτίαν λαβόντας, vi. 60, 1 n.

ὑπόπτως· πάντας ὑπόπτως ἀποδεχόμενοι, vi. 53, 2 n. πάντα ὑπόπτως ἐλάμβανε, § 3, and n. § 2.

ὑποτειχίζω· ὑποτειχίζειν—ἡ ἐκεῖνοι ἔμελλον ἄξιν τὸ τεῖχος, vi. 99, 2 Sch. n.

ὑποτελής· ἔχοντας τὴν ὑμετέραν αὐτῶν ὑποτελεῖς (v. l. ὑποτελῇ), different force of the two readings, v. 111, 5 n.

ὑποτίθμι· παρὰ τὸ δίκαιον τὸ ξυμφέρον λέγειν ὑπέθεσθε, v. 90 n.

ὑποφαίνω· ὑπὸ τὰς πύλας—πόδες—ὥς ἐξιόντων ὑποφαίνονται, v. 10, 2 n.

ὑποχωρέω· μηδένα ὄχλον Ἀθηναῖοι ὄντες—ὑποχωρεῖν, ii. 88, 3 n. ὑποχωρήσασι δὲ καίπερ χαλεπὸν ἐν—, iv. 10, 3 n.

ὑποψία· ἐς τὴν πρὸς ἀλλήλους τῶν—ἐπιτηδευμάτων ὑποψίαν, ii. 37, 3 n.

ὑστερέω· τῆς Μυτιλήνης ὑστερῇκει, iii. 31, 2. τοὺς—Θρᾷκας τοὺς τῷ Δημοσθένει ὑστερήσαντας, vii. 29, 1 n. προαφιγμένος δὲ αὐτόσε ἦν καὶ ὁ Θρασύβουλος—ὥς ἠγγέλθη αὐτοῖς ἡ διάβασις· ὑστερήσας δὲ—, viii. 100, 4 n.

ὑφηγέομαι and προηγέομαι, difference of, i. 78, 4 n.

ὑφίσταμαι=ὑπισχνούμαι· ἦγαγε τοὺς ἄνδρας, ὥσπερ ὑπέστη. iv. 39, 3 n. with dat. c. ξυμφοραῖς—ὑφίστασθαι, ii. 61, 4 n. ὑποστάντες τῷ ναυτικῷ, vii. 66, 2 n. with acc. c. ὑποστάντες Μήδους, i. 144, 5. τοὺς κινδύνους—ὑφίστασθαι, iv. 59, 2. ἐπικειμένους ὑφίστατο, iv. 127, 2.

ὑφορμίζομαι· νυκτὸς ὑφορμισάμενοι, ii. 83, 3 n.

ὑψος· ἀπομάχεσθαι ἐκ τοῦ ἀναγκαϊοτάτου ὑψους, i. 90, 3 n.

V.

Varied Construction, —εἰ μὲν ἐρωτᾷτε—νομίζοντας δὲ φίλους, (=εἰ δὲ

φίλους νομίζετε,) iii. 54, 2 n. *τῶν μὲν Λακ.*,—οἱ δὲ Ἑλλ. iv. 87, 1 n. from nominative to dative; *ἐν—ἔριδι ἦσαν*, οἱ μὲν—, τοῖς δὲ, vi. 35 nn. from participle to infinitive, *πείθεσθε—ταῦτα τολμήσαντες*, εἰ δὲ μὴ—*έτοιμάζειν*, καὶ *παραστήναι παντί*—, vi. 34, 9 n. from infin. to subjunctive, *ὑποπτοι—μὴ—πέμψαι—μὴ οὐκέτι βούλωνται*—, 75, 3. from infin. to indic. καὶ *πρότερον αὐτοὺς κρατεῖν—καὶ νῦν ἐς τὸ τοιοῦτον καταστήσονται*, viii. 76, 5 n. varied construction of clauses,—with *ἢ—ἢ*, in *ἢ ἐκ τοῦ λέγων πείθειν—ἢ στασιάζων*, vi. 17, 3 Sch. n. *ναῦς νηϊ προσπεσοῦσα ἢ διὰ τὸ φεύγειν ἢ ἄλλη ἐπιπλέουσα*, vii. 70, 4 n. —with *μὲν—δέ· τοῦ μὲν οὐκ ἐθέλοντος· τὸν δ' αὖ—*, viii. 78 n. —with *τε—καί· τῆς τε ὥρας—ταύτης οὔσης*,—καὶ τὸ χωρίον—*χαλεπὸν ἦν*· vii. 47, 2; cf. n. viii. 78. varied construction see *Moods, Change, Transition*.

Verb at a long distance from its subject, οἱ Μεγαρῆς—*ἀνοίγουσι*, iv. 73, 4 n. verb to the nom. case of a sentence omitted, vi. 31, 3 n. repetition of a verb omitted in a fresh sentence after *γάρ*, i. 25, 4 n. vii. 28, 3 n. verb (*οὐκ ἐμῆδίσατε*) to be repeated from its participle (*οὐ μῆδίσαντες*) in the preceding clause, iii. 64, 1 n. verb after a participle omitted when easily implied from the preceding part of the sentence, *ξυνίστασθαι*, i. 1, 1 n. *φαίνονται*, 2, 1 n. *πληροῦντας*, vii. 69, 1 n. verb to be taken twice over; (e. gr. *προείχοντο*) governing the relative, to be supplied also with a corresponding demonstrative, iii. 68, 2 n; *ἀγωνίσασθαι* to be taken with *ἔξεστιν* as well as with *ἔσται*, viii. 27, 2 n. in both these instances the clause where the verb is omitted precedes the one where it stands. finite verb instead of participle, *ἔπεισε* for *πέι-*

σας, viii. 81, 1 n. verb and participle requiring different cases; see *Participle and verb, requiring &c.*

Verbal Substantives sometimes take after them the same case as their cognate verb or adjective; so *ἐπιδρομῆν—τῷ τειχίσματι*, iv. 23, 1. *φιλίας τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις*, v. 5, 1 n. *κατὰ τὴν τῶν χωρίων ἀλλήλοις οὐκ ἀπόδοσιν*, 35, 2. *τὴν ξυμμαχίαν ἀνήσουσι Βοιωτοῖς*, v. 46, 4 n. *περὶ δὲ οἱ μὲν σφίσιν ἀλλὰ μὴ ἐκείνῳ καταδουλώσεως—*, vi. 76, 4. *ἡ ἐν Σάμῳ ἐπανάστασις τοῦ δήμου τοῖς δυνατοῖς μετὰ Ἀθηναίων*, viii. 21, 1 n.

Verbal Adj. with *ἔστι*, has the same construction as its verb with *δεῖ*: as *παριτητέα—εἶναι—ἀπολογησομένους*, i. 72, 2 n. *διακριτέα—βλαπτομένους*, i. 86, 3 n. *ὥς οὔτε μισθοφορητέον εἶη ἄλλους*. viii. 65, 3.

W.

Whole; an expression properly denoting this, when apparently opposed to a part, means *the mass, the greater part*, i. 53, 4 n. whole with parts subjoined in the same case, *περιμένοντας τοὺς μὲν—, τοὺς δ'—*, i. 124, 1 n. *διώκοντες—αἱ μὲν—αἱ δέ*, ii. 91, 5 n. whole, followed by its parts in the nominative case, iii. 23, 1 n.

Φ.

φαίνομαι· φανείται καὶ ἃ τῶν ὑμετέρων—, i. 40, 6 n. *ἐν καταλήψει ἐφαίνετο*; of the subject to *ἐφ.*, see n. iii. 33, 4. *οὐκ ἐν παύλῃ ἐφαίνετο*, vi. 60, 2 n.

φανερὸς· μερῶν τῶν ἐς χρῆσιν φανερώων, ii. 62, 2 n. *ψῆφον φανεράν διενεγκεῖν*, iv. 74, 2 n.

φανερῶς· ὁ—διδούς φανερώς τι ἀγαθόν, iii. 43, 3 n. *μὴ φανερώς γε ἀξίων ψηφίζεσθαι*, vii. 50, 3 n.

φᾶλος· οἱ φαιλότεροι γνώμην, iii. 83, 2 n.

φείδομαι· φείσασθαι—οἰκτῶ σώφρονι λαβόντας, iii. 59, 1 n.

φειδῶ· φειδῶ τέ τις ἐγίγνετο—μὴ προαναλωθῆναι τῷ, vii. 82, 4 n.

φέρω· φέρειν—τά τε δαιμόνια ἀναγκαίως τά τε ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων ἀνδρείως, ii. 64, 3 n. δέδμεν—μὴ ἄλλοις χάριν φέροντες ἐπὶ—κρίσιν καθιστώμεθα, n. to iii. 53, 4, 5. τὸν τε πόλεμον διενεοῦντο προθύμως οἴτειν, iv. 121, 1. τά τε ἄλλα θυμῷ ἔφερον, v. 80, 2 n. ἔφερον δὲ αὐτοῖς τοῦ ὑπολοίπου χρόνου παντός (sc. μισθόν)· viii. 69, 4 n.

φεύγω· ξυνέβη μοι φεύγειν τὴν ἑμαιοῦ ἐτη εἴκοσι, v. 26, 5 n.

φθάνω· φθῆναι τοὺς Λακ.—ἐξεργασάμενοι, iv. 4, 3 n. εὐθὺς ἐνδόντας καὶ ἔστιν οὓς καὶ καταπατηθέντας τοῦ μὴ φθῆναι τὴν ἐγκατάληψιν. v. 72, 4 n.

φθίνω· τοῦ—μηνός—τετράδι φθίνοντος, v. 54, 3 n.

φθορά· φθορὰ οὕτως ἀνθρώπων, ii. 47, 4 n. ἀνθρώπων φθορᾶ, vii. 27, 3 n.

φιλέταιρος· ἀνδρία φ. iii. 82, 6 n.

φιλία· περὶ φιλίας τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, v. 5, 1 n.

φίλιος· φιλία βεβαίως, ii. 7, 3 n. καλῶς σφίσι φίλιον, v. 36, 1 n. τὸ Ἄργος πάντως φίλιον ἔχειν, v. 41, 3. ἡ τοῖς Συρακοσίοις στάσις ἐς φιλία ἐξεπεπτώκει· vii. 50, 1 n.

φιλοκαλέω· φιλοκαλοῦμεν μετ' εὐτελείας, ii. 40, 2 n.

φιλονεικία· φιλονεικίας ἔνεκα τῆς αὐτικής, i. 41, 3 n.

φιλόπολις· τό τε φιλόπολι οὐκ ἐν ᾧ ἀδικούμαι ἔχω, vi. 92, 3 n. φιλόπολις οὗτος ὀρθῶς, κ. τ. λ. ib. n.

φιλοσοφείω· φιλοσοφοῦμεν ἄνευ μαλακίας, ii. 40, 2 n.

φοβέομαι· ἐφοβοῦντο—τοὺς Λακ., ὅτι—, iv. 27, 2 n.

φοβερός· timid, ἐν νυκτὶ φοβερώτεροι ὄντες, ii. 3, 4 nn.

φόβος· φόβος—τῶν—Εἰλώτων ἀποστάντων, iii. 54, 5 n. ὅπως τῷ κοινῷ

φόβῳ τὸ σφέτερον ἐπηλυγάζωνται, vi. 36, 2 n.

φοιτάω· πολλάκις φοιτῶντων, iv. 41, 4 n.

φονεύω· τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἐφόνεον, vii. 29, 4 n.

φορμηδόν· ξύλα—φορμηδὸν—τιθέντες, ii. 75, 2 n. αὐτοὺς—φορμηδὸν ἐπὶ ἀμάξας ἐπιβαλόντες, iv. 48, 4 Sch.

φόρος· i. 96, 3 n. ξύνταξις a euphemism for it, ib. n. τὰς δὲ πόλεις φερούσας τὸν φόρον τὸν ἐπ' Ἀριστείδου αὐτονόμους εἶναι. v. 18, 5 n.

φράσσω· φραζόμενοι with no case following, iii. 3, 6 n.

φρέαρ· ὡς οἱ Πελ. φάρμακα ἐσβεβλήκοιεν ἐς τὰ φρέατα· ii. 48, 2 n. τοῦτο—ἔδρασαν ἐς φρέατα, 49, 5 n.

φρονέω· τοῦτο φρονεῖ ὑμῶν ἢ ἐς τοὺς ὀλίγους ἀγωγή· v. 85 Sch. οὕτω κακῶς φρονῆσαι, vi. 36, 1 Sch.

φρόνημα· ὕβρει—καὶ φρονήματι, iii. 45, 4 n. ἐν φρονήματι ὄντες τῆς Πελοποννήσου ἡγήσεσθαι, v. 40, 3 n. φρουρά· τῆς ἴσης φρουρᾶς, vii. 27, 4 n.

φρουρικός· distinction between φρουρικὸν and φρούριον. v. 80, 3 nn.

φρούριον· ἐπὶ κλυσίς—τοῦ—φρουρίου—παρεῖλε, iii. 89, 3 n. ἐτείχιζον—καὶ τὰ Μέγαρα φρούριον, vi. 75, 1 n. ἀντὶ τοῦ πόλιν εἶναι φρούριον κατέστη, vii. 28, 1 n.

φρουρός· φρουροὶ distinguished from οἱ αὐτόθεν ξυμβοηθήσαντες, iii. 7, 4 n.

φρυκτός· ἐς δὲ τὰς Ἀθήνας φρυκτοὶ τε ἤροντο πολέμιοι, ii. 94, 1, and n. to 93, 3. φρυκτοὶ τε ἤροντο ἐς τὰς Θήβας πολέμιοι· παρανίσχον δὲ καὶ οἱ—Πλαταιῆς—φρυκτοὺς πολλούς, iii. 22, 9 n.

φρυκτωρίω· αὐτοῖς ἐφρυκτωρήθησαν ἐξήκοντα νῆες Ἀθηναίων, iii. 80, 3 n.

φυγὰς· φυγὰς τῆς τῶν ἐξελασάντων ποιηρίας, καὶ οὐ τῆς ὑμετέρας—ᾠφελίας· vi. 92, 2 n. Sch.

φυγή· ἡ μέντοι φ. καὶ ἀποχώρησις οὐ

βίαιος οὐδε μακρὰ ἦν· v. 73, 4 n. φυγή (=φυγάδες) αὐτῶν ἔξω ἦν ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων παρὰ τοῖς Πελοποννησίοις, viii. 64, 4 n.

φυλακή· ἐν φ. ἀδέσμφ, iii. 34, 3 n. φ. ἀ. = *custodia libera*, ib. ἔργων φυλακῇ, iii. 82, 13 n. καὶ οἱ Ἀθ. ἄμεινον τὴν φυλακὴν τὸ ἔπειτα παρεσκευάζοντο. v. 115, 4 n. Sch. τὴν φυλακὴν, to be supplied, after ποιούμενοι, from φυλάσσοντες preceding, vii. 28, 2 n. πλείω τὸν πλοῦν διὰ φυλακῆς ποιησάμενοι, viii. 39, 3 Sch. n. προειρημένης φυλακῆς (=προειρημένον φυλάσσειν), viii. 102, 2 n.

φύλαξ· ὁρμώμεθα μὲν ἐκ φιλίας χώρας φύλακες, vi. 34, 4 Sch.

φυλάσσω· τῶν τειχῶν—περὶ τὰ ἡμιτέλεστα φραζάμενοι ἐφύλασσαν, iii. 3, 6 n. ἐκ δὲ τοῦ ἔργῳ φυλασσομένη μὴ ἐπιτρέπειν, vi. 40, 2 Sch. n. κατὰ τε τὸν ἔκπλουν μέρει αὐτῶν (sc. νεῶν) ἐφύλασσαν καὶ κατὰ τὸν ἄλλον κύκλῳ λιμένα, vii. 70, 1 n.

φυλή· φυλή μία τῶν ὀπλιτῶν, vi. 98, 4 n. 100, 4 n. ἡ πρώτη †φυλή† τοῦ κέρως, 101, 4 n; see Hist. Index, art. Tribes. φυλή changed into φυλακή· viii. 92, 4 n. vi. 100, 1. v. 1. 101, 4 n; see Tribe, in Hist. Index. φυλοκρινέω· εἴ γε ἡσυχάζοιεν πάντες ἡ †φυλοκρinoίεν† οἷς χρεὼν βοηθεῖν, vi. 18, 2 n.

φύσις· φύσεως μὲν δυνάμει — κράτιστος, i. 138, 6 n.

X.

χαλεπαίνω· ὁ μὲν χαλεπαίνων πιστὸς αἰεί, iii. 82, 8 n. ὁ δὲ Ἀρίσταρχος καὶ οἱ ἐναντίοι τῷ πλήθει ἐχαλέπαινον, viii. 92, 9 n.

χαλεπός· χαλεπὰ ὄντα παντὶ ἐξῆς τεκμηρίῳ πιστεῦσαι. i. 20, 1 n. χαλεπώτατοι — οἱ — προσκατηγοῦντες, iii. 42, 3 n. χαλεπαὶ γὰρ αἱ ὑμέτεραι φύσεις ἄρξαι, vii. 14, 2 n.

χαλεπότης· χωρίων—χαλεπότητι, iv. 33, 2 n.

χαλεπῶς· μὴ χ. σφαλλέσθω, iv. 62, 2 n.

χαράδρα· κατὰ χαράδραν τινὰ—διαλαθὼν ἐσέρχεται ἐς τὴν M. iii. 25, 2 n.

χάραξ· τέμνειν χάρακας, iii. 70, 5 n.

χαρίζομαι· χαρίζεσθε βλαπτόμενοι αὐτοί, iii. 37, 2 n.

χάρις· unusual sense of χάριν ἔχειν, in ὁ δὲ χάριν ἂν δῆπου ἐν τούτῳ μείζω ἔτι ἔσχεν, viii. 87, 5 n. χάριν ὀφειλομένην δι' εὐνοίας ᾧ δέδωκε σώζειν, ii. 40, 7 n. ἔχειν χάριν, κατατίθεσθαι χάριν, σώζειν χάριν, ib. n. σώφρονά τε ἀντὶ αἰσχροῦ κομίσασθαι χάριν, iii. 58, 2 n.

χειμέριος· νύκτα χειμέριον ὕδατι καὶ ἀνέμφ, iii. 22, 1 n.

χειμών· χ.—νοτερός, iii. 21, 5 n. χ.—μείζων παρὰ τὴν καθεστηκυῖαν ὥραν, iv. 6, 1 n. κατὰ θέρος καὶ χειμῶνα, ii. 1 n.

χείρ· ἃ μὲν μετὰ χείρας ἔχοι, i. 138, 4 n. διὰ χειρὸς ἔχειν, ii. 13, 2 nn. 76, 4. οὐκέτι ὁμοίως ἐς χείρας ἰόντα, viii. 50, 3 n. χειρὶ σιδηρᾷ ἐπιβληθείσῃ, iv. 25, 4 n.

χειροτέχνης· ἰδιώτας, ὡς εἰπεῖν, χειροτέχνας, ἀνταγωνισαμένους. vi. 72, 2 n.

χείρων· καὶ αὐτὸς οὐδενὸς ἂν χείρον, vi. 89, 6 n. χείρον· τὰ οἰκεία χείρον τίθενται, i. 41, 3 n.

χέρνιψ· ὕδωρ—ἄψανστον σφίσι πλήν πρὸς τὰ ἱερὰ χέρνιβι χρῆσθαι, iv. 97, 2 n.

χηλή, i. 63, 1 n. vii. 53, 1 n. viii. 90, 4 n.

χιτών· χιτῶνάς τε λινοῦς ἐπαύσαντο φοροῦντες, i. 6, 3 n, 4 n.

*χλαῖνα· n. i. 6, 3.

χοῖνιξ· iv. 16, 1 n.

χορηγία· ὅσα αὖ ἐν τῇ πόλει χορηγίαις ἢ ἄλλῳ τῷ λαμπρύνομαι, vi. 16, 3 n.

χώω· ii. 75, 3 n.

χράομαι· πλῶ χρησάμενος opp. το πεζῇ—ἐλθῶν, iii. 3, 5 n. ἐχρήσατο τῷ τρόπῳ ὥπερ καὶ ἐς τὴν Πύλον—, v. 7, 3 n.

χρεία, i. 32, 3 n. 33, 1 n. αὐτὸς μὲν ἐκείνῳ χρείας τινὸς — ἐναντιωθῆναι· 136, 6.

χρέων· ὑμεῖς ἂν οὐ χρέων ἄρχοιτε, iii. 40, 6 n.

χρήμα· its plural treated as virtually a singular noun, ἀλλὰ τοῖς χρήμασιν; ἀλλὰ πολλῶ ἔτι πλέον τούτου ἐλλείπομεν. i. 80, 4; cf. n. vii. 48, 6.

χρηματίζω· ἐφ' ἅπερ ἦλθον χρηματίσαντες, i. 87, 5 n.

χρήσις· δύο μερῶν τῶν ἐς χρήσιν φανερῶν, ii. 62, 2 n.

χρόνιος· χρόνιοι ξυνιόντες, i. 141, 8 n.

χρόνος· καὶ οὐχ ἡκιστα δὴ τὸν πρῶτον χρόνον ἐπὶ γε ἐμοῦ Ἀθηναῖοι φαίνονται εὐ πολιτεύσαντες. viii. 97, 2 n.

χρῶς· ἐν χρῶ ἀεὶ παραπλέοντες, ii. 84, 1 n.

χωρίον· preferred to χῶρον in ii. 19, 2 n. χωρίον, compared with τόπος in its technical sense, τοῖς πρὸ ἐμοῦ ἅπασιν ἐκλιπὲς τοῦτο ἦν τὸ χωρίον, i. 97, 2 n.

Ψ.

ψεύδω· ἐψευσμένοις—τῆς Ἀθ. δυνάμεως ἐπὶ τοσούτον ὄση ὕστερον διεφάνη — κρίνοντας, iv. 108, 4 n. ἔψευστο τὴν ξυμμαχίαν, v. 83, 4. μέγιστον δὴ αὐτοὺς ἐψευσμένη ἡ Ἑλλάς, vi. 17, 5 n.

ψηφίζομαι· δίχα ἐψηφισμένων, εἰ χρή —, i. 40, 5 n. οὐκ ἐβούλετο—ἐμφανῶς σφᾶς ψηφίζομένους—τοῖς πολέμοις καταγγέλτους γίγνεσθαι· vii. 48, 1. μὴ φανερώς γε ἀξίων ψηφίζεσθαι, vii. 50, 3 n.

ψήφος· ψήφον φανεράν διενεγκεῖν, iv. 74, 2 n.

ψιλός· includes all foot-soldiers except ὀπλίται, ii. 79, 7 n. ψιλοὶ ἐκ παρασκευῆς—ὥπλισμένοι, iv. 94, 1 n.

Ω.

ὠθισμός· ὠθισμῶ ἀσπίδων, iv. 96, 2 n.

ῶρα· ὥρα ἔτους, ii. 52, 2 n. ἐξωσθη-

ναι ἂν τῇ ὥρᾳ ἐς χειμῶνα, vi. 34, 6 Sch. n.

ὥς· subjoined to the nom. case, οἱ Ἀθ.—ὥς ἑώρων, iii. 4, 1 n. 5, 1. ὥς with acc. absolute, ὥς μετέχοντά τινα τῶν γιγνομένων, viii. 66, 5 n. ὥς with fut. participle, ὥς τὸ στρατόπεδον καταληψόμενοι, vi. 65, 2 n. ὥς omitted before a future participle expressing intention, as in διανοήθητε—μὴ εἴζοντες, i. 141, 1 n. ὥς with a national adjective or name of a class, ἣν δὲ οὐδὲ ἀδύνατος, ὥς Λακεδαιμόνιος, εἰπεῖν, iv. 84, 2 n. ὥς with ἀπό· ὥς ἀπὸ τῆς ὑπαρχούσης ἀξιώσεως, vi. 54, 3 Sch. ὥς τὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων εὐτύχει, iv. 79, 2. ὥς ἔτι Βρασιδᾶς εὐτύχει· iv. 117, 2 n. ὥς ἂν καιρὸς ᾗ, viii. 1, 3 n. not = ἔως as the Sch. would have it. ib. n. ὥς with words of retrospective meaning; αἱ δὲ—νῆες—ὥς τότε φεύγουσαι—κατηνέχθησαν, iii. 69, 1. ὁ δὲ Κλέων ὥς—τότε περιέπλευσεν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀμφίπολιν, v. 6, 1 n. ὁ μὲν Κλέων, ὥς τὸ πρῶτον οὐ διανοεῖτο μένειν, 10, 9. ὁ δ' Ἀστύχοχος, ὥς τότε ἐν τῇ Χίφῳ ἔτυχε—καταλεγόμενος, viii. 31, 1 n. ὥς—ἐδόκουν ἐμοί, i. 22, 1 n. opp. to οὐδ' ὥς ἐμοὶ ἐδόκει, § 2 n. ὥς ἕκαστος ὥρητο, ii. 21, 3 n. οὕτως ὥς ἕκαστος ὥρητο. v. 1 n; cf. ὥσπερ, viii. 23, 1, 3. ὥς ἐς ἐλάχιστον, compared with ὅτι ἐν βραχυτάτῳ, i. 63, 1 n. iii. 46, 1 n. ὥς = ὥστε· ναυμαχῆσαντες δὲ ἀντίπαλα μὲν καὶ ὥς αὐτοὺς ἐκατέρους ἀξιούν νικᾶν, vii. 34, 6 n. ὥς ἐς— in this formula the MSS. frequently omit either ὥς or ἐς—ὥς ἐς ἐπίπλουν, i. 50, 6 n. v. l. ὥς ἐς ἐπιτεχισμόν, v. 17, 2 n. ὥς ἐς τὴν Εὐβοίαν, viii. 5, 1 v. l. ὥς οὐ καὶ = καὶ γὰρ—, i. 120, 1 n. ὥς καὶ instead of καὶ ὥς, i. 37, 1 n. elliptic construction of ὥς in ἄλλοι δ' (sc. εἰκάζουσιν) ὥς (sc. παρῆλθεν ἐς τὴν Ἀσπενδον, cf. § 2.) καταβοῆς ἔνεκα τῆς ἐς Λακεδαίμονα,

viii. 87, 3 n. force of ὥς ἄν in ὥς ἄν—*ξυντάξῃ*, vi. 91, 4 n. ὥς ἄν *καιρὸς ἦ*, viii. 1, 3 n. καὶ μὴ *χρήμασιν*, †ὥς† *πολὺν κρείσσους εἰσὶν, νικηθέντας ἀπιέναι*, vii. 48, 6 n.

ὥς· καὶ ὥς, i. 44, 2 n. iii. 33, 2. vii. 81, 4. viii. 51, 2 n. 56, 3. καὶ γὰρ ὥς, 87, 3 n.

ὥστε· prefixed to an additional consideration whence the conclusion follows, while the conclusion is suppressed, iv. 85, 5 n. v. 14, 3 n. force of ὥστε after *ἐτοῖμος* or *ἐπαγγελλόμενοι*, i. 28, 6 n. viii. 86, 8 n. after a verb or participle, viii. 45, 3 n. *ξυνέβη—ὥστε—*, iv. 80, 1. v. 14, 1 n. followed by anacoluthon of moods, v. 14, 1 n. *ψηφισάμενοι—ὥστε—ἀμύ-*

νειν, vi. 88, 8 n. *ἐδίδασκεν ὥστε—αὐτὸν πείσαι*, viii. 45, 3 n. *ἐπαγγελλόμενοι — ὥστε βοηθεῖν*, 86, 8 n. *δεηθέντες—ἐκάστων ἰδίᾳ ὥστε ψηφίσασθαι τὸν πόλεμον*, i. 119, 2. *ἐδίδασκεν ὥστε δόντα χρήματα αὐτὸν πείσαι*, viii. 45, 3 n. *δόξαν αὐτοῖς—ὥστε διανανμαχεῖν*, 79, 1. *ἐπαγγελλόμενοι — ὥστε βοηθεῖν*, 86, 8 n. ὥστε after *τοσοῦτος*, vii. 28, 3 n. ὥστε (= ἄτε or ὥς)· †ὥστε† γὰρ *ταμείῳ χρωμένων τῶν Ἀθηναίων τοῖς τείχεσι*, vii. 24, 2 n.

ὠφελία· *τῶν κειμένων νόμων ὠφελίας*, iii. 82, 11 n. ὠφελία (= *ξύμμαχοι*)· *ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου παρεσομένης ὠφελίας, οἱ τῶνδε κρείσους εἰσὶν*, vi. 80, 1 n.

HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL

I N D E X

TO

ARNOLD'S THUCYDIDES.

ABDERA, a city on the coast of Thrace (acc. to Herod. i. 168, a colony from Teos.) N.E. of Thasos. distance in a straight line from the Ister (or Danube) ii. 97, 1 nn. Nymphodorus an Abderite, Ath. proxenus, father-in-law of Sitalkes k. of Thrace, ii. 29, 1 n.

Abydus, a city in Asia, on the Hellespont, a colony from Miletus, viii. 61, 1 n. revolts from Athens, 61, 1. 62, 1. repulses Strombichides the Ath. 62, 2, 3. Strombichides called away, 69, 3 n. a Pelop. squadron there, eluded by the Ath. 102, 2 n, joins Mindarus' fleet against Elæus, and returns to Ab. 103, 1. the Pelop. fleet stands out from Ab. against the Ath., 104, 1, 2. defeated takes refuge at Ab. 106, 1. sails from Ab. to Elæus, 107, 3. heavy armed troops brought from Ab. to Antandrus, to expel a Persian garrison, 108, 4, 5.

Acamantis, an Ath. tribe (so called, acc. to Suid. and Steph. Byzant. from Acamas son of Theseus); the prytany held by that tribe, when the one year's truce was ratified, iv. 118, 7 n.

Acanthus, a Lac. swears to the fifty years' peace, v. 19, 2, and the fifty years' alliance, 24, 1.

Acanthus and **Acanthians**, in Chalcidice, N. side of the Isthmus of Athos, a colony from Andros, a subject ally of Athens, iv. 84, 1 n. Brasidas marches against it, nearly at the time of vintage, ib. they give him a hearing, § 2. 85-87. revolt from the Ath. 88, 1. the Toronæans and the Scionæans addressed in like manner, 114, 3. 120, 3. Acanthian troops on Brasidas' second expedition into Lynceus, 124, 1. its condition as settled by the fifty years' peace, v. 18, 5 n.

Acarnan, son of Alcmaeon, name of Acarnania derived from, ii. 102, 9 n.

Acarnania, a country on the W. coast of N. Greece (opposite to Cephalenia ii. 30, 3), between the r. Achelous and the Ambracian gulf. Arms constantly worn by the Acarnanians, i. 5, 3, 4. the Ac. skilful slingers, ii. 81, 8, 9. Ath. envoys sent thither, ii. 7, 3. all allies of the Ath. (except Cœniadæ, i. 111, 4. ii. 102, 3. iii. 94, 1), ii. 9, 5. Sollium city and territory taken by the Ath. and given to the Ac. of Palærus, ii. 30, 1. Astacus in Acarn. brought into the Ath. alliance, § 2. Euarchus, an Ac. tyrant of Astacus, restored by the Cor.; attempts

on other Ac. towns fail, 33, 1, 2. the Amphilocheians ejected by the Ambraciots seek protection of the Ac. both, aided by the Ath. under Phormio, take and occupy Amphilocheian Argos, 68, 6, 7. first alliance between Acarnania and Athens, § 8. expedition of Ambraciots with barbarian allies and Pelop. into Acarnania, to Stratus, 80. nn. Acarn. of the coast, ii. 80, 1. 83, 1 n. measures adopted by the Ac. ii. 81, 1. the Ac. of Stratus defeat the barbarian forces, § 4-6. political expedition of Phormio into the interior of Acarn. ii. 102 nn. the Ac. request of the Ath. succours under a commander of the family of Phormio, iii. 7, 1. the whole force of Acarnania invades and wastes the territory, and Asopius approaches the city Cēniadæ by the r. Achelous without effect, § 3, 4. the Ac. with the Ath. and allies devastate the territory of Leucas, and urge Demosthenes to besiege it, 94, 1, 2. the forces retire, to the great displeasure of the Ac. 95, 1. they refuse to join the expedition into Ætolia, § 2. at Demosthenes' request save Naupactus, reinforcing its garrison, iii. 102, 3-6. the Ambraciots persuade the Pelop. to join in an expedition against Acarn. and Amphilocheian Argos, § 7. Olpæ the seat of the ancient national court of the Ac. occupied by the Ambraciot invaders, 105, 1 n. cf. n. to 107, 1. the Ac. muster at Amphil. Argos, and at Crenæ; and send for Demosthenes and an Ath. squadron, 105, 2 n. the Pelop. march through Acarn. elude the Ac. and reach Olpæ, 106, nn. the Ac. appoint Demosthenes commander of all their forces, 107, 3. the Ac. at battle of Olpæ attack in the rear and rout the Pelop. 108, 1. press upon the retreat of the Ambraciots, § 4. Ac. commanders with Demosth. conclude a secret

agreement for the safe retreat of the Pelop. 109. send to cut off an Ambraciot reinforcement, 110. the Ac. scarcely prevailed on to spare the Pelop. pursue and cut off the Ambraciots, 111, 3-5 nn. under Demosthenes cut off the Ambraciot reinforcement at Idomene, 112. might have taken Ambracia, 113, 3. assigned a portion of the spoils to the Ath. and to Demosthenes, 114, 1, 2. treaty of defensive alliance between the Ac. and Ambraciots, 114, 5, 6. aided by the Ath. occupy Anactorium, iv. 49 n. the Ac. reduce Cēniadæ to join the Ath. alliance; with Demosthenes reduce Salynthius and the Agræans also, 77, 2 n. go by sea under Demosth. against Siphæ, but fail, 89, 1. with him land on the coast of Sicyon, 101, 3, 4. Demosthenes on his way to Sicily, touches on the Ac. coast, vii. 31, 2. assembles slingers and darters, § 5. motives of the Ac. serving under the Ath. 57, 10. Ac. darters on board the Ath. fleet, in the last battle at Syracuse, 60, 4 n. 67, 2 n.

Acesines (acc. to Pliny Asines), a r. in the territory of Naxos, E. coast of Sicily, iv. 25, 8.

Achaia, a region on the N. coast of Pelop. consisting of twelve states (see Herod. i. 145, 2. Strabo ix.). Achaia used by Homer as a denomination of one only of the various races inhabiting the country afterwards called Hellas, i. 3, 3, 5 n. suffered in a storm on their return from Troy, iv. 120, 1. Achaia accompany Demosth. against Cēniadæ, i. 111, 4. Achaia given up by the Ath. 115, 1 n. on amicable terms with both Pelop. and Ath. at the beginning of the war, ii. 9, 2 n. Zacynthus colonized by the Ach. 66, 1. Patræ in Achaia, 83, 3 n. Dyme in Achaia, 84, 3. Achaia excluded from the Lac. colony Heracleia, iii. 92, 7. Achaia demanded by the

Ath. iv. 21, 3. its political arrangements altered by the Lac., v. 82, 1. Pelop. fleet off its coast supported by the Ach. as allies, vii. 34, 1, 2 n.

Achaia, used for Achaia Phthiotis, iv. 78, 1 n. the Phthiot Achaians subject to the Thessalians, viii. 3, 1 n.

Acharnæ, N. by W. of Athens, a very important demus of Attica; furnishing 3000 heavy-armed men, more than one-tenth of the whole amount of the Ath. heavy-armed, ii. 19, 2. 20, 3. cf. 13, 6. the Pelop. encamp there and ravage it, 19, 5. continue there; their object, 20. effect on the Ath. and the Acharnians, 21. the Pelop. break up thence, ii. 23, 1.

Achelous, a r. of W. Greece. its course from m. Pindus through Doliopia, the Agræans and Amphilocheians, along the plain of Acarnania to the sea at Cēniadæ; a defence in winter to that city, ii. 102, 3 n. its alluvial deposit, and formation of islands, § 4-6. crossed by the Pelop. expedition against Amphilocheian Argos, iii. 106, 1. the boundary between Ætolia and Acarnania, ib. n.

Acheron, a river of Thesprotis in W. Greece, and the Acherusian lake formed by it, discharges itself into the sea near Ephyre, i. 46, 5, 6.

Achilles, his followers from Phthiotis alone called Hellepes by Homer, i. 3, 3 n.

Acraë, a town in Sicily, a colony of Syracuse, W. of it, date of foundation, vi. 5, 2.

Acraëum Lepas, a strong position of the Syracusans on the Ath. line of retreat, vii. 78, 5 n. the Ath. in vain attempt to force it, 79, 1-3.

Acragas, on S. coast of Sicily, between Gela and Selinus, vii. 58, 1. a colony from Gela, vi. 4, 4. Acragantines persuaded by Phæax join the Ath. alliance against Syracuse, v. 4, 5, 6. allowed no aids to Syrac.

to pass through their territory, vii. 32, 1. neutral in the Syrac. war, 33, 2. 58, 1. disturbed by a faction favourable to Syracuse, 46. it is expelled, 50, 1.

Acropolis of Athens, seized by Cylon, i. 126, 4, 5. the original city, ii. 15, 4, 8. called simply πόλις; the temples there, v. 18, 9 n. 23, 5. 47, 11. secured from occupation during the plague, ii. 17, 1. its Propylæa, ii. 13, 3. inscribed στήλη there recording the tyrants' injustice, vi. 55, 1, 2 nn. recording the fifty years' peace, v. 18, 9.

Acrothoi, one of the 6 small towns of the Acte of m. Athos, iv. 109, 3.

Actæan cities, on the coast of Asia, belonging to Mytilene, iv. 52, 3 n. cf. iii. 50, 4.

Acte, the peninsula of m. Athos, iv. 109, 1 n. contains six cities; elements of their population, § 3 n.

Actium, a town in the territory of Anactorium; a Coreyræan herald meets the Corinthian fleet there, i. 29, 2. Corinthian camp there, 30, 3.

Adeimantus, f. of Aristeus, a Cor. i. 60, 2.

Admetus, k. of the Molossians, i. 136, 3. receives Themistocles, § 7. protects and aids him in his flight, 137, 1.

Adramyttium, see Atramyttium.

Adriatic, name unknown to Thuc. S. part of it called by him Ionian Gulf, i. 24, 1 n.

Æantides, son of Hippoclus (Herod. iv. 138, 1.) tyrant of Lampsacus, and son-in-law of Hippias tyrant of Athens, vi. 59, 3, 4.

Ædolian lochus of the Lac. n. to iv. 8, 9.

Ægæan sea, i. 98, 2. iv. 109, 2.

Ægaleōn (in Herod. viii. 90, 6. Ægaleōs), a m. of Attica, ii. 19, 2 n.

Ægina, island, and Æginetans; fleet before Median war chiefly of fifty-oared vessels, half-decked; war with Æg. caused the building of the Ath. fleet, i.

14. 4 n. Æg. defeated by the Ath. 41, 2 n. defeated in a sea-fight, and besieged by the Ath. 105, 3. aided by the Pelop. § 4. submit to the Ath. 108, 3. complain to the Lac. of subjection to the Ath. 67, 2 n. their independence demanded by the Lac. 139, 1. 140, 6. expelled by the Ath. from Æg. which is occupied by Ath. settlers, ii. 27, 1, 2. most of the Æg. settled by the Lac. in Thyrea § 3-5 n. Ath. fleet touches at Æg. 31, 2. Corcyraean envoys confined there, iii. 72, 1. Thyrea, the new abode of the Æg. visited by an Ath. fleet, iv. 56, 2. 57, 1, 2. taken, pillaged and burnt; the survivors sent to Athens, and slain by decree, § 3, 4. shortest route of Ath. succours to Argos, from Æg. through Epidaurus, v. 53. Ath. settlers in Æg. called Æginetans, v. 74, 3 n; serve at the siege of Syracuse, vii. 57, 2 n; engaged in the oligarchical conspiracy at Athens, viii. 69, 3. their motive ib. n. Ath. expedition to Sicily tries its speed as far as Æg. vi. 32, 3 n. the second expedition proceeds to Æg. vii. 20, 2. leaves Æg. 26, 1. a Lac. fleet overruns Æg. viii. 92, 3. Æginetan Drachma and Obolus, see Drachma, and Obolus.

Ægitiū, a town of Ætolia, defeat and loss of the Ath. there under Demosthenes, iii. 97, 2, 3 n.

Aeimnestus, a Platæan f. of Lacon, iii. 52, 7.

Æneas, a Cor. son of Ocytas or Ocytus, signs the one year's Truce, iv. 119, 2.

Ænesias, Ephor of Sparta at commencement of the Pelop. War, ii. 2, 1.

Ænianes, a people inhabiting the N. side of the valley of the r. Spercheius, v. 51, 1.

Ænus, an Æolic city on the coast of Thrace E. of the r. Hebrus, (Herod. iv. 90, 4. vii. 58, 5.) Targeteers thence at Athens, iv. 28, 4. the Æ-

nians a colony from Bœotia, tributary allies of Athens; Ænians serving against Syracuse, vii. 57, 5.

Æoladas, a Theban, f. of Pagonidas, iv. 91.

Æolis, afterwards called Calydon and Pleuron, iii. 102, 6 n. Æolians possessors of Corinth before the Dorians, iv. 42, 2 n. the Æolic or Æolian the most ancient of the Hellenian nations or races, notes to iii. 2, 3, and iv. 42, 2. Æolic towns on the Asiatic continent as opposed to those in Lesbos, iv. 52, 3 n. Cume or Cyme in Æolia, iii. 31, 1. the Bœotians, Lesbians, Tenedians and Ænians (of Ænus, not Ænianes) are Æolians, iii. 2, 3 n. vii. 57, 5. viii. 100, 3 n., and the Antandrians, 108, 4. Æolians serving under the Ath. at Syracuse, vii. 57, 5.

Æolus, islands of, off the Sicel or N. coast of Sicily are arid; Lipara alone inhabited; colonized from Cnidus; in the Syrac. alliance; ravaged by the Ath. iii. 88, 1-6 nn. second Ath. expedition against, 115, 1. superstition respecting Hiera; it is volcanic, 83, 3, 4.

Æsimides, a Corcyraean naval commander, i. 47, 1.

Æson, an Argive ambassador to Lacedæmon, v. 40, 3.

Æthæans, Laconian Periæci or provincials, i. 101, 2 and n. their town, accord. to Steph. Byz., *Αἰθαία*, πόλις Λακωνικῆς μία τῶν ἑκατόν.

Æthiopia, above or inland of Egypt, the plague said to have begun there, ii. 48, 1; see Strabo, ii.

Ætna, a volcanic mountain of Sicily, iii. 116. three eruptions from, § 3.

Ætolia, and Ætolians: features of the country indicated, iii. 97, 3. 98, 1, 2. Ætolian unwall'd towns or villages, 94, 4. Potidania, Crocyleium, Teichium, 96, 2. Ægitiū, 97, 2. the people described, 94, 4. (comp. i.

5, 3, 4.) principal divisions of, 94, 5. subdivisions or tribes of the Ophionian division, 96, 3. Ath. expedition for conquest of, suggested to Demosthenes by Messenians of Naupactus, 94, 3-5. starts from Ceneōn in Locris, 95, 3. its progress, 96, 1, 2. the Æt. assemble against it, 96, 3. attack it at Ægitium, 97, 4. drive it back with carnage to Ceneōn, 98. Æt. embassy to Corinth and Lacedæmon solicits aid to reduce Naupactus, 100, 1, n. expedition with that object from Delphi through Locris, 101, 1-102, 1. Ætolians join it in the territory of Naupactus, 102, 2. it fails from Naupactus being reinforced, 102, 3, 6. Ætolians in the pay of Athens at Syracuse, vii. 57, 9.

Africa, see Libya.

Agamemnon's fleet, 1, 9, 3-5. power its origin, 9, 1, 2. sceptre, 9, 5 n.

Agatharchidas, a Corinthian commander in the first sea-fight against Phormion, ii. 83, 4.

Agatharchus, commander of a Syracusan squadron sent out to intercept the Athenian convoys, vii. 25, 1. commanded one wing of the Syracusan fleet in the last engagement in the harbour, 70, 1.

Agesander, a Spartan, one of three envoys from Lacedæmon with the ultimate proposal to Athens, i. 139, 3.

Agesander, f. of Pasitelidas, a Lac. iv. 132, 3.

Agesandridas, son of Agesander, a Spartan, commander of the expedition from Las against Eubœa, viii. 91, 2. 94, 1, 2. 95, 3. defeats the Ath. off Eretria, and effects the revolt of Eubœa, 95, 4-7.

Agessippidas or Hegessippidas, Lac. commander of Heracleia in Trachis, v. 52, 1. sent to reinforce the garrison of Epidaurus, 56, 1.

Agis (*Αγῖς, or with Bekker and Poppo Ἀγῖς), son of Archidamus, k.

of the Lac.; in the sixth year of the war leads the expedition for the yearly invasion of Attica, prevented by earthquakes, iii. 89, 1. invades and lays it waste, iv. 2, 1. returns, 6, 1. swears to treaties, v. 19, 2. 24, 1 n. stopped on his march at Leuctra by the sacrifices proving unfavourable, 54, 1. begins his campaign against the Argives, 57, 1. meets and eludes the Argives and their allies at Methydrium in Arcadia, 58, 2. his dispositions for invading Argolis, 58, 4. interposing between the Argives and their city, places his allies in their rear, 59, 3. concludes a four months' truce, and leads off his forces, 60, 1. much blamed by them, § 2, 3. the Lacedæmonians deliberate on fining him and razing his house to the ground, 63, 1. appoint a council of ten Spartans to accompany him on expeditions, 63, 4. about to attack the Argives strongly posted, is rebuked, and forbears, 65, 2. turns the water from the Tegean into the Mantinic territory, 65, 4. hastily makes his dispositions for the battle of Mantinea, 66, 2-67, 1. orders a flank movement to extend his left wing, 71, 3 n. orders imperfectly executed, and his left driven back with loss, 72, 1-3. he is victorious in the centre and right, 72, 4-73, 1. marches to the relief of the left, 73, 2. heads the expedition of Lacedæmonians and allies which destroys the Long Walls of Argos, and slaughters all the free inhabitants of Hysia, 83, 1, 2. lays waste the plain country of Attica and fortifies Deceleia, vii. 19, 1, 2. continues there, making the conduct of the war his main object, 27, 3-5. levies contributions on the allies, takes most of the Ceteans' stock, who redeem it; in spite of the Thessalians' remonstrances, exacts from the Phthiot Achæans and their other subjects

money and hostages, whom he deposits at Corinth, endeavouring to make them join the Lacedæmonian confederacy, viii. 3, 1. the Eubœans, 5, 1, and Lesbians seek his aid in revolting from Athens; he prefers aiding the Lesbians, 5, 2. acts without sanction of the Lac. government; extent of his power and obedience of allies to him at Deceleia, 5, 3. falls in with the Lacedæmonians' determination to aid Chios first, 8, 2. unable to overcome the Corinthians' scruples to embark before the expiration of the Isthmian Festival and Truce, 9, 1. sends Thermon, a Spartan, to the squadron blockaded by the Ath. at Peiræum on the Isthmus, 11, 2. at variance with Alcibiades, 12, 2. his enemy, 45, 1. the Four Hundred desire to treat with him, 70, 2. disregards their overtures, and marches to Athens, 71, 1. repulsed, 71, 2. receiving a second embassy from the Four Hundred advises their sending envoys to Sparta, 71, 3.

Agræans, Ἀγραῖοι (an Ætolian people), situate on the upper part of r. Achelous, ii. 102, 3. iii. 106, 2. their territory, Ἀγραῖς, 111, 5. their king Salynthius, friendly to the Peloponnesians and Ambraciots, to whom they afford refuge, ib. 113, 1. 114, 4. Demosthenes marches against and brings them into alliance with Athens, iv. 77, 2. Agræans take part in his landing on the coast of Sicily, 101, 3.

Agrianes a Præonic tribe, ii. 96, 3; see Herod. v. 16, 1.

Agrirentum, see Acragas.

Alcæus, archon at Athens at the signing of the fifty years' Peace, v. 19, 1, and the fifty years' Alliance, 25, 1; see Diod. Sicul. xii.

Alcamenes, a Lac. son of Sthenelaidas, destined by Agis, viii. 5, 1, and finally by the Lac. confederacy, to aid the Ath. allies in revolt, 8, 2.

sets sail with a squadron, 10, 2. defeated and slain by the Athenians at Peiræum in the Corinthian territory, 10, 3, 4.

Alcibiades, a Laconian name, viii. 6, 3. Alcibiades, an Ath. son of Cleinias, of illustrious ancestry; slighted by the Lacedæmonians, v. 43, 2. instigates the Argives, Mantineans and Eleians to send an embassy to Athens to seek an alliance, 43, 3. deceives the Laced. envoys, involving them in inconsistency, and charges them with double-dealing, 45, 2-4. envoys of the Argives, Mantineans and Eleians, introduced to the assembly by Alcibiades, conclude a treaty of alliance with Athens, 46, 5. his expedition into Peloponnesus, v. 52, 2. his motives for wishing the Argives to possess Epidaurus, 53. comes to aid them, 55, 4. induces the Ath. to pronounce the Lac. perjured, and to re-introduce the Helots into Pylus, 56, 3. as envoy from Athens persuades the Argives to disown the truce made (59, 5.) with Agis, and recommence hostilities, 61, 2, 3. fails to prevent a peace between Argos and Lacedæmon, 76, 3. seizes 300 Argives as favouring the Lac. interest, v. 84, 1. appointed with Nicias and Lamachus to command the first great Ath. expedition to Sicily, vi. 8, 2. Nicias' insinuations against him, 12, 2. Alcibiades' motives for advocating the expedition, 15, 2. his expensive habits, § 3. suspected of aiming at tyranny, § 4. his speech, 16-18. unequalled magnificence and victories at Olympia, 16, 2. Argive confederacy the result of his diplomacy, § 6. accused of mutilation of images and mock celebration of the Mysteries as connected with a plot against the constitution, 28. desires immediate trial, 29, 1, 2. compelled to sail for Sicily, 29, 3. his plan of operations,

48. assented to by Lamachus, 50, 1. negotiates unsuccessfully with Messana, *ib.* during his speech to the Catanæans the soldiers enter the town, 51, 1. he and others recalled to Athens for trial, 53, 1. suspicion against him gains strength, 61, 1-4. why not arrested when recalled, § 5. escapes at Thurii, § 6. passes over into Peloponnesus; condemned for non-appearance at Athens, § 7. had betrayed the Athenians' design upon Messana, 74, 1. meets the Syrac. and Corinthian envoys at Sparta, and incites the Lacedæmonians to aid Syracuse, 88, 9, 10. his speech, 89-92. obviates their prejudices against him, 89. states the ultimate object of Athens in attacking Sicily, 90. urges the necessity of promptly succouring it, 91, 1-4. of carrying on the war in Greece with vigour, § 5. of fortifying and occupying Deceleia in Attica, § 6, 7. they should not think worse of him for his present hostility to Athens, 92. 1-3. but fully avail themselves of his services, § 4. urgently exhorts the Lac. to fortify Deceleia and prosecute the war, *vii.* 18, 1. exerts his interest with the Lac. to obtain aid for the Chians and Tissaphernes against Athens, *viii.* 6, 3. hereditary friendship between the families of Alcibiades and of Endius a Lac. Ephor, *ib.* Alcibiades, by arguments addressed to the Ephors generally, 12, 1, and to Endius specially, § 2. persuades them to dispatch him with Chalcideus and five ships to Chios, § 3. chased by the Ath. under Strombichides, (see 17, 1.) 15, 1. on arrival, 14, 1, they draw Chios, Erythræ, § 2, and Clazomenæ into revolt from Athens, § 3. Alcibiades and Chalcideus reinforced chase Strombichides from Teos, *viii.* 16, 3, 3. arm their Peloponnesian crews and leave them at Chios for land service, reman their fleet and sail to

Miletus, 17, 1. Alcibiades desires to secure the credit of the Ionian revolt to himself, Chalcideus, and Endius, § 2. effect the revolt of Miletus, § 3. Alcibiades brings news of the battle of Miletus to the Pelop. and Sicilian fleet, urging them to relieve that city, 26, 3. suspected by the Pelop., and his execution ordered by the Lac., takes refuge with Tissaphernes, and prejudices him against them, 45, 1. persuades him to retrench their pay, § 2. and bribe their officers into acquiescence, § 3. endeavours to shame the Chians and other states out of demanding pay, § 4, 5. dissuades Tissaphernes from hastening the war to a conclusion, or giving either Pelop. or Ath. the command by both land and sea, 46, 1, 2. why the Ath. were the more, and the Lac. the less fit, of the two, to share dominion with the king, § 3. practical conclusion, § 4. Tissaphernes confides in and acts on his advice, § 5. views of Alcibiades in giving this advice, 47, 1. effect, on the Ath. armament at Samos, of his influence with Tissaphernes, § 2. he intrigues with the oligarchical party there for his own recall, and the subversion of the democracy, *ib.* holds out hopes of conciliating Tissaphernes and the king, 48, 1, 2. distrusted by Phrynichus, § 3, 6. the conspirators send a deputation to Athens to negotiate for Alcibiades' recall, 49. why Phrynichus sends information to Astyochus against Alc. 50, 1, 2. Alc. informs the commanders at Samos of Phrynichus' treason, § 4. informed by Astyochus of Phrynichus' proposal to betray Samos, § 5. writes word of it to Samos, 51, 1, through Phrynichus' address, is disbelieved, § 2. endeavours to win Tissaphernes over to the Ath. 52. Peisander, and the oligarchical deputation from Samos, at

Athens, advocate his recall, 53, 1. notwithstanding the protest of the Eumolpidæ and the Ceryces (or heralds), § 2, 3. the Ath. decree negotiations for his return, 54, 2. Phrynichus traduced because adverse to it, § 3. Alcibiades' extravagant demands on behalf of Tissaphernes lead the Ath. deputation to close the conference, 56. the Ath. at Samos resolve to act without him, 63, 4. Androcles, a personal enemy to Alcibiades, assassinated at Athens, 55, 2. Phrynichus, from fear of Alc., most zealous for oligarchy, 68, 3. on Alcibiades' account, the Four Hundred recall no exiles, 70, 1. the armament of Samos expect him to procure the king's alliance for them, 76, 7. recalled to Samos, 81, 1. by boasts and promises encourages the armament, § 2, 3. elected one of their commanders, 82, 1. forbids their sailing against Peiræus, § 2. goes professedly to concert measures with Tissaphernes; awes him and the Ath. each by the other, § 3. his recall increases the Peloponnesians' distrust and dislike of Tissaphernes, 83, 1, 2. returns from Tissaphernes to Samos, 85, 4. again prevents the Ath. at Samos from sailing against their countrymen, 86, 4. answer and advice to the oligarchical deputation from Athens, § 6, 7. answers the Argives' offer of aid to the armament, § 8. professed, and probably real object in following Tissaphernes towards Aspendus, 88. his answer to the deputation from the Four Hundred reported at Athens; and its effects there, 89, 1-3. his strong position at Samos encourages the friends of democracy at Athens, § 4. his recall decreed at Athens, 97, 3. returns from Phaselis and Caunus, professing to have prevented the junction of the Phœnician and Pelop. fleets, and rendered Tissaphernes

more friendly to the Ath., 108, 1. mans a squadron, exacts contributions from Halicarnassus, fortifies Cos, appoints a governor to it, and returns to Samos, § 2.

Alcidas, a Lac. commander of the Pelop. fleet for the relief of Lesbos, iii. 16, 3. sails, 26, 1. rejects the advice of Teutiaplus and the Ionian exiles and the Lesbians, 30. 31, 1. resolves to return, § 2. butchers most of his prisoners, 32, 1. but on remonstrance of the Samian envoys, sets the survivors at liberty, § 2, 3. runs from Ephesus straight for Peloponnesus, 33, 1. Paches chases him, § 4. reinforced at Cyllene, and with Brasidas for his adviser (69, 1.), arrives off Corcyra, 76. defeats the Corcyræans, 77. 78. afraid to pursue his advantage, 79, 2, 3. on report of the approach of an Ath. fleet, 80, 3. gets clear off, 81, 1. commissioned, with Leôn and Damagôn, to found Heracleia in Trachinia, 92, 1, 8.

Alcinadas, or Alcinidas, a Lac. swears to the Treaty of Peace, v. 19, 2, and the Treaty of Alliance, for fifty years between Athens and Lacedæmon, 24.

Alcinous, his *τέμενος*, or consecrated ground, at Corcyra, iii. 70, 5 n.

Alciphron, an Argive, (*πρόξενος*, or public friend, of the Lac.) unauthorized by the state, prevails upon Agis to conclude a four months' truce with Argos, v. 59, 5.

Aleisthenes, an Ath. f. of Demosthenes, iii. 91, 1. iv. 66, 3. vii. 16, 1.

Alcmæon, son of Amphiaraus, having murdered his mother, in consequence of an oracle, ii. 102, 78, settles near Cœniadæ in Acarnania, § 9, 10.

Alcmæonidæ, an Ath. family, expel the Peisistratidæ from Athens, vi. 59, 4. for their history see Herod. vi. 125-131.

Aleuadæ, a family of Larisa in

Thessaly, according to Herod. kings of Thessaly, n. i. 111, 1.

Alexander, k. of Macedon, f. of Perdiccas, i. 57, 1. 137, 1. descended from Temenus of Argos, ii. 99, 3, and n.

Alexarchus, commander of the Corinthian division of the troops sent to the aid of Syracuse, vii. 19, 4.

Alexicles, an Ath. general of oligarchical sentiments, seized and placed in confinement, viii. 92, 4. let go, 93, 1. withdraws with Peisander to Deceleia, 98, 1.

Alexippidas, Ephor at Lacedæmon, viii. 58, 1.

Alicyæi, a Sicel people, vii. 32, 1.

Allies of Athens and Lacedæmon, ii. 9. of Athens and Syacuse, vii. 57-58.

Almopes, a people expelled by the Macedonians from Almopia, an inland region of Macedonia, ii. 99, 4; see Ptolemy and Pliny.

Alope, a city on the N. coast of Opuntian Locris, ii. 26, 2; see Palmerii Græc. Antiq. p. 584.

Altar, (see also Sanctuary,) of the Eumenides or Furies, i. 126, 11. of Olympian Zeus, v. 50, 1. of Apollo Archegetes, vi. 3, 1. of Pythian Apollo at Athens, 54, 6, 7. of Athene in the acropolis at Athens, i. 126, 10. of the twelve gods in the Agora, vi. 54, 6. altars a refuge in the case of unintentional transgressions, iv. 98, 6 n; from danger in tumults, viii. 84, 3.

Alyzia, a city on the Acarnanian coast, opposite to Leucadia, vii. 31, 2 n.

Ambracia, Ἀμπρακία, a colony of Corinth, ii. 80, 3. Ambracian Gulf, i. 29, 2. 55, 1. Ambraciots sent by the Corinthians to garrison Epidamnus, i. 26, 1. furnish eight ships to the expedition for its relief, 27, 4. furnish to the Corinthian expedition against Corcyra twenty-seven ships, 46, 2. on the right wing in the sea-

fight off Sybota, 48, 3. beaten and chased to their camp, 49, 5. belong to the Lac. Confederacy, ii. 9, 2. furnish ships, § 3. march against Argos Amphilochicum and Amphilochia, 68, 1. origin of their enmity against Argos Amphilochicum 68, 2-8. with Chaonians and other barbarian allies overrun the country; cannot take the city: return home and disband, 68, 9. with the Chaonians, and aid from the Pelop. plan the conquest of Acarnania; their designs against Zacynthus, Cephallenia and Naupactus, 80, 1. on assemblage of their land-forces, 80, 5-10. proceed and take Limnæa, § 11. march against Stratus, § 12. their barbarian allies defeated, ii. 81, 5-8. they hastily retreat and disband, 82, 1, 2. their ships reinforce the Pelop. fleet under Alcidas at Cyllene on its way to Corcyra, iii. 69, 1. concert with Eurylochus an attack upon Argos Amphilochicum and Acarnania, 102, 7, 8. take Olpæ, 105, 1. send home for reinforcements, 105, 3. joined by Eurylochus, 106, 1-3. post themselves at Metropolis, 107, 1. rout the Acarnanians and Amphilochians (see 107, 7.) opposed to them, 108, 3. but, from the defeat of Eurylochus and his troops, retreat with great loss to Olpæ, 108, 4. the whole disposable force of Ambracia marches to join them, 110, 1. of those at Olpæ (abandoned by the Pelop.) about 200 slain in flight into Agræa, 111, 2-5. the forces from Ambracia reach Idomene and occupy its smaller summit, 112, 1, 2. surprised by the Acarnanians under Demosthenes, 112, 4. most of them slain, 112, 5. but few get back to Ambracia, 112, 6-8. the Ambraciots who had fled from Olpæ (111, 5.) send a herald for leave to bury their dead, 113, 1. he learns the destruc-

tion of the troops from Ambracia, 113, 2-10. Ambracia is at the mercy of the Acarnanians and Amphilochians; their reason for sparing it, 113, 11-13. the fugitive Ambraciots are allowed to return home from Gēniadæ, 114, 4. the Ambraciots conclude a defensive alliance with the Acarnanians and Amphilochians, 114, 5. Ambracia receives a garrison of Corinthians 114, 7, and iv. 42, 3. three Ambraciot ships sent to aid Syracuse, vi. 104, 1. arrivethere, vii. 7, 1. Ambraciot envoys sent from Syracuse to the Sicilian states to announce the taking of Plemyrion, and urge them to send reinforcements, 25, 9, on their way back to Syracuse slain by the Sicels, 32, 2. Ambraciots among the Greeks who came to aid Syracuse, 58, 3. two Ambraciot ships taken by the Ath. in the sea-fight off Cynossema, viii. 106, 3.

Ameiniades, son of Philemon, an Ath. ambassador to Seuthes; concerned in the seizure of the Lac. and other ambassadors on their way to Persia, ii. 67, 2, 3.

Ameinias, a Lac., commissioned to ascertain the state of affairs in Thrace, iv. 132, 3.

Ameinocles, a Corinthian shipwright, builds four ships for the Samians, i. 13, 3.

Anmeas, son of Coræbus, the first Plataean who mounts the besiegers' wall, iii. 22, 4.

Amorges, illegitimate son of Pisuthnes, revolts from the k. of Persia, viii. 5, 5; reported to be approaching Anæa, 19, 1, 2. taken by the Pelop. at Iasus, and delivered up to Tissaphernes, 28, 2, 3. Phrynichus charged by Peisander with having betrayed him, 54, 3.

Ampelidas, a Lac. envoy sent to Argos for the renewal of the thirty years' truce, v. 22, 2; cf. 14, 3.

Amphiaraus, of Argos, father of Amphilochochus, ii. 68, 3; and of Alcmaeon, 102, 7.

Amphias, son of Eupaides, an Epidaurian, signs, on behalf of Epidaurus, the truce for a year between the Lac. and Ath. confederacies, iv. 119, 2.

Amphidorus, father of Menecrates, a Megarean, *ibid.*

Amphilochia, on the Ambracian Gulf, with Amphilochian Argos, colonized by Amphilochochus, son of Amphiaraus, ii. 68, 3. (see Strabo x. and Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 440.) the river Achelous flows through it, 102, 3. the Amphilochians regarded by the Ambraciots as barbarians, iii. 112, 7 n; compare ii. 68, 5. receive Ambraciots to dwell with them, and learn the Greek language from them, ii. 68, 5. are expelled by them, 68, 6. by aid of Acarnanians and Ath. recover their city and enslave the Ambraciots who had seized it, 68, 8. hence regarded with enmity and invaded by the Ambraciots, 68, 9 (see Ambracia). again invaded by the Ambraciots, iii. 105. are, all but a few, prevented by them from assembling in arms, 107, 3. those who were at the battle of Olpæ darters, 107, 7. beaten and pursued to Argos Amph. 108, 3. they cut off the Ambraciots who had escaped from the carnage at Idomene, 112, 6, 7. would not take Ambracia; their reason for this, 113, 13. make a defensive alliance with the Ambraciots, 114, 5. Amphilochian mountains, 112, 3, 5. Amphilochian territory, and people, called simply Argive, and Argos Amphilochicum simply Argos, 105, 1, 2. 106, 1. 107, 2, 3. 108, 3; see also Argos Amphilochicum and Argos.

Amphipolis, a city (an Ath. colony) on the N. E. bank of the r. Strymon, formerly called 'Εννέα ὁδοί, i. 100, 3. iv. 102, 1. (see Herod. vii. 114.) the

various attempts to found it, ii. 102, 2, 3, and § 1 n. named from its situation in a bend of the r. Strymon (see Arnold's memoir on Amphipolis in vol. ii. p. 450), iv. 102, 4. its approaches, 103, 3, 4, n. its Thracian, or Thrace-ward gates, v. 10, 1 n. and Arnold's memoir on Amphipolis. its gates opening on the palisade, 10, 6. and Arnold's memoir, and § 7. temple of Athene there, v. 10, 2. Brasidas marches from Arnæ against it, iv. 102, 1. 103. the Athenian party there send for aid to Thucydides, to Thasos, 104, 3. moderate terms offered by Brasidas 105, 2. it surrenders, 106. Clearidas appointed governor, 132, 4. Cleon sails from Torone against Amphipolis, v. 3, 6. amount of forces under Brasidas and Clearidas at Amphipolis, 6, 4, 5. Cleon marches from Eion, 7, 2. posts his army on a hill fronting Amph., and views its position, 7, 4. Brasidas enters Amph., 8, 1. his plan of attack, 8, 4. 9, 4. battle of Amphipolis, 10. Brasidas attacks Cleon's centre, 10, 6; Clearidas his right, 10, 7-9. the Ath. totally routed fly to Eion, 10, 10. burial of Brasidas in Amph.; honours paid to him as to a hero and founder of the city; destruction of all memorials of Hagnon, 11, 1. disparity of the loss of men on each side, 11, 2. restoration of Amphipolis to the Ath. stipulated by the fifty years' truce, 18, 5. it is not restored, 21. 35, 3, 5. 46, 2. an Ath. expedition in preparation against it under Nicias frustrated by Perdiccas' failing to cooperate, 83, 4. Euection, an Ath. general, blockades it with triremes, vii. 9.

Amphissians ('Αμφισσῆς), a tribe or state of the Ozolian Locrians, iii. 101, 2. of Amphissa see Herodotus, viii. 32, 3. Strabo. ix. and Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 546, &c.

Amyclæum, a temple of Apollo at

Amyclæ near Sparta, v. 18, 9 n. 23, 5. see Meursii Miscell. Lacon. iv. 2.

Amyntas, son of Philip the brother of Perdiccas the k. of Macedon, ii. 95, 2, 3. 100, 3. see Herod. and Diod. Siculus.

Amyrtæus, king in the marshes of Egypt, i. 112, 3. see Herod., ii. 140, 3.

Anaceium ('Ανάκειον), a temple of Castor and Polydeuces, or Pollux, at Athens, viii. 93, 1 n.

Anactorium, on the mouth of the Ambracian Gulf, a joint possession of the Corinthians and Corcyræans, 1. 55, 1. sends one ship to the Cor. expedition against Corcyra, i. 46, 2. belongs to the Pelop. confederacy, ii. 9, 2. aids the Ambraciot and Pelop. expedition, under Cnemus, against Acarnania, ii. 80, 4, 6. Anactorians in the right wing at the battle of Stratus, ii. 81, 3. Anactorium (see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 377.) taken by the Corinthians, i. 55, 1 n. regarded as hostile by the Acarnanians, who stipulate that it shall have no aid from Ambracia, iii. 114, 6. taken again by the Athenians and Acarnanians, and occupied solely by the latter, iv. 49. vii. 31, 2. its not being recovered alienates the Corinthians from Laced., v. 30, 2. Anactorian territory, i. 29, 2.

Anæa, τὰ Ἀναία, (in Paus. vii. 4, 3. Steph. Byz. and Eustath. on Dionys. Perieg. 828. ἡ Ἀναία.) on the Ionian coast opp. to Samos. Samian envoys from Anæa remonstrate with Alcidas on slaughtering his prisoners, iii. 32, 2 n. cf. iv. 75, 1 n. the Samian exiles settle there and aid the Pelop., iv. 75, 1. a Chian squadron sails thither for intelligence on its way to promote the Ionian revolt, viii. 19, 1. Lysicles an Ath., levying contributions from the allies in Asia, slain by the Anæitæ, iii. 19, 2 n. an Anæite ship reinforces the Chians, viii. 61, 2.

Anapus, a small r. in Arcanania,

tributary to the r. Achelous, ii. 82, 1. see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 385. 421.

Anapus, a r. of Sicily falling into the great harbour of Syracuse. bridge over it broken up by the Ath. on their first landing, vi. 66, 2. Syracusan forces reviewed in the adjacent meadow, 96, 3. country on its banks ravaged, vii. 42, 6. ford of the Anapus, 78, 3. see Cluverii Sic. p. 157.

Anaxander, a Theban, leads Methymnæan exiles against Methymna, and induces Eresus to revolt, viii. 100, 3 n.

Anaxilas, tyrant of Rhegium in Italy, founder of Messana, in Sicily, vi. 4, 5. see Herod., vi. 23. vii. 165, 2, 3. Pausan., iv. Strabo, vi. and Diod. Sic., xi.

Andocides (the celebrated orator, son of Leogoras), an Ath. with twenty ships reinforces the Corcyraean fleet after the action off Sybota, i. 51, 4; see Plutarch's Nicias, Nepos' Alcibiades.

Androcles, an Ath., a very prominent popular leader, and procurer of Alcibiades' banishment, assassinated by an oligarchical conspiracy at Athens, viii. 65, 2.

Androcrates, fane of, near Plataea, iii. 24, 1 n.; see Herod., ix. 25, 5.

Andromedes, one of three Lac. commissioned to receive Panactum and Ath. prisoners from the Bæot. and deliver them to the Ath., v. 42, 1.

Androsthenes, an Arcadian, victor at Olympia in the pancratium, when the Lac. were excluded, in Ol. xc. v. 49, 1 n.

Andros, an island due E. of S. Attica, ii. 55, 2; see Strabo, x. Andrian troops attend the Ath. expedition against the coast of Corinth, iv. 42, 1. the And. subject and tributary to Athens vii. 57, 4. And. employed by the Four Hundred at Athens for the violent dissolution of the Council

of Five Hundred, viii. 69, 3. colonies of Andros, Acanthus, iv. 84, 1 n. Stageirus, 88, 2, Argilus, 103, 2. v. 18, 5. Sane, iv. 109, 3. Diomilus, an And. exile, commands six hundred Syracusans, vi. 96, 3.

Aneristus, a Lac. envoy to Persia, seized in Thrace and executed at Athens, ii. 67, 1. cf. Herod. vii. 137.

Antandros, one of the Ἀκραῖαι πόλεις, or cities of the coast, opposite to Lesbos, seized by Lesbian exiles for the purpose of fortifying it, iv. 52, 3. (see Strab. xiii.) reduced by the Ath. 75, 1. Antandrians, Æolian by descent, viii. 108, 4. they obtain troops from the Peloponnesians, and expel Arsaces' garrison from their citadel, in dread of his treachery, 108, 4, 5.

Anthemus, ὁ Ἀνθεμῶνς, a city, region, and r. of Macedonia, E. of the head of the Therman Gulf, ii. 99, 5. devastated by Sitalkes k. of the Odrysæ, 100, 5; see Strabo, xiv. Herod. v. 94, 1.

Anthene, a town in the Cynurian territory, E. coast of Pelop., v. 41, 2; see Pausanias, ii. 38, 6.

Anthesterion, Ἀνθεστηριῶν, eighth month of the Attic year, on the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth of which was celebrated the Anthesteria; according to Buttmann, Exc. I. ad Demosth. c. Mid., a festival distinct from the Lenæa, which was celebrated in the month Gamelion, called by the Ionians Lenæon, ii. 15, 5 n.

Anticles, an Ath. naval commander, reinforced Pericles at the siege of Samos, i. 117, 3.

Antigenes, father of Socrates, an Ath. ii. 23, 2.

Antimenidas, one of three Lac. commissioned to execute the fifth and seventh articles of the fifty years' peace, v. 42, 1.

Antimnestus, father of Hierophon, an Ath., iii. 105, 2.

Antiochus, k. of the Orestæ, barbarian allies of the Ambraciots in their expedition under Cnemus against A-carnania, ii. 80, 9.

Antiphemus, a Rhodian joint founder of Gela in Sicily, vi. 4, 3; see Cluver. Sic. i. 75.

Antiphon, the Ath. orator, of high eminence as a politician, viii. 68, 1, 2. contriver of the oligarchical revolution at Athens, ib. made the most able defence when put on trial, ib. one of the Four Hundred most opposed to popular government, 90, 1. on an embassy to Lacedæmon to negotiate a peace, 90, 2.

Antippus, a Lac., swore to the fifty years' truce with Athens, v. 19, 2. and the fifty years' alliance, 24, 1.

Antissa, a city of Lesbos, iii. 18, 1 n. secured and strengthened by the Mytilenæans, ib. repels an attack of the Methymnæans, § 2, (see Strabo, xiii.) iii. 18, 2. taken by the Athenians, 28, 3. an expedition of Lacedæmonians against it fails, viii. 23, 4.

Antisthenes, a Spartan, his expedition to the Hellespont in aid of Pharnabazus, viii. 39, 1, 2. 61, 2.

Antitanes, see Atintanes.

Aphrodisia, a town of Laconia on the E. side of the Sinus Bœaticus, iv. 56, 1.

Aphytis, a town on the N.E. coast of Pallene, i. 64, 3; see Herod., vii. 123, 1. Pausan., iii. Strabo Epit. in fine, vii.

Apidanus, r. of Thessaly, Brasidas encamps by, iv. 78, 5; Strabo, viii. ix.

Apodoti, Ἀπόδοτοι, a nation of Ætolia, iii. 94, 5; see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 437.

Apollo Archegetes, altar of, at Naxos in Sicily, vi. 3, 1 n. Ap. Temenites, statue of at Syracuse, vii. 75, 1 n. Ap. temple of, in Actium, mouth of the Ambracian Gulf, i. 29, 2. in Leucadia, iii. 94, 2. in Trio-

pium, viii. 35, 2. at Naupactus, ii. 91, 2. Ap. Pythian, temple of, at Delphi, iv. 118, 1 n. v. 18, 2. at Athens, ii. 15, 5 n. altar there, dedicated by Peisistratus, vi. 54, 6, 7 n. Ap. Pythæus, temple of, probably at Argos, v. 53 n. temple of Ap. at Amyclæ; copies of the fifty years' peace and fifty years' alliance deposited there, v. 18, 9 n. 23, 5. temple of, on Lac. coast, opposite to Cythera, vii. 26, 1. Ap. Maloëis, feast of, at Mytilene, iii. 3, 3. oracle of Ap. to Alcmaeon, son of Amphiaraus, ii. 102, 7. Delium, a temple of Ap. on the Bœotian coast, iv. 90, 1. 97, 2. Rheneia consecrated to Delian Ap., i. 13, 7. iii. 104, 4. Homer's Proëm or Hymn to Ap., ib.

Apollodorus, f. of Charicles, an Ath., vii. 20, 1.

Apollonia, a Cor. colony S. of Epidamnus, near the r. Aous, i. 26, 2; see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 149, &c.

Arcadia, never changed its inhabitants, i. 2, 3. Arcadians supplied with ships by Agamemnon for the Trojan war, i. 9, 4. Arcadians in the service of Pissuthnes garrison at Notium, iii. 34, 2, 3. part of Arcadia subdued by the Mantineans during the Pelop. war, v. 29, 1. war between some Arc. and the Lepreatæ, v. 31, 2. Androsthenes, an Arc. victor in the Pancrati-um, v. 49, 1 n. Arc. allies of Lac. join in invasion of Argolis, 57, 2. at Methydrium in Arc. Agis eludes the Argives, 58, 2 n. Arc. allies march with the Lac. division, 58, 4. 60, 3. follow the Lac. to Tegea, 64, 3. with them invade and devastate the Mantinic territory, § 5. in centre and right wing at Battle of MANTINEIA, 67, 1, 2. Arc. hired by the Cor. serve at Syracuse, vii. 19, 4. 58, 3. Mantineans and other Arc. hired by the Ath. serve at Syracuse, 57, 9. Arc. required conjointly with the Sicyonians and Pellenians to furnish ten ships to

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Arcesilaus, f. of Lichas, a Lac., v. 50, 4 n. 76, 3. viii. 39, 2.

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Archetimus, s. of Eurytimus, a Cor. joint commander of the land forces in the expedition to Epidamnus, against the Coreyræans, i. 29, 1.

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Argennusæ, a town on the main land of Asia Minor, opposite to Mytilene, viii. 101, 2 n; Strabo xiii.

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Arginum, a mountain and headland of Erythræ, opposite to Chios, viii. 34. Argennum in Strabo, xiii.

Arginusæ; see Argennusæ.

Argos, in Peloponnesus (see Pausan. in ii. 19–24). Themistocles when ostracised resided there, i. 135, 3. money sent thence to him into Asia, 137, 5. the kings of Macedon

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Ariantides, son of Lysimachidas, a Theban Bæotarch at battle of Delium or Oropus, iv. 91.

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Aristeides, s. of Archippus, an Ath. commander in a squadron for levying contributions, intercepts Artaphernes at Eion on his way to Sparta, iv. 50, 1. recovers Antandrus from the Mytilenæan exiles, 75, 1.

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Aristeus, s. of Pellichus, a Cor., joint commander of the Cor. naval expedition to Epidamnus against the Corcyraeans, i. 29, 1.

Aristeus, s. of Adeimantus, a Cor., leader of the Cor. succours to Potidæa; his influence in the matter, i. 60, 2. commander of the infantry of the Potidæan confederacy, 62, 1. plan of operations, § 3. beats and pursues the forces opposed to himself and the Cor., § 6. makes good his retreat into Potidæa, 63, 1 n. escaping from Potidæa cooperates with the Chalcidians, occasions loss to the Sermyleans, and solicits aid from Peloponnesus, i. 65, 1, 2. on his way to the k. of Persia with other envoys from Pelop. seized in Thrace, conveyed to Athens and executed, ii. 67, 1-4.

Aristeus, a Lac., one of three commissioners sent to look into affairs in Chalcidice, iv. 132, 3.

Aristocleides, f. of Hestiodorus, an Ath., ii. 70, 1.

Aristocles, brother of Pleistoanax, k. of the Lac., charged with tampering with the prophetess at Delphi, v. 16, 2. Aristocles, polemarch in the Laced. army at the battle of MANTINEIA, 71, 3. banished for disobeying orders, 72, 1.

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Aristogeiton, an Ath. citizen, assassinates Hipparchus, i. 20, 3. the

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Ariston, son of Pyrrichus, a Cor., the best man in the Syracusan fleet for working a ship, vii. 39.

Aristonous, of Larisa, a commander of Thessalian succours to Athens, ii. 22, 5.

Aristonous, of Gela, co-founder with Pystilus of Acragas, or Agrigentum, vi. 4, 4.

Aristonymus, an Ath. commissioned to announce the one year's Truce in the Thraceward parts, iv. 122, 1. discovers and reports to the Ath. that Scione had revolted after the conclusion of the Truce, § 2-4.

Aristonymus, f. of Euphamidas, a Cor., ii. 33, 1. iv. 119, 2.

Aristophon, an Ath., one of the envoys of the Four Hundred to Lacedæmon, delivered up to the Argives by the crew of the Paralus, viii. 86, 9.

Aristoteles, s. of Timocrates, an Ath. commander of a squadron, invited to aid the Acarnanians, iii. 105, 2.

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Army, largest ever brought together by the Ath. for invading the Megarid, ii. 31, 3. finest Greek army ever assembled, that of the Lac. Alliance, invading Argolis, v. 60, 3. organization of the Lac. army, v. 66, 3, 4. 68, 3 nn.

Arnæ, in Chalcidice, Brasidas marches thence against Amphipolis, iv. 103, 1; see Strab. ix.

Arne, in Thessaly, the Bœotians expelled from it by the Thessalians, i. 12, 3.

Arnissa, a town of Macedonia, on

the inland border of Perdiccas' kingdom, towards the Lyncestæ, iv. 128, 3, n; see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 128, sq.

Arrhiana, a town of the Thracian Chersonesus, on the shore of the Hellespont, viii. 104, 2.

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Artabazus, son of Pharnaces, put in communication with Pausanias by Xerxes, i. 129, 1. 132, 3; see also n. at viii. 5, 4. mentioned by Herod., vii. viii. ix.

Artaphernes, a Persian, intercepted by the Ath. on his way as envoy to Sparta, iv. 50.

Artas, a chief of the Messapian Iapygians, vii. 33, 3.

Artaxerxes, son of Xerxes, k. of the Persians, this reading preferable to Artoxerxes, i. 104, 1 n. (see Herod. vi. 98. vii. 106, 1. 151, 3.) begins his reign, i. 137, 5. receives Themistocles in exile, 138, 1, 2. and treats him munificently, 138, 8. dies, iv. 50, 3. Dareius his son, viii. 4, 5.

Artemisium, the Plataeans fought at, iii. 54, 4. (see Strabo, xiv.)

Artemisius, a month in the Spartan calendar nearly corresponding to the Attic Elaphebolion, v. 19, 1.

Artynæ, an Argive magistracy, v. 47, 9 n.

Asia, some barbarians of, wrestle

and box with waist-cloths on, i. 6, 6 n. Pelops came to Peloponnesus from A., 9, 2. Megabazus returns to A. from Lac., 109, 3. no single nation of Europe or Asia a match for the Scythians if unanimous, ii. 97, 7 n. Bithynian Thracians in A., iv. 75, 3. Magnesia in A., monument of Themistocles there, i. 138, 8. Atramyttium in A., v. 1. Caunus in A., viii. 39, 3. territory of the king in A., viii. 58, 2.

Asine, a city of Laconia on the S.W. coast of the Messenian Gulf, iv. 13, 1 n. 54, 4. vi. 93, 3; see Strabo, viii. Pausan., iv. 34, 9-12.

Asopius, f. of Phorinio, an Ath., i. 64, 3. Asopius, s. of Phormio, invited by the Acarn., on his voyage with thirty ships, ravages the maritime towns of Laconia; retaining only twelve ships, brings all the Acarnanians into the field, and attacks Cœniadæ by sea and land, iii. 7, 1-3. slain in a landing at Nericus in Leucadia, § 4.

Asopolaus, f. of Astymachus, a Plataean, iii. 52, 7.

Asopus, a r. of Bœotia, between Thebes and Plataea, ii. 5, 2; see Strabo, ix.

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Aspendus, a city in Pamphylia on the r. Eurymedon; a naval station for the Phœnician fleet, viii. 81, 3. Tissaphernes goes thither; not easy to say why the fleet was brought thither, 87, 1, 3, 6. the probable reasons, § 4, 5. Alcibiades sails thither with an Ath. squadron, professedly to prevent the Phœn. fleet from joining the Pelop., 88. Tissaphernes leaves Aspendus for Ionia, 108, 3; see Strabo, xiv.

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Astymachus, son of Asopolaus, one of the two Plateæans chosen to plead before the Lac. commissioners, iii. 52, 7.

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Atlante, an island off the coast of Opuntian Locris, fortified by the Ath., ii. 32, 1. part of it submerged on occasion of an earthquake, iii. 89, 3 n. to be relinquished by the Ath., v. 18, 6.

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cept Gylippus, vii. 1, 2. death of Archonides, a Sicel king, injurious to the Ath. influence with the Sicels, § 4. state of Ath. works when Gylippus, with Siceliote and Sicel forces added to his own, reaches Syracuse, vii. 2, 3, 4. the Ath. alarmed draw themselves up for battle, 3, 1. hear in contemptuous silence Gylippus' demand that they should quit Sicily, 3, 1, 2. not led into action, § 3. next day lose Labdalum and its garrison, and a trireme, § 4, 5. foil Gylippus' advance by night against their wall on Epipolæ, raise it higher, and man the whole of their lines, vii. 4, 2, 3. their ships and a part of the forces removed to Plemyrion on the S. side of the Great Harbour; construct there three forts, § 4, 5. the station there detrimental to their naval forces, from want of water and attacks of the Syrac. cavalry, § 6. send a squadron to intercept the enemy's reinforcements, § 7. repulse the Syrac. in an action between the works, vii. 5, 2. in another action beaten, 6, 1-3. completion of their lines precluded, § 4. the Ath., aided by Perdiccas, fail to recover AMPHIPOLIS, but blockade it by a squadron, vii. 9. the ATHENIANS receive a despatch from Nicias with a full account of the disastrous position of affairs before Syracuse, vii. 10-14, and urging either recall or prompt and large reinforcements, 15. appoint two of his officers to act as colleagues, till Demosthenes and Eurymedon should come out, 16, 1. send Eurymedon with ten ships and money immediately, § 2. troops demanded from the allies; and supplies, ships, and heavy armed men provided at Athens by Demosthenes, vii. 17, 1. send Charicles with thirty ships on an expedition round Peloponnesus, to be accompanied and cooperated with

by Demosthenes on his way to Sicily with a fleet of sixty-five ships, 20, 1. Ath. at Syracuse during a naval combat, (22). lose the three forts on Plemyrion, vii. 23, 1, 2. but defeat the Syrac. fleet, § 3, 4. loss of men and stores at Plemyrion considerable, 24, 2. blockaded in the Great Harbour, § 3. vessels with supplies intercepted on the coast of Italy by Syrac. squadron, 25, 1, 2. the Ath. destroy the stockade in front of Syrac. docks, § 5, 6, 7. Demosthenes sails with Charicles, ravages the Laconian coast, and occupies a peninsula opposite to Cythera, 26, 1. Charicles fortifies and garrisons the peninsula (Onugnathus?), and returns home, § 2. the ATH. at home resolve to send back Thracian mercenaries, too late for the Sicilian expedition, 27, 1, 2. continued occupation of Deceleia by the Pelop., causes to the Ath. destruction of property and loss of population, and disables their cavalry horses by hard service, § 3-5. all provisions imported, Athens a garrison, 28, 1, 2. various causes of the exhaustion of the Ath. resources, § 3. impose on their subjects a duty of five per cent (*εἰκοστὴν*) on sea borne goods, § 4. send back the Dian Thracians, vii. 29, 30. the expedition under Demosthenes destroys a transport at Pheia, 31, 1. embarkd troops at Zacynthus and Cephallenia, and touches at Alyzia and Anactorium, § 2. learns from Eurymedon the loss of Plemyrion, § 3. reinforces with ten ships the Naupactus squadron, § 4, 5. reinforced by fifteen ships, and a heavy armed force from Corcyra, and light troops from Acarnania, § 5. Ath. at Syracuse induce the Sicels to attack reinforcements on their march to Syrac., 32. the result deters the Syrac. from attacking Nicias for the present, 33, 3. the fleet from Athens

reaches Iapygia and there obtains dartmen, and at Metapontum with two triremes, § 3, 4. reaches Thuria (see note) and stays there, § 5. Ath. fleet at Naupactus engages the Corinthian with much damage, vii. 34, 3-8. in Italy they obtain aid from the Thurians, 35, 1. reach Petra, § 2. at Syrac. are attacked on all sides, by land and sea, 37-38, 1. next day spent in preparations against a renewal of the attack, 38, 2, 3. on the following day Ath. fleet defeated with great loss, 39-41. the second armament from Athens arrives; number of ships and men, 42, 1. effect on the contending parties, § 2. by this Demosthenes resolves to profit at once, § 3, and attempt to recover Epipolæ and capture the Syrac. counterwork; but failing of this to raise the siege and return home, § 4, 5. they overrun and ravage the valley of the Anapus, § 6. attack the Syrac. counterwork and are repulsed, 43, 1. grand night-attack on Epipolæ, § 2, at first succeeds, § 3-6. but the Ath. first resisted and put to flight by the Bœotians, § 7. consequent perplexity and confusion, 44, 1-4. they bewray their watchword, § 5. the pæans of their Doric allies, resembling those of the enemy, add to their alarm and occasion conflicts with them, § 6, 7. a large part of the army driven over the cliffs perish, § 8. consultation of the Ath. commanders on the state of affairs, 47, 1, 2. opinion of Demosthenes, § 3, 4; of Nicias, and the real as well as avowed grounds of it, 48-49, 1. Demosthenes and Eurymedon propose removal to Thapsus or Catana, 49, 2, 3. but give way to Nicias, § 4. the Ath. generals, on the Syrac. being largely reinforced and preparing to attack them, determine to raise the siege, vii. 50, 3. on a lunar eclipse, the superstitious fears of Nicias and

the majority detain the army in its position, § 4. the Ath. lose some horses and men, vii. 51, 2. naval engagement; death of Eurymedon and complete defeat of the Ath. fleet, 52. the Tyrrhenians and Ath. by land defeat Gylippus, 53, 2, 3. the Ath. bring most of their ships safe to the camp, and keep off and extinguish a Syrac. fire-ship, § 3, 4. utter despondency of the Ath., 55. enumeration of the SUBJECT AND ALLIED STATES whose troops served under the Ath. at Syrac., 57. the Ath. commanders, seeing the Syrac. engaged in closing up the Great Harbour, hold a council, 60, 1. resolve to abandon the upper part of their lines, form a small garrisoned camp for their stores and sick, and man their fleet for a final effort to escape to Catana, or failing of this to retreat by land, § 2. they man their fleet, § 3, 4. the soldiers dispirited yet eager for a decisive engagement, § 5. exhorted by Nicias, 61-64. trierarchs specially addressed by him, vii. 69, 2. land-forces arranged along the shore, § 3. the fleet stand out to break the bar of the harbour, § 4. overpower the Syrac. ships stationed there; the whole Syrac. fleet bears down upon them, 70, 2. description of the engagement, § 3-8. effects of the sight on the land-forces, 71, 1-5. total defeat of the Ath. fleet, § 5, 6. their case a parallel to that of the Lac. at Pylus, § 7. wish to retreat at once by night, 72, 2. another attempt to retreat by sea proposed by Demosthenes, § 3; refused by the seamen. all determine on retreat by land, § 4. in consequence of false information, vii. 73, 3, 4. delay their retreat till third day, 74, 1. the relics of their fleet carried off by the Syrac., 74, 2. their retreat commences, 75, 1. afflictive and depressing circumstances, § 2-5. greatness of the reverse in

their condition, § 6, 7. encouraged and consoled by Nicias, 76, 77. order of retreat, 78, 1, 2. rout a body of Syrac. and ford the r. Anapus; harassed in their progress by the Syrac. horse and light troops, § 3. marches and halting places on the first and second days of their retreat, § 4. on the third day, impeded and annoyed, return to their position of the previous night, § 6. on the fourth day again attempt to force the Syrac. position at Acræum Lepas, 79, 1. repulsed, § 2. a thunder-storm increases their despondency, § 3. defeat an attempt to obstruct their egress from the defile, § 4. return into the plain. on fifth day's march incessantly assailed by the Syrac., § 5. make little progress, § 6. in the night direct their flight towards the coast, 80, 1, 2. a false alarm separates Nicias' division from Demosthenes' division, which fell behind in great disorder, § 3. reach the shore and make for r. Cacyparis, § 4. pass it, § 5. Demosthenes' division, overtaken by the Syrac. and attacked, 81, surrenders, 82, 1-3. Nicias' division reaches the r. Erineus, § 4. overtaken by the Syrac., 83, 1. overtures to capitulate rejected by the Syrac., who attack and harass them all day, § 2, 3. their want of food, § 4. three hundred by night break through the Syrac. guards, § 5. retreat continued, vii. 84, 1, 2. reach the r. Assinarus; confusion and carnage consequent on attempt to cross it, § 3-5. surrender of Nicias and capture of remainder of the Ath. army, 85, 1, 2. small amount of prisoners to the Syrac. commonwealth, and large number dispersed in private possession, § 4. refuge at Catana for all who escape, § 4. the Syrac. place their prisoners in the Quarries, and slaughter Nicias and Demosthenes, vii. 86, 2. their rea-

sons for putting Nicias to death, § 4. sufferings and scanty rations of the prisoners in the Quarries, 87, 1. after seventy days all sold except the Ath. Siceliot, and Italiot prisoners, § 2. total amount of prisoners, § 3. at Athens the destruction of their armament at first disbelieved. Popular displeasure against its promoters, viii. 1, 1. distress and consternation, and grounds for them, § 2. resolve to fit out a new fleet, secure their command over their allies, especially Eubœa; retrench the expences of the home department, and elect a board of elderly citizens to frame and propose measures, § 3. general disposition throughout Greece to combine against Athens, 2, 1. Allies of Athens eager to revolt, § 2. the Ath. collect ship-building timber, fortify Sunium, evacuate their fort in Laconia, and reduce all useless expences, 4. of the Ath. allies, the Eubœans, 5, 1, the Lesbians § 2, the Chians and Erythræans, ask for aid from Sparta in revolting from Athens, § 4, 5. the weakness of Athens emboldens the Pelop. to send aid to the revolting states by the Saronic guif, 8, 3. the Ath. get knowledge of it, and demand ships from the Chians, 9, 2. at the Isthmian Games they obtain clearer proof of the intrigue between the Chians and Pelop., 10, 1. watch the enemy's squadron at the Isthmus, § 2. pursue it and drive it on shore at Peiræus in the Corinth. territory, § 3. disable most of the ships and kill Alcamenes, § 4. blockade them, 11, 1. the Ath. fleet off Leucas meets and damages the Pelop. squadron returning from Syracuse, 13. Chios, Erythræ, and Clazomenæ revolt, 14, 2, 3. news at Athens of the Chian revolt. The Ath. resolve to use the reserved thousand talents and fit out a large fleet. Send Strombichides with eight, and Thra-

sycles with twelve ships against Chios, 15, 1. imprison the freemen and liberate the slaves who manned the Chian contingent, and renew their blockade of the Pelop. squadron, § 2. on the flight of Strombichides from Teos, Teos admits the Peloponnesians, 16. Strombichides and Thrasyycles, too late to secure Miletus, anchor at Lade, 17, 3. Diomedon's squadron of sixteen ships takes four out of a Chian squadron of ten, § 2, 3. Lebedus and Eræ revolt, § 4. the Ath. lose four ships of the squadron blockading the Corinthian Peiræus, 20, 1. Diomedon makes a treaty with the Teians for admitting the Ath. but fails of recovering Eræ, § 2. the Ath. after the popular revolution in Samos decree the independence (*αὐτονομίαν*) of Samos, 21. Methymna and Mytilene revolt from Athens, 22, 2. the Ath. under Diomedon reinforced by Leon, 23, 1, recover Mytilene, 23, 2, 3. Eresus revolts, § 4. the Ath. reestablish their authority in Lesbos; take Polichna and replace the Clazomenians in Clazomenæ, § 6. the Ath. under Strombichides and Thrasyycles blockade Miletus at Lade, land at Panormus and kill Chalcideus the Lac. commander, 24, 1. Ath. under Leon and Diomedon carry on hostilities against Chios, § 2. defeat the Chians thrice and ravage their territory, § 3. a party in Chios endeavour to bring the city over to the Ath. interest, § 6. a large armament from Athens lands and defeats the Milesians, 25, 1-4. prepares to invest Miletus, 25, 6. informed of the arrival of a Pelop. and Sicilian fleet of fifty-five vessels, 26, 1. by advice of Phrynichus retire to Samos, 27. the Argive portion of their armament return home, § 6. reinforced from Athens by thirty-five ships. Divide their forces (for the number of ships see

note), sending thirty ships and a heavy armed force against Chios, and with seventy-four ships prepare to sail against Miletus, viii. 30. disaffection of the Lesbians, 32, 1, 3. the expedition against Chios chasing three Chian vessels lose by shipwreck three of their own; at Lesbos provide tools for fortification, 34. the fleet at Samos sail and capture a squadron of six Pelop. vessels cruising off Triopium, attack Cnidus twice, and return to Samos, 35. their armament against the Chians overruns the island and fortifies Delphinium, 38, 2. the fleet at Samos sails and repeatedly offers battle to the Pelop. fleet at Miletus, § 5. the slaves of the Chians desert to the Ath. at Delphinium, 40, 2. Charminus detached from Samos against a Pelop. squadron at Caunus, 41, 4, falls in with the fleet of Astyochus, sinks and damages some vessels, and escapes with loss, 42, 2-4. the Ath. fleet at Samos, on news of this, sails to Syme, takes on board Charminus' tackling, touches at Loryma, and returns to Samos, 43, 1. Rhodes revolts, 44, 1, 2. the Ath. carry on hostilities against it from Chalce, Cos and Samos, § 3. the Ath. more eligible allies to the Persian king than the Lac. could be, 46, 3. Alcibiades' messages to the Ath. at Samos suggest a change of government, viii. 47, 2. conspiracy for this purpose, 48, 1. conflicting feelings and consequent inaction of the mass of the soldiery, § 2. plan of the conspirators opposed by Phrynichus, § 3-5. conspirators send Peisander and others to Athens to negotiate for Alcibiades' recall and subversion of democracy; with a view to amicable relations with Tissaphernes, 49. Phrynichus betrays their counsel to Astyochus, 50, 1, 2. who informs Alcibiades and Tissaphernes of Phryni-

chus' communication, § 3. Ath. commanders at Samos warned by Alc. of Phrynichus' treachery, § 4. artifice by which he regains the confidence of the armament and throws discredit on Alc. accusation; Samos fortified, § 5-51. Alc. endeavours to bring Tissaphernes over to the Ath. interests, 52. at ATHENS the oligarchical deputation from Samos represents the recall of Alcibiades and abolition of democracy as means for obtaining aid from the king, 53, 1. the advocates of democracy and the enemies of Alcib. cannot deny that the circumstances of Ath. are desperate without alliance with the king, § 2. Peisander states as indispensable a temperate policy, office being more in the hands of partizans of oligarchy, and the recall of Alcibiades, § 3. the people give to Peisander and ten others discretionary powers for negotiation with Tissaphernes, and recall of Alcib., 54, 1, 2. at the instigation of Peisander they supersede Phrynichus and Scironides, and replace them by Diomedon and Leon, § 3. the POLITICAL UNIONS OR CLUBS incited by Peisander to overthrow the democracy, § 4. Ath. fleet under Leon and Diomedon makes a landing at Rhodes, and takes up its station at Chalce, 55, 1. Ath. at Chios, attacked by the Chians, defeat them and kill Pedaritus, § 3. the Ath. deputies come to Tissaphernes, 56, 1. they break off the conference through Alcibiades' unreasonable demands on Tissaphernes' behalf, § 2-4. Oropus taken from the Ath. by the Bœot., 60, 1. disaffection of the Eretrians, § 1, 2. the Ath. fleet returns from Chalce to Samos, § 3. sally and obstinate engagement by sea of the Chians against the Ath., 61, 2, 3. Abydus and Lampsacus revolt from the Ath., 62, 1. the Ath. under Strombi-

chides recover Lampsacus, 62, 2. fail in attack on Abydus, and make Sestus their station, § 3. the Ath. fleet at Samos from mutual distrust decline battle when offered by Astyochus, 63, 2. SUBVERSION OF DEMOCRACY at Athens § 3. how effected, 63, § 3-70. the conspirators at Samos resolve to depend on their own resources and efforts without Alcibiades, 63, 4. dispatch Peisander and five of his colleagues to Athens to establish oligarchy there, and in the subject states on their voyage; the other five sent with the same object to other cities, 64, 1. Diotrophes sent from Chios, abolishes democracy at Thasos, 64, 2. revolt of Thasos and other subject states thus facilitated, § 3-5. Peisander and his colleagues arrive at Athens, 65, 1. assassinations by the clubs, § 2. propositions respecting pay and the administration of affairs, § 3. assembly of the people and council of 500 controlled by the conspirators, 66, 1. opponents made away with, § 2. general alarm and distrust among the friends of the constitution, § 2-5. appointment of a COMMISSION OF TEN (*ἐννυγπαφείς*) for drawing up a constitution, 67, 1. assembly at Colonus abrogates all penalties attaching to unconstitutional propositions, § 2, abolishes all offices held and pay dispensed under the constitution; and provides for the organization of a council of 400, who should at their discretion convoke an assembly of 5000 (cf. 65, 3), 67, 3. heads of the oligarchical movement, 68. Peisander and Antiphon, § 1, 2. Phrynichus and his motives, § 3. Theramenes, § 4. They violently dissolve the council of 500, 69. the 400 choose by lot prytanes; are installed with prayer and sacrifice; recall no exiles, 70, 1. endeavour to negotiate with Agis, § 2. their overtures slighted by him, 71, 1.

the Ath. attack Agis and occasion him some loss on his approach to Athens, § 2. the 400 renew their proposals to Agis, and send ambassadors to Sparta, § 3. they send a deputation with news of the revolution to appease and conciliate the armament, 72. previous attempt at an oligarchical movement in Samos, 73, 1-3, repressed by the Ath. and Samian popular parties, § 4-6. treatment at Athens of crew of the *Paralus* sent to report the oligarchists' defeat at Samos, 74, 1, 2. escape from Athens to Samos of Chæreas, and his exaggerated report of the tyranny of the oligarchy, § 3. consequent excitement at Samos, 75, 1. oath administered to all, both Ath. and Samians, by Thrasybulus and Thrasyllus, § 2. community of interests between Ath. and Samians, § 3. the armament chooses new officers, 76, 1, 2. their estimate of their own position contrasted with that of the government at Athens, § 3-6. their expectations of Alcibiades, § 7. deputies from the 400 do not venture nearer Samos than Delos, 77. the Ath. with eighty-two ships decline engaging Astyochus and the allies with 112 ships, 79, 1, 2. reinforced by Strombichides, they, with 108 ships, offer battle to the Pelop. at Miletus, § 6. the Ath. send a squadron from Samos into the Hellespont, 80, 4. Ath. armament at Samos persuaded by Thrasybulus recall Alcibiades, 81, 1. encouraged by him to expect aid from Tissaphernes, § 2, 3. appoint him general, desire to sail to Peiræus, 82, 1. dissuaded by him, § 2. the envoys of the 400, on Alcibiades' arrival at Samos, come thither from Delos, 86, 1. they defend the changes made at Athens, § 2, 3. the armament, eager to sail against Athens, dissuaded by Alcibiades, § 4, 5. the envoys are sent back by Alc. with

a demand for the removal of the 400, and restoration of the 500, and an exhortation to perseverance against the enemy, § 6, 7. offer of aid from Argos acknowledged with commendation by Alc., § 8. crew of the *Paralus* deliver to the Arg. the envoys to Sparta of the 400, and sail to Samos with envoys from Argos, § 9. a squadron of thirteen ships sails from Samos under Alc. who promises to prevent a junction of the Phœnician with the Pelop. fleet, 88. effect of the report given at Athens of the language of Alcibiades, 89, 1. combination against the oligarchy by Theramenes and Aristocrates; their professed and their real motives, § 2-4. Phrynichus, Aristarchus, Peisander, Antiphon and the other leaders of the 400 having sent to Sparta desiring peace, and begun a fort at the mouth of Peiræus, and learning the change at Samos (90, 1), send Antiphon and Phrynichus and others to Sparta for a peace on any terms, 90, 2. construction of the fort on Eetionia hastened; its object, § 3, and position, § 4. they warehouse there all the corn at Athens, § 5. the envoys of the 400 return from Lacedæmon without success. The fort asserted by Theramenes to be dangerous to the city, 91, 1. a Pelop. fleet destined for Eubœa gives credibility to his assertions, § 2; for which there was good ground, § 3. strenuous effort to complete the fort, 92, 1. suspicions of its treasonable object privately circulated; Phrynichus assassinated, § 2. the Pelop. fleet leaving the straight course to Eubœa overrun Ægina, and thus strengthen the popular suspicion, § 3. Aristocrates, and Hermon, and the heavy-armed troops building the fort, mutiny and confine Alexicles, § 4, 5. Theramenes, threatened by the 400, goes to Peiræus professedly, and

Aristarchus and some young knights really, to rescue Alexicles, § 6. serious agitation in the city, and in Peiræus, § 7. Thucydides of Pharsalus dissuades the Ath. from attacking each other, § 8. Theramenes acquiesces in the mutineers' determination with regard to the fort; its demolition begun, § 10. all called to engage in it who prefer the 5000 to the 400, § 11. next day the mutineers let Alexicles go; the fort is demolished; they assemble at the theatre of Bacchus, near Munychia, and march to the city and post themselves at the Anaceium (v. n.), 93, 1. pacified by a deputation from the 400, § 2. an assembly to be held in the theatre of Bacchus for effecting unanimity, § 3. on the day of assembly the enemy's fleet sails by Salamis, and all believe its destination to be the fort in Peiræus, 94, 1. probable reasons for its stay in the neighbourhood, § 2. the Ath. hastily man their ships and the defences of the harbour, 94, 3. they sail under Thymochares after the enemy to Eretria, 95, 2. obliged to fight unprepared; treachery of the Eretrians, § 3-6. lose twenty-two ships. All EUBŒA REVOLTS except Oreus, § 7. consequent consternation at Athens, 96, 1. condition of the city, § 2. consequences which would have resulted from the Pelop. attacking or blockading Peiræus, § 3, 4. the Ath. found the Lac. from their opposite character, the most convenient, as likewise the Syrac. from their similar character, the most formidable opponents, § 5. the Ath. man twenty ships, depose the 400, commit the supreme power to 5000, and abolish all pay to holders of office, 97, 1. appoint *νομοθέται*, and pass decrees relating to the constitution. Blending of the hitherto opposed elements of the constituency, § 2. they recall Alcibiades and ex-

hort the armament at Samos to carry on the war with vigour, § 3. Peisander and Alexicles, and other extreme oligarchists, withdraw to Deceleia, 98, 1. Aristarchus betrays Cēnoë to the Bœotians, § 2-4. Thrasyllus with the Ath. fleet sails from Samos for the Hellespont, 100, 1. orders provisions at Methymna, § 2. sails against Eresus; is reinforced by Thrasybulus, § 3-5. Ath. squadron at Sestus, escaping out of the Hellespont, meets the Pelop. fleet and loses four ships, 102. Ath. fleet sails from Eresus to Elæus on the Hellespont; take two Pelop. ships, and are joined by their own squadron on that station, 103, 2. the Ath. sailing towards Sestus with seventy-six ships met by the Pelop. with eighty-six, extending from Abydus to Dardanus, 104, 1, 2. order of battle, § 3. they engage off the Promontory CYNOSSEMA, § 4, 5. advantage at first gained by the Pelop., 105, 1. the Ath. defeat them, § 2, 3. taking but few ships, 106, 1. they recover by this victory their self-reliance and contempt of the enemy, § 2. take twenty-one ships losing fifteen, § 3. on the news reaching the city the Ath. persuaded of the possibility of retrieving their fortunes, § 4, 5. Ath. fleet captures a squadron of eight Pelop. ships, 107, 1. recovers Cyzicus, § 2. the ships taken at Cynossema retaken at Elæus by the Pelop. in the Athenians' absence, § 3. Alcibiades returns from Phaselis and Caunus to Samos; boasts of having prevented a junction of the Phœnician with the Pelop. fleet, and conciliated Tissaphernes, 108, 1. lays Halicarnassus under contribution, fortifies Cos, and returns to Samos, § 2.

Athenæus, s. of Pericleides, a Lac. commissioner for concluding and announcing the one year's truce, iv. 119, 2. 122, 1.

Athenagoras, a Syracusan popular orator, *δήμον προστάρης*, opp. to Hermodrates, vi. 35, 2 n.

Athenagoras, f. of Timagoras of Cyzicus, viii. 6, 1.

Athletes in the Olympic games wore drawers, till shortly before Thucydides' time, i. 6, 5; in foreign nations, especially the Asiatics, still wore them in boxing and wrestling, § 6. honours usually paid to, iv. 121, 1 n.

Athos, m. and its towns, *ῶ"Αθως*, iv. 109, 2. acc. *τὸν ῶ"Αθων*, v. 3, 6. dat. *τῇ ῶ"Αθῳ*, v. 35, 1. *ῶ"Αθῳ*, 82, 1. Haack conjectures that by *ῶ"Αθ.* the promontory is denoted, by *ῆ"Αθ.* the region, otherwise called *Ἀκτὴ*, iv. 109; see Herod., viii. 22, 3-6.

Atintanes, or Antitanes, a people of Epeirus, subject to the Molossians, ii. 80, 8 n; see Appian and Livy, xxvii. 30. xxix. 12. xlv. 30. Palmerii Græc. Ant. p. 247, &c.

Atramyttium in Asia granted to the exiled Delians, v. 1. (see Strabo, xiii.) and viii. 108, 4. on coins, *ἀδραμύτιον*; see v. l. v. 1.

Atreus, s. of Pelops, succeeds Eurystheus as k. of Mycenæ, i. 9, 2.

Attica, anciently free from seditions; soil poor, v. n.; permanently occupied by the same race, v. n., i. 2, 5. causes and evidence of the growth of its population, v. n., 2, 6. colonized Ionia, ib. Eurystheus slain there, 9, 2. how its population were anciently distributed, v. n., ii. 15, 1, 2. invasions of,—by Pleistoanax, i. 114, 4. (and n.) ii. 21, 1. (and n.) by Archidamus, in the first year of the war; preparation for, 10, 12. course of—Cēnoë, 18, Eleusis, Thriasian Plain, Rheiti, Mt. Ægaleon, Crokeia, Acharnæ, 19, 2. stay at Acharnæ, 20. engagement of cavalry, 22, 2. townships between Mts. Parnes and Brilessus laid waste, 23, 1. return of Archid. by Oropus, 23, 3. invasion

under Archid. in second year, 47, 2, 3. course of—the Plain, Paralus or Maritime Region, Laurium, 55, 1, 2. return of Arch., 56, 8. 57, 1. most protracted of all during the war, § 2. no invasion of Attica in third year, 71, 1. invasion in fourth year under Archidamus, iii. 1. in fifth year under Cleomenes, the most devastating, 26. in sixth year under Agis, averted by an earthquake, 89, 1. in seventh year under Agis, iv. 2, 1. shortest during the war, iv. 6. in nineteenth year under Agis; Deceleia fortified and occupied, vii. 19, 1, 2.

Aulon, the outlet of the Lake Bolbe, iv. 103, 1. and § 3 n.; see Palmerii Græc. Ant. p. 163, &c.

Autocharidas, a Lac., sets out to reinforce Brasidas, v. 12, 1.

Autocles, s. of Tolmæus, an Ath., commands the expedition which takes Cythera, iv. 53, 1. commissioner for concluding the one year's Truce, 119, 2.

Axius, r. of Pæonia and Macedonia, runs into the Thermaic gulf, ii. 99, 3; see Herod., vii. 123. 124. and Strabo, Epit. vii.

B.

Bacchus, or Dionysus, temple of, at Athens, in the Marshes, ii. 15, 5, and n. more ancient festival of, called also Anthesteria, ib. and Buttmann's Excursus I. "De Dionysiis," ad Demosth. in Midiam. temple of, at Corcyra, iii. 81, 5. theatre of, at Athens, in Peiræus, adjacent to Munychia, viii. 93, 1 n.; see also Dionysia.

Barbarians, neither this nor the appellation Greeks used by Homer collectively in opposition, i. 3, 4 and n. in Thucydides' time constantly carried arms, 6, 1. particular nations so termed—the Amphilocheians, ii. 68, 5, the Chaonians and other Epeirotribes, 80, 6. 81, 4, 6, the Macedonians and Illyrians, iv. 126, 3. and n. Xerxes,

denominated simply as "the B.," i. 18, 2.

Bars and bolts of city gates, ii. 4, 3 n, 4.

Battles. [N.B. italics indicate defeat.] I. by sea; earliest known, of the Corcyræans against Corinthians, i. 13, 4 n. Corcyr. ag. Cor. in the war for Epidamnus, i. 29. *Corcyr. ag. Cor. off Sybota*; the most considerable of Greeks against Greeks down to that time, 48—50, 2 nn. Ath. ag. *Perisians* at r. Eurymedon, 100, 1 nn. Ath. ag. *Thasians*, 100, 3. Ath. ag. *Pelop. off Cecryphaleia*, 105, 2. Ath. ag. *Æginetans*, 105, 3. Ath. ag. *Phœnicians on the Nile*, 110, 4. Ath. ag. *Phæn. and Cilicians off Salamis in Cyprus*, 112, 4 n. Ath. ag. *Samians off Tragia*, 116, 1. Ath. ag. *Samians*, 117, 1. Ath. ag. *Samians*, § 4. Ath. ag. *Pelop. outside the Cor. Gulf*, ii. 83, 3—84, 4. Ath. ag. *Pelop. inside the Cor. Gulf*, ii. 90, nn—92. Corcyr. and Ath. ag. *Pelop. off Corcyra*, iii. 77, 78. Ath. ag. *Lac. in the harbour of Pylus*, iv. 14, nn. Ath. and Rhegians ag. *Syrac. and allies*, 25, 1, 2 n. Ath. and Rheg. ag. *Syrac.*, §, 4, 5 nn. Ath. ag. *Syrac. in Syrac. Harbour*, vii. 22. 23. Ath. ag. *Cor. off Erineus in the gulf of Corinth*, vii. 34. Ath. ag. *Syrac. in Syrac. Harbour*, 37, 3. 38, 1 n. Ath. ag. *Syrac. in Syrac. Harbour*, 39—41 nn. Ath. ag. *Syrac. in Syrac. Harbour*, 52, n. Ath. ag. *Syrac. in Syrac. Harbour*, 70. 71. Ath. ag. *Pelop. off Peiræus on the Cor. coast*, viii. 10. Ath. ag. *Pelop. at the same place*, 20, 1. Ath. ag. *Pelop. off Syme*, 42. Ath. ag. *Chians*, 61. Ath. ag. *Pelop.*, eight ships ag. eight, off Byzantium, 80, 4 n. Ath. ag. *Pelop. off Eretria*, 95, nn. Ath. ag. *Pelop. off Cynossema*, 104—106. II. By land. of Sicels. ag. *Sicanians*; date of, vi. 2, 4. of Ath. ag. *Potidæans*, i. 62. Ath. ag. *Cor. and Epi-*

daurians, 105, 1. Ath. ag. *Cor.* in the Megarid, § 6. Ath. ag. *Cor.* in the Meg., § 8. 106. Ath. and allies ag. Lac. and allies at Tanagra, 108, 1. Ath. ag. *Bæot.* at Cænophyta, § 2. Ath. ag. *Sicyonians*, 111, 3. Ath. ag. *Bæot.* at Coroneia, 113, 3. Ath. ag. Chalcidians, near Spartolus, ii. 79, 4-11. Acarnanians ag. *Barbarian allies of Ambraciots* near Stratus, ii. 81, 5-9. Ath. ag. Mytilenæans, iii. 5, 2. in Coreyra of the aristocratic ag. *the democratic party*, iii. 72, 2. of the democratic ag. *the aristocratic party*, 74, nn. Ath. ag. *Tanagræans and Thebans*, near Tanagra, iii. 91, 6. Ætol. ag. *Ath.* on retreat from Ægittium to Ceneon, 97, 4. 98 nn. Ath. ag. *Epizephyrian Locrians*, 103, 3. Ath. and Acarn. ag. *Pelop. and Ambraciots*, near Olpæ, 107. 108. Naxians (Siceliot), ag. *the Messanians*, iv. 25, 4. Messanians ag. *Leontines*, and *Mess.* ag. *Ath.*, § 12. Ath. ag. *Lac.* in Sphacteria, 32-36 nn. Ath. ag. *Cor.* at Solygeia, 43-44, 3. Milesians under the Ath. ag. *Cytherians*, 54, 2. Ath. cavalry ag. *Bæot.* before Megara, 72, 2-4 nn. Ath. ag. *Lesbian exiles*, at Antandrus, 75, 1. Ath. ag. *Bæot.* near Oropus, 93. 94. 96 nn. Perdiccas with Chalcidians and Pelop. ag. Lyncestian Macedonians, 124, 3. Mantineans and allies ag. Tegeans and allies, 134 nn. Lac. Chalcidians and Thracians under Brasidas, ag. *Ath.* under Cleon, v. 10. *Heracleots in Trachis* ag. neighbouring tribes, v. 51. Lac. confederacy ag. *the Argive*, near MANTINEIA, 70-74 nn. Ath. and allies on first landing, ag. *Syrac. and allies*, near the Olympieum, (cf. vi. 64, 1.) vi. 67. 69. 70 nn. Ath. on second landing, ag. *Syrac.* on Epipolæ, 97, 4. Ath. ag. *Syrac.* by night on Epipolæ, vii. 43, 3-44 nn. Ath. ag. *Syrac.* on the shore of the Great Harbour, 53. Ath. ag.

Chians at Cardamyle, Bolissus, Phlænæ and Leuconium, viii. 24, 3. Ath. Argives, and allies ag. *Milesians, Pelop. and mercenaries* of Tissaphernes, 25. Ath. ag. *Rhodians*, in Rhodes, 55, 1. Ath. ag. *Chians* under Pedaritus, 55, 3. Ath. ag. *Lampsacenes*, at Lampsacus, 62, 2. *Methymnæan exiles* ag. Ath. garrison of Methymna, viii. 100, 3.

Order of battle. I. by sea; in single line, ii. 84, 1. 90, 4 n. viii. 104, 1. in four lines, ii. 90, 2. in a round or circle; its use for a purpose analogous to that of the square by land; less effectual for its object, ii. 83, 5. 84. II. by land; and depth of line, at Delium, of the *Bæot.*, iv. 93, 4 n.; of the *Ath.*, iv. 94, 1. and n., 93, 4. at the first battle of Syracuse, of the *Ath.*, vi. 67, 1 n. of the *Syrac.*, § 2. of the *Ath.* by tribes, vi. 98, 3 n.; see Tribe. In square, see Square.

Preliminaries to battle: signals hoisted, i. 49, 1 n. 63, 2. vii. 34, 4. Pæans, i. 50, 6. skirmishes of light troops, vi. 69, 2. sacrifice, v. 10, 2. vi. 69, 2. sound of trumpets, ib. Lac. at Mantinea advance to the sound of flutes, v. 70, n.

Battus, a Corinthian general at battle of Solygeia, iv. 43, 1.

Beans, the Ath. Senate chosen by lot with, viii. 66, 1 n.

Bell, passed on, by night, round the walls of Potidæa, from one sentinel to another, iv. 135 n.

Berœa, or Berrhœa, i. 61, 2; see Strabo, xvi. and Antonini Itiner.

Bisaltia, a region of Macedonia N. W. of Amphipolis, ii. 99, 5. population of the Acte or territory of Athos partly Bisaltic, iv. 109, 3; see Herod. vii. 115, 1.

Bithynian Thracians, in Asia on the E. coast of the Bosphorus and Propontis, iv. 75, 3; see Herod. vii. 75, 2. and Strab. xii. p. 541.

Bæotarchs, chief magistrates of the Bæotians, ii. 2, 1 n. to iii. 61, 3. in all eleven (qy? see note), two of the number belonged to Thebes, iv. 91. entertain a proposal of alliance with the Corinthians, Megareans, and the Thraceward cities; which is rejected by the Four Councils of Bæotia, v. 37, 4—38 n.

Bæotia, fertile, i. 2, 3. borders upon Phocis, iii. 95, 1. earthquakes in, 87, 4.

Bæotians, the, driven out of Arne in Thessaly, take possession of Cadmeis, afterwards called Bæotia, i. 12, 3 n. iii. 61, 3 n. conquered by the Ath. after battle of CENOPHYTA, i. 108, 2. led by the Ath. against Pharsalus in Thessaly, 111, 1. recover their liberty by Battle of CORONEIA, 113, 4, 5. all B. in Attica arrested after the Thebans' attempt on Plataea, ii. 6, 2. furnish cavalry to the Pelop. 9, 3, n. 12, 6. engaged against the Ath. and Thess. cavalry at Phrygia in Attica, 22, 2. furnish half the force besieging Plataea, 78, 2. invaded by the Ath. iii. 91, 3-6. neighbours to the Phocians, 95, 1. engagement with Ath. cavalry before Megara, iv. 72. **PLAN FOR POPULAR REVOLUTION** in B. 76, 1, 2, by simultaneous invasion on the side of Phocis, § 3, and from Attica, § 4. results expected, § 5. invading force under Demosthenes organized in the neighbourhood of Naupactus, 77. Bæotians forewarned secure Siphæ and Chæroneia, and baffle Demosthenes, 89. invaded, and Delium fortified, by the whole force of Attica, 90, 1-3. the B. assembled at Tanagra, seek the enemy and prepare for action, 91-93, 1. disposition of the B. forces and depth of Theban line, 93, 3, 4. **BATTLE of DELIUM or OROPUS.** The attack and nature of the ground, 96, 1, 2. defeat and flight of B. left, § 3. victory of Thebans on the right,

§ 4. B. cavalry throw Ath. right into confusion, completing their defeat, § 5. B. and Locrian cavalry pursue till nightfall, § 7. refuse to give up the Ath. slain, till the Ath. evacuate Delium; charge them with profaning it, 97. on the Ath. refusing this and again demanding their dead, the B. virtually refuse, 98. 99. with reinforcements from the Malian Gulf, Corinth and Megara, attack and take Delium, 100. restore the slain, 101, 1. loss on both sides, § 2. effect on the Ath. allies on the coast of Thrace, 108, 5. the Lac. promise to invite the B. to accede to the Truce for one year, 118, 1. Panactum, a border fortress of Attica, betrayed to the B. v. 3, 5. they refuse to accede to the fifty years' Peace, 17, 2. Ten days' Truces between B. and Ath. 26, 2. the B. will not join the Argive Confederacy; their reason, 31, 6. solicited to do so by the Corinthians refuse, 32, 5, 6. endeavour without success to obtain ten days' truces with Athens for the Cor. § 6, 7. the Lac. promise the Ath. to endeavour to bring the B. into The fifty years' Alliance, to recover Panactum and all Ath. prisoners in Bæotia, 35, 5. the Lac. Ephors propose to the B. ambassadors that the B. should join the Argive alliance, and deliver Panactum to the Lac. 36. the same ambassadors sounded by two Argives high in office with reference to the B. joining the Argive Alliance, 37, 2, 3. Bæotarchs pleased with the ambassadors' report, § 4, receive an embassy from Argos, and promise to negotiate an alliance, § 5. the Four Councils of Bæotia, fearful of offending the Lac., reject the Bæotarchs' proposal of a Confederacy with Corinth, Megara, the cities in Thrace and the Argives, 38. the B. refuse to deliver Panactum and the Ath. prisoners to the Lac.

unless they would form a separate alliance with them; they obtain it and demolish Panactum, 39. this alliance alarms the Argives, 40. and irritates the Ath. against the Lac. 42. 46, 2, 4. the B. seize Heracleia, and send away the Lac. governor, 52, 1. a large B. force with the Lac. invades Argolis, 57, 2. 58, 4. 59, 2, 3. 60, 3. B. force summoned by the Lac. to invade Mantinea, 64, 4. a Lac. force at the Isthmus, for cooperation with the B. increases the Ath. suspicions against Alcibiades, vi. 61, 2. send aid to Syracuse, vii. 19, 3. 58, 3. surprise of Mycalessus in B. and massacre of its inhabitants, vii. 29. the B. troops first withstand Ath. night attack on Epipolæ, 43, 7. 45, 1. B. engaged against B., 57, 5. required to furnish twenty-five ships to the Lac. Confederacy, viii. 3, 2. induce Agis to join in aiding the Lesbian revolt from Ath., and promise ten ships, 5, 2. former subjection of the B. to k. of Persia, 43, 3. Oropus and its Ath. garrison betrayed to the B., 60, 1. CEnoe betrayed to the B. 98. two B. ships taken by the Ath. at Cynossema, 106, 3.

Bæum, a town of Doris the mother country of the Lac., i. 107, 2.

Bolbe, a lake in Mygdonia in Macedonia, i. 58, 2. iv. 103, 1.

Bolissus, a town on the W. coast of Chios, viii. 24, 3. Herod. in life of Homer, c. 23 sq.

Bolt, see Bars.

Bomienses, Βομῆες, a subdivision or tribe of the Ophionians, a division of the Ætolians, near the Malian Gulf, n. iii. 96, 3; see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 502.

Boriades, an Eurytanian Ætolian, envoy to Corinth and Lacedæmon, iii. 100, 1.

Bottia, ii. 99, 3, or Bottiæa, ii. 100, 5 (in Herod. vii. 123, 4. 127, 1, Bor-

tauís), a maritime province of Macedonia, the former abode of the Bottiæans; whence they were expelled by the Macedonians, i. 65, 3 n. ii. 99, 3. Bottiæa not reached by Sitalkes' invasion, ii. 100, 5. cf. n. i. 65, 3.

Bottica, or Bottice, country inhabited by the Bottiæans E. of the Thermaic gulf, adjoining Chalcidice, i. 65, 3 n. the Bottiæans, solicited by Perdiccas, i. 57, 3. revolt, with the Chalcidians and Potidæa, from Ath., 58, 1. Bottice wasted by Phormio, i. 65, 3 n. Ath. expedition against B., ii. 79, 1, 2, defeated by the Bott., 79, 7, 11. Bottice invaded and ravaged by Sitalkes, ii. 101, 1, 5 n. cf. i. 65, 3 n. the Bott. with Chalcidians expel the Ath. from Eion, iv. 7.

Brasidas, son of Tellis, a Spartan, secures Methone; commended at Sparta, ii. 25, 2, 3. commissioned as adviser to Cnemus, 85, 1. harangues the fleet before action, 86, 6. concert an attack on Peiræus, 93, 1, 2. plunders Salamis, § 3, 4. with a squadron joins Alcidas as adviser, bound for Corcyra, iii. 69. reaches Sybota, and sails against the Ath. and Corcyræans, 76. defeats the Corcyræans, 77, 1, 2. cannot persuade Alcidas to sail against Corcyra, 79, 3. greatly distinguishes himself in attack on Ath. at Pylus, iv. 11, 3, 4. nearly slain, 12, 1. near Corinth assembles a force to secure Megara, 70, 1. asks to be received into Megara, § 2. is refused, 71, 2. moves towards Megara, offers battle to the Ath., and is received into Megara, 73. march into N. Greece, 78. 79. halts at Heracleia in Trachis; obtains at Melitia in Achaia Phthiotis escort through Thessaly, 78, 1, 2. remonstrated with by the party opposed to his friends, § 3, 4. hurries on to Pharsalus, thence to Phacium, thence into Peræbia, § 5, finally to Dium in

Macedonia, § 6. composition of his force, 80, 2-4. cf. 78, 1. his readiness to serve, 80, 5. immediate, subsequent and later effects of his character and conduct, 81. accompanies Perdiccas against Arrhibæus, k. of Lyncus in Macedonia, 83, 1. listening to Arrhibæus' proposals, § 2-4, withdraws from the expedition and offends Perdiccas, § 5, 6. marches to Acanthus, 84. his speech there, 85-87. persuades them to revolt from Ath. 88, 1. with the allies of the Thracian border marches against Amphipolis, 102, 1. route from Arnæ; by Aulon and Bromiscus, Argilus, r. Strymon, 103, 1-3. forces the passage of the bridge, § 4. it is supposed might have taken Amphipolis, 104, 2. apprehending succour from Thasos, offers favourable terms, 105. is received, 106. repulsed on attacking Eion, 107, 1, 2. Myrcinus, Galepsus, and Cesyne come over to him, § 3. by his conduct and statements alarms the Ath. and disposes their allies to revolt, 108, 1-5. sends home for reinforcements, § 6. why these were not sent, § 7. marches against the Acte or peninsula of Athos, 109, 1, 2. all the towns of Athos except Sane and Dium come over to him, § 3. Torone betrayed to him, 110-113, 1. proclamation to Toronæans and Ath. in Lecythus, and truce with them, 114, 1, 2. conciliatory exhortation to Toronæans, 114, 3-5. attacks Lecythus, 115. takes it and puts all within it to the sword, 116, 1. razes Lecythus to the ground and dedicates the site to Athene, § 2, 3. the position into which he had brought affairs leads both Ath. and Lac. to conclude a Truce for one year, 117. Scione revolts to him, 120, 1. he visits and highly commends them, § 2, 3. they pay him the highest honours as the

Liberator of Greece, 121, 1. brings forces over to Scione for an attempt on Mende and Potidæa, § 2. the one year's Truce announced to him, 122, 1, 2. he insists on the Truce being extended to the Scionæans, and the Lacedæmonians support his demand, § 3, 4. openly receives Mende on its revolt, on the plea that the Ath. had transgressed the Truce, 123, 1, 2. removes women and children from Mende and Scione to Olynthus, and garrisons both, § 4. second expedition with Perdiccas against Arrhibæus, 124, 1, 2. after a victory wished to return for the protection of Mende, § 3, 4. Brasidas and his troops deserted by the Macedonians and barbarian allies in consequence of a panic, 125, 1. his dispositions for retreat on the appearance of Arrhibæus and the Illyrians, § 2, 3. speech to his soldiers about to engage with the barbarians, 126. retreats in good order, 127. dislodges the enemy who had occupied the pass, and escapes to Arnissa in Lower Macedonia, 128, 1-3. Brasidas' soldiers destroy or appropriate the cattle and property abandoned by Perdiccas' army; thus alienating Perdiccas from Brasidas and the Pelop. cause, § 4, 5. returns to Torone; finds Mende taken by the Ath. 129, 1. hatred of Brasidas leads Perdiccas to a peace with the Ath. and to stop the passage of reinforcements sent to Brasidas, 132, 1, 2. commissioners sent to Brasidas from Sparta appoint governors in Amphipolis and Torone, § 3. Brasidas attempts to surprise Potidæa, 135, n. in his absence Torone, the suburb of which he had enclosed, attacked by the Ath. under Cleon, v. 2, 3. marching to relieve it hears of its capture, 3, 3. takes post at Cerdylum to protect Amphipolis, 6, 3. amount and distribution of his forces, § 4, 5.

throws himself into Amphipolis, and prepares for a sudden attack on Cleon, 8. encourages his soldiers and explains his plan of attack, 9. orders, and leads the attack, puts the Ath. centre to flight, 10, 5, 6. proceeding against their right falls wounded, § 8. hears of the victory of his troops; dies in Amphipolis, § 11. buried within the city: honours paid to him by the Amphipolitans as to a hero and a founder, 11, 1. his Helot soldiers enfranchised and settled at Lepreum, 34, 1. their position at battle of Mantinea, 67, 1. 71, 3. 72, 3.

Brauro kills Pittacus, k. of the Edones, iv. 107, 3.

Bricinnæ, a fortress in Sicily, in the Leontine territory, v. 4, 4, 6.

Bridge over the Strymon, iv. 103, 3, 4 n. over the Anapus broken down by the Ath. vi. 66, 2.

Brilessus, a m. of Attica N. E. of Athens, ii. 23, 1; see Strabo ix.

Bromerus, f. of Arrhibæus, k. of the Lyncestian Macedonians, iv. 83, 1.

Bromiscus, a town near the outlet of L. Bolbe, iv. 103, 1, and n. § 3.

Brumal or winter Solstice, vii. 16, 2.

Bucolion, a place in Arcadia, whither the Mantineans retreated after the battle of Laodicium, iv. 134, 2. named possibly from Bucolion k. of Arcadia, see Pausan. viii. 5, 7.

Budörum, a fort on a promontory of Salamis facing Megara, ii. 94, 4. (see 93, 3.) iii. 51, 2.

Buphras, near Pylus or Coryphasium, one of the limits assigned by the one year's truce to the Ath. garrison of Pylus, iv. 118, 3.

Burial, of Carians, mode of, i. 8, 2. of traitors in the Ath. territory prohibited, 138, 9 n. public, at Athens, of citizens fallen in battle, ii. 34 nn. of Brasidas at Amphipolis, within the city, v. 11, 1. ordinary burial-places outside the walls, ib. n. disregard of

the usages of burial during the pestilence at Athens, ii. 52, 4, 5 n. truce for delivery or burial of the slain, i. 63, 3. iv. 99 n. vi. 71, 1.

Burning and gathering the bones of the slain, vi. 71, 1 n.

Byzantium, taken by the Greek fleet under Pausanias, i. 94, 2 n. committed, with Median prisoners of importance, to the charge of Gongylus, 128, 5, 6. treasonable correspondence with Xerxes by Pausanias residing there, 128, 7—129. his subsequent behaviour there, 130. besieged, and Pausanias driven out by the Ath. 131, 1. Byz. joins the Samians in revolt from Ath. 115, 6. submits again to Ath. 117, 5. offers to revolt from Ath. viii. 80, 2. on the arrival of a Pelop. squadron revolts, § 3. engagement of squadrons off Byz., § 4. the Pelop. squadron leaves Byz., viii. 107, 1.

C.

Cacyparis, a r. of Sicily S. of Syracuse, vii. 80, 4; see Cluv. Sic. p. 183.

Cadmeïs, the country afterwards named Bœotia, i. 12, 3.

Caduceus, or herald's staff, κηρύκειον, i. 53, 1.

Cæadas or Ceadas, a chasm in Laconia into which malefactors were cast, i. 134, 6 n.

Cæcinus, or Cæcinius, a r. of Locris in Italy, iii. 103, 3.

Calex, a r. of Heracleotis on the Pontus, iv. 75, 2 n.

Calliades, an Ath. f. of Callias, i. 61, 1, and n. on ii. 79, 1.

Callias, I. f. of Callicrates a Cor. admiral, i. 29, 1. II. an Ath. f. of Hipponicus, iii. 91, 4 n. III. an Ath. s. of Calliades, commander on the expedition against Potidæa, i. 61, 1. his arrangements for battle, 62, 4. slain, 63, 3. IV. s. of Hyperechides, and father-in-law to Hippias the tyrant, vi. 55, 1.

Callicrates, s. of Callias, a commander of the Cor. expedition against Corcyra, i. 29, 1.

Callienses, Καλλιῆς, a subdivision or tribe of the Ophionian Ætolians, iii. 96, 3; see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 502.

Calligeitus, s. of Laophon, a Megarean exile, envoy from Pharnabazus to Lacedæmon, viii. 6, 1. declines joining the Lac. expedition to Chios; entrusted with treasure by Pharnabazus, 8, 1 n. obtains a fleet from Lac. to aid Pharnabazus, 39, 1.

Callimachus, f. of Learchus, an Ath., ii. 67, 2.

Callimachus, f. of Phanomachus, an Ath., ii. 70, 1.

Callirrhœ, ancient name of the fountain at Athens afterwards called Enneacrunus, and uses of its water, ii. 15, 7 n.

Calydon and Pleuron, the names given to the region anciently Æolis, iii. 102, 6 n.

Camarina, a Dorian state on the S. coast of Sicily, in alliance with the Leontines and the Chalcidian States against Syracuse, iii. 86, 3. bordered upon Syracuse, vii. 58, 1. 78, 4. its form of government indicated as popular—*ἐυλλόγου γενομένου*, vi. 75, 4. originally a colony from Syracuse; the Camarinæans twice expelled and twice reinstated, vi. 5, 3. design of Archias to betray C. to the Syrac. iv. 25, 7. truce between the Camarinæans and Geloans, iv. 58, 1. Morgantine ceded to the Cam. on payment to the Syrac. for it, iv. 65, 1 n. the Camarinæans refuse to receive the Ath. on their expedition against Syracuse, vi. 52, 1. send a small force in aid of Syrac. 67, 2. the Athenians after their victory send an embassy to C.; as do the Syrac., doubting their steadfastness as allies, 75, 3, 4. arguments addressed to

them by Hermocrates for Syrac. 76--80. arguments of Euphemus the Ath. envoy, 81--87. The C. resolve to give but scanty aid to the Syrac.; and profess a perfect neutrality, 88 n. on the Syracusans' victory send a large reinforcement, vii. 33, 1. enumerated among the allies of Syracuse, 58, 1. direction of the Ath. flight changed towards Cam. 80, 2.

Cambyeses, in the time of, and of Cyrus, his f. k, of Persia, the Ionian fleet had command of the sea on their own coast, i. 13, 6; see Herod.

Camirus, or Cameirus, an unfortified city on the W. coast of Rhodes, where the Pelop. fleet put in and effect the revolt of Rhodes from Athens, viii. 44, 2; see Herod. i. 144, 4. Strabo xiv.

Camps, two or more before besieged cities, i. 116, 2. iii. 6, 1 n. naval encampments, and their defences, i. 117, 1 n. iv. 9, 1 n. vii. 25, 5. 38, 2, 3. 53, 1.

Canastræum, a prom. of Pallene opposite to Torone, iv. 110, 3.

Capaton, f. of Proxenus, an Epizephyrian Locrian, iii. 103, 3.

Captains, *ταξίαρχοι*, summoned to council, vii. 60, 1. Demosthenes communicates his views on Pylus to them, iv. 4, 1. nature of their command in the Ath. army, ib. n.

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Carneius, a Lac. month, corresponding with the Ath. Metageitnion, v. 54, 2, 3 nn. Carneia, a Lac. festival, v. 75, 2, 5. 76, 1. and nn. to 54.

Carteria, a place in the territory of Phocæa, opposite Smyrna, viii. 101, 2 n.

Carthaginians, defeated in sea-fight by Phocæan founders of Massilia, i. 13, 8 n. main support of Phœnician settlements in Sicily and Western Europe, n. vi. 2, 5. Carthage, shortest run from, to Motye in Sicily, vi. 2, 5. conquest of, contemplated by Alcibiades, vi. 15, 2. Carthaginians' apprehensions of an Ath. invasion. Hermocrates advises Syracusans to send an embassy to Carthage, 34, 2. Ath. generals in Sicily send an embassy to C., 88, 6. the Ath. according to Alcibiades meditated the conquest of C. and its subject states, 90, 2 n. Neapolis, in Africa, a Carthaginian trading port opposite to Sicily, vii. 50, 2.

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Casmenæ, a colony from Syracuse S.W. of it in Sicily; when founded, vi. 5, 2; see Cluv. Sic. p. 358.

Castor and Pollux, called Dioscoriges at Corcyra, iii. 75, 4 n. temple of, de-

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Catana, one of the Chalcidic states of Sicily, when and by whom founded, vi. 3, 3. (see Cluverii Sic. p. 116, &c.) territory adjacent to M. Ætna, and injured by a stream of lava, iii. 116, 1 n. a sister colony to Leontini from Naxos in Sicily, vi. 3, 3. 20, 3. at first refuse to admit the Ath. vi. 50, 3. on second visit Ath. forces enter; alliance made with Athens, 50, 5. 51, 1, 2. becomes the station of the Ath. armament, 51, 3. 52, 2. 62, 3. Syracusans eager to attack the Ath. there, 63. Syrac. army drawn by false intelligence to Catana; the Ath. leave it and land near Syracuse, 64. 65. the Ath. return to C. to winter there, 71, 1. 72, 1. leave C. on expedition against Messina and winter at Naxos, 74. Ath. encampment at C. burnt, and the country wasted by the Syrac. 75, 2. the Ath. return thither, 88, 5. proceed thence on expeditions and return, 94, 1, 3, 4. finally leave C. for Syracuse, 97, 1. the Catanæans furnish horses to the Ath. 98, 1. C. a weak ally, vii. 14, 2. Demosthenes' opinion of the effect of the wintering at C., 42, 3. he advises the Ath. to retreat to C., 49, 2. Catanæans among the allied forces of Ath. against Syracuse, 57, 11. provisions brought by sea from C. for Ath. at siege of Syracuse, 60, 2. the Ath. purpose forcing a passage out of the harbour of Syracuse, and retreating by sea to C. ib. the Ath. retreat in the opposite direction to that of the road to C., 80, 2. C. a refuge for those Ath. who escaped from captivity in Sicily, vii. 85, 4.

Cauloniatis (territory of Caulonia), in Italy, near Locris (see Paus. vi. 3, 12, 13. ed. Dind., colonized by Achæans), furnishing ship-building

timber to the Ath. armament in Sicily, vii. 25, 2.

Caunus, a city and port of maritime Caria, but not, as some others (Thuc. ii. 9, 5.) there appear to have been, a tributary ally of Athens; since it was an ordinary station of the king's Phœnician fleet.—Pericles sails towards it, i. 116, 3. sought for safety by a Pelop. fleet and Lac. commissioners on their way to the Hellespont, viii. 39, 3, 4. Astyochus the Lac. sails for C., 41, 1. Charminus the Ath., cruising between Rhodes and Lycia, hears that the Pelop. fleet is at C., 41, 4. Astyochus' fleet mistaken by the Ath. for the Pelop. fleet from C., 42, 2. the fleet from C. joins Astyochus at Cnidus, 42, 5. Tissaphernes' purpose in going to C., 57, 1. C. mentioned with Phaselis, the natural order of the names inverted, 88, n. and 108, 1. called C. in Asia, 39, 3. Steph. Byzant. mentions another in Crete.

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reading), a district round Athens, ii. 19, 2 n.

Cecrops, k. of Athens: in his time, and till Theseus, the population of Attica formed into communities politically independent, and occasionally at war, ii. 15, 2 n.

Cecryphaleia, an island between Epidaurus and Ægina, sea fight off it, i. 105, 2.

Ceians, natives of the island Ceos, tributary allies of the Ath. vii. 57, 4. Ceos lies S. E. of Attica.

Cenæum, the most westerly promontory of Eubœa, iii. 93, 1; see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 578. Soph. Trach. 743.

Cenchreia, sing. ἐν Κεγχρεῖᾳ, iv. 42, 4. 44, 4. viii. 23, 5. Cenchreïæ, plur. ἐκ τῶν Κεγχρεῖων, viii. 10, 1. 23, 1. ἐς Κεγχρεῖας, 20, 1. a port of the Cor. territory on the Saronic Gulf E. by S. from Corinth.—Half the Cor. forces remain there to protect Crommyon, iv. 42, 4. battle of Solygeia not visible to the Cor. troops at Cenchreia, iv. 44, 4. the Ath. determine to watch the Pelop. fleet at Cenchreïæ destined for Chios, viii. 10, 1. it puts to sea, § 2. returns to Cenchreïæ to prepare for sailing to Chios, 20, 1. Astyochus sails thence to Chios, 23, 1.

Centoripa, neut. pl., a town of the Sicels, submits to the Ath. vi. 94, 3. situation, and people (Centoripes), vii. 32, 1 nn; see Cluverii Sic. p. 308.

Cephalenes, inhabitants of Cephallenia; part (the Palians) aid the Cor. against Epidamnus and Corcyra, i. 27, 3.

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Cephisus, a r. of Attica, its head or source, vii. 19, 2 n.

Cerameicus, a suburb W. and N. W. of Athens, vi. 57, 1, and ii. 34, 6 n.

Cercine, a m. chain between Sin-tica and Mygdonia, ii. 98, 2 n.

Cerdylum, a height in the territory of Argilus, W. of Amphipolis, v. 6, 3, 5. 8, 1. 10, 2.

Ceryces, or heralds of Athens, viii. 53, 2 n.

Cestrine, a district of Epeirus between Chaonia and Thesprotia, i. 46, 6 n.; see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 273.

Chæreas, son of Archestratus, an Ath., escapes and exaggerates the tyranny of the 400 at Athens to the armament at Samos, viii. 74. his statement denied, 86, 3.

Chæroneia, a city of Bœotia on the Phocian frontier taken and garrisoned by Tolmides an Ath., i. 113, 1, 2. plot for betraying it to Ath.: its position, iv. 76, 3. a dependency of Orchomenus, ib. n. secured from betrayal, iv. 89. (see Strab. ix. and Pausanias in Phocicis.)

Chalæi, a tribe of Ozolian Locrians, iii. 101, 2 n.

Chalce, an island W. of Rhodes, viii. 41, 4. 44, 3 n. 55, 1. 60, 3; see Strab. x.

Chalcedon, a colony of Megara, in

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Chalcideus supersedes Melancridas, a Lac. admiral (*ναύαρχος*), in consequence of an earthquake, viii. 6, 5 n. commands the exp. to Chios, 8, 2. Alcibiades, (an exile from Ath.) goes with him, 11, 3. 12, 3. seize all the ships which meet them on the voyage, and by garbled statements induce first the Chians, and then other allies of Ath. to revolt, 14. had been ineffectually chased on the voyage by Strombichides, 15, 1. his course from Chios to Teos, 16, 1 n. chases Strombichides, 16, 2. effects the revolt of Miletus, 17, 1-3, and an alliance with the king, 17, 4. 18. its terms occasion dissatisfaction, 36, 2. 43, 3. slain at Panormus, coast of Miletus, opposing a landing of the Ath. 24, 1. his soldiers, 25, 2. sailors equipped with heavy armour and left by him at Chios, viii. 17, 1. 32, 2 n.

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Charadrus, a winter torrent near Argos, in the dry bed of which courts martial were held, vi. 60, 6 n.

Charicles, son of Apollodorus, an Ath., calls upon the Argives for heavy armed troops; is destined to act against the Lac. coast, vii. 20, 1. ravages Epidaurus Limera, 26, 1. occupies and fortifies a peninsula on the Lac. coast, § 1, 2.

Charioteer, of the victorious chariot at Olympia, crowned by its owner on the course, v. 50, 4 n.

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Charœades, son of Euphiletus, an Ath., commands with Laches the first expedition to Sicily, iii. 86, 1. slain in battle against the Syracusans, iii. 90, 2.

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Chersonesus, Thracian; Greeks at the siege of Troy cultivated it, i. 11, 2. part of, overrun by Pelop. forces, viii. 99, 2. an Ath. squadron keeps close in with the shore of Ch. endeavouring to escape into the Ægean Sea, 102, 1 n. the grand Ath. fleet forms in line of battle along the coast of the Ch. for battle of Cynossema, 104, 1, 2.

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Chænix, an Attic measure, iv. 16, 1. = 2 pints; relative capacity to the medimnus, the modius, and the cotyle; one ch. of barley the daily allowance to a slave, ib. n. cf. n. to vii. 87, 1.

Chærades, islands off Tarentum, inhabited by Messapian Iapygians, allies of the Ath., vii. 33, 3 n.

Choregia, and Choregi, at Athens, vi. 16, 3 n.

Chromon, a Messenian, guide to Demosthenes on his expedition against Ætolia, slain, iii. 98, 1.

Chrysippus (son of Pelops, see n.), slain by Atreus, i. 9, 2.

Chrysis, priestess of Here, or Juno, at Argos, ii. 2, 1. temple of Here (or Juno) at Argos (more properly in Argolis, see n.) burnt down through her carelessness, iv. 133, 2. escapes to Phlius, in the middle of the ninth year of the Pelop War, § 3.

Chrysis, f. of Eunachus a Cor. general, ii. 33, 1.

Cicadæ, golden, formerly worn by the Athenians in their hair, i. 6, 3 n.

Cilicians with the Phœnicians defeated by the Ath. in a sea and land-fight near Salamis in Cyprus, i. 112, 4.

Cimon, son of Miltiades, takes Eion upon the Strymon, i. 98, 1 n. defeats the Persians on and by the r. Eurymedon, 100, 1 n. commands the Ath. aids to the Lac. besieging the Helots in Ithome, 102, 1. dies in command of Ath. expedition against Cyprus at siege of Citium, 112, 2-4. f. of Lacedæmonius an Ath. commander, 45, 1.

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Citium, a city of Cyprus, besieged by the Ath. under Cimon, i. 112, 3, 4; see Meursii Cyprum.

Claros, a place on the coast of Ionia, near Colophon, famous for a grove sacred to Apollo, iii. 33, 1, 3.

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Cleandridas, f. of Gylippus, a Lac., vi. 93, 2. his exile; becomes a citizen of Thurii, 104, 2 n.

Clearchus, son of Rhamphias, a Lac. appointed to command a squadron destined for the Hellespont (in aid of Pharnabazus, viii. 6, 1.), viii. 8, 2. sails, 39, 2, 3. sent towards the Hellespont with forty ships; ten reach the Hellespont; he returns with the others to Miletus, and goes to his destination by land, 80, 1-3.

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Cleruchi, Ath. citizens, to whom the forfeited lands of the Lesbians were allotted, iii. 50, 3.

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Cnemus, a Spartan, Admiral of Sparta, commands the Lac. expedition against Zacynthus, ii. 66. retains his office a second year, 80, 2. his disastrous expedition against A-carnania with barbarian allies, 80. his allies defeated at Stratus, 81, 2-7. compelled to retreat to CEniadae, 81, 8-82. joins the Pelop. fleet at Cyl-lene, 84, 5. three commissioners sent to assist him as a council, 85, 1-4. with the Pelop. commanders addresses his men before the sea fight, 85, 6-87. after defeat concerts with his colleagues an attack on the Ath. Peiræeus, 93, 1, 2. they embark at Megara and sail to Salamis and plunder it, § 3, 4. return to Nisæa and thence to Corinth, § 5, 6.

Cnidis, a Lac., f. of Xenares, v. 51, 2 n.

Cnidus, a Doric city and peninsula at the S.W. extremity of Asia Minor, (a colony from Lacedæmon, Herod. i. 174, 2, 3.) Lipara colonized from Cnidus, iii. 88, 2. a Thurian and Pelop. squadron puts in at Cnidus after its revolt from the Ath., viii. 35, 1. Triopium a prom. of the Cnidian peninsula, § 2. Ath. fleet from Samos attack Cnidus and waste its territory, § 3, 4. the Cnidians persuade Asty-ochus to go against the Ath. squadron under Charminus, viii. 41, 3. the whole Pelop. fleet meet at Cnidus, 42, 5. there they refit; and the eleven Lac. commissioners dissent from the treaties and quarrel with Tissaphernes, 43, 2-4. 52. the fleet leaves Cnidus for Rhodes, 44, 2. Tissaphernes' gar-rison expelled from Cnidus, viii. 109.

Coins, Drachma, Obolus, Stater, Tesseracoste Chian, see those articles. Chians expressed the value of, by

their names, n. viii. 101, 1. ἑκταὶ Φωκαῖδες, ib.

Colonæ in the Troad, Pausanias recalled thence to Sparta, i. 131, 1.

Colonies, ancient customs attend-ant on sending out, i. 24, 2 n. re-ciprocal duties of colony and parent state, i. 25, 4 nn. 34, 1. 38 n. shares in, obtained by a deposit without im-mediately going out, i. 27, 1, 2. colo-nists going out ἐπὶ τῇ ἴσῃ καὶ ὁμοίᾳ, i. 27, 1 n. how called ἀποικοί, and how ἑποικοί, ii. 27, 1 n. receive laws from parent state, iii. 34, 5. vi. 4, 3. 5, 1. honours given to founders, v. 11, 1 n. Ionians, Achæans, &c. excluded from a Lac. colony, iii. 92, 7.

Colonus, a hill and temple of Po-seidon in Attica, where Peisander carries in an assembly the repeal of the democracy, viii. 67, 2 n.

Colophon, the bulk of its popula-tion driven thence to Notium, iii. 34, 1 n. Colophonian popular party ex-pelled from Notium, § 2 n. reinstated by Paches, § 3-5.

Colophonians' harbour, near To-rone in Sithonia, v. 2, 2.

Commissioners sent from Sparta to direct and control their commanders, ii. 85, 1. iii. 76, 1. v. 63, 4. viii. 39, 2.

Conference between Ath. envoys and the oligarchy of Melos, v. 85—113.

Conon, an Ath. commander at Naupactus, vii. 31, 4, 5 n.

Copæans, inhabitants of Copæ, ad-joining Lake Copais in Bœotia, iv. 93, 4; see Strabo ix. and Pausan. in Bœot.

Corcyra, a colony from Corinth, and parent state to Epidamnus, i. 24, 1, 2. anciently occupied by the Phæ-acians, 1. 25, 4. its situation, i. 36, 2. 44, 3. 46, 3. 68, 3. independent by its situation, i. 37, 3 n. the earliest known sea-fight between the Corcy-ræans and Corinthians, 13, 4 n. un-

dutiful conduct towards Corinth their parent state, i. 25, 4. 38, 4. fearful of the hostility of Lacedæmon and Athens, would not harbour Themistocles, 136, 1, 2. navy one of the three largest in Greece, 36, 3. numbers 120 ships, 25, 5. 29, 3. allied to no other state before Pelop. War, 31, 2. 32, 4 n. sinister motives for this alleged by the Corinthians, 37, 2-5. disregard application of the Epidamnian Commons seeking through them reconciliation with their own exiled nobles, 24, 5-7. espouse the cause of the banished nobles of Epidamnus, against Epidamnus and Corinth, 26, 3. besiege Epidamnus, 26, 4-6. propose to the Corinthians recourse to arbitration, or reference to the oracle at Delphi, 28. defeat Corinthian fleet going to raise the siege of Epidamnus, 29, 2, 3. take Epidamnus, 29, 4. after sea-fight butcher all except Corinthian prisoners, 30, 1. devastate Leucas and burn Cyllene, 30, 2, 3. encamp on the promontory Leucimme, § 4. alarmed at the Corinthians' preparation against them seek aid from Athens, 31, 2. speech of their ambassadors, 32-36. obtain a defensive alliance with Athens, 44, 1. station their fleet at one of the Sybota islands; their land forces on Leucimme, 47, 1, 2. prepare for action, 48, 1, 2. engage, 49, 1-4. rout and pursue to land Corinthian allies (see 48, 3) on right wing, and burn and plunder their camp, 49, 5. their right defeated by the Corinthians' left wing, § 6. are aided by the Ath. ships, § 7. prepare to renew the conflict, 50, 5, 6. it is broken off; both parties alarmed by the approach of a squadron from Athens, 50, 6-51. the Corcyraeans reinforced by the Ath. offer battle to the Corinthians, 52, 1. clamourously demand the seizure and death of Corinthian messengers, 53, 4. reasons

for raising a trophy as victors, 54, 2-5. lose Anactorium; Corcyraean prisoners of note tampered with by the Corinthians, 55, 1. receive an embassy from Athens, ii. 7, 3 n. allies of Athens furnishing a naval contingent, 9, 5, 6. with fifty ships join the Ath. fleet in landings on the Pelop. coasts, 25, 1. Pelop. design on Corcyra suffering under party strife, iii. 69, 2. Corcyraean prisoners (i. 55, 1) won over to Corinthian interest, iii. 70, 1, 2. declare for the former merely defensive alliance with Athens, and amity with Peloponnesus, § 3, n. impeach Peithias, voluntary proxenus to the Ath. and leader of the popular party, § 4 n. his counter-impeachment of chiefs of the opposite party, § 5, 6 nn. Peithias and sixty of his party assassinated, others escape to an Ath. trireme there, § 7, 8. decree passed to admit only a single ship of war of either Ath. or Pelop., 71, 1, 2 n. ambassadors sent to Athens (§ 3) arrested, 72, 1. aristocratical party attack and defeat the commons, § 2. positions taken by the two parties, § 3. both offering freedom invite the slaves, who mostly join the commons; the others obtain auxiliaries from the main land, 73. the commons victorious, 74, 1. the other party set fire to the houses round their own position, § 2. the Corinthian vessel and the auxiliaries withdraw, § 3. Nicostratus with an Ath. squadron mediates between the parties, 75, 1. popular leaders propose that he shall leave five Ath. ships and take five of theirs manned from the opposite party, who take refuge at the temple of the Dioscori, § 2-4 n. popular party disarm the others, of whom 400 take sanctuary in the Heraeum, but are removed to a small adjacent island, § 6-8. Corcyraean fleet in disorder sails out with Ath.

squadron against the Pelop. fleet, 77. are driven back, 78. suppliants replaced in the Heræum, and the city guarded, 79, 1. loss in the sea-fight, § 2. territory ravaged by the Pelop., § 3. conferences between the parties; some of the aristocracy consent to man the ships, 80, 1, 2. popular party, on departure of Pelop. and approach of Ath. fleet, commence a massacre of their opponents, lasting seven days, 81, nn. atrocities afterwards occurring throughout Greece in conflicts between aristocracy and democracy (82—83 nn.) first exemplified at Corcyra, 84. the refugees occupy fortresses on the main land, 85, 1. cross over to Corcyra and occupy Mount Istone, § 2, aided by a Pelop. fleet, iv. 2, 3, which leaves them, 8, 2. Corcyræans in the city, aided by the Ath., attack Istone, 46, 1. it is taken and the refugees surrender to the Ath., 46, 2, 3. deceived by the popular leaders, some break the capitulation, and all are delivered up to the Corcyræan democracy, 46, 4—47, 2. death, by massacre or suicide, of all, 47, 3—48, 5. Corcyra the rendezvous for the Ath. armament against Sicily, vi. 30, 1. 32, 3. 34, 6. it assembles there, 42, 1. departs, 43, 1—44, 1. Corcyra the rendezvous for the second Ath. armament against Syracuse, vii. 26, 2. 31, 1. furnishes ships and heavy-armed troops, 31, 5. the armament leaves Corcyra, 33, 3. the Corcyræan pæans alarm the Ath., 44, 6. the Corcyræans' allies of Athens against Corinth their parent, and Syracuse (see vi. 3, 2) their sister state, vii. 57, 7.

Corinth. Its earlier inhabitants Æolians, iv. 42, 2 n. its colonies—Corcyra, i. 25, 4, n. Apollonia, 26, 2 n. Leucas, 30, 2. Potidæa, 56, 1. Syracuse, vi. 3, 2 n. Ambracia, ii. 80, 3. Molycrimum, iii. 102, 2.

Chalcis and Sollium belonging to Corinth, *see those articles*. The Bacchiadæ the ruling family at Cor. before the tyranny of Cypselus, n. to ii. 80, 6.

Triremes first built there, i. 13, 2 n. a Cor. ship-builder employed by the Samians, § 3 n. earliest known sea-fight between Cor. and Corcyræans, § 4 n. Cor. advantageously situate for commerce by land and sea; rich; puts down piracy, § 5. fleet one of the three largest in Greece, 36, 3, n. compare 46, 1. former good offices of Corinth towards Athens, 40, 5. 41, 2. origin of hatred towards Athens, 103, 4, 5 n. Cor. with Epidaurians defeat the Ath. in the Haliensian territory (or Haliad, ii. 56, 5), i. 105, 1. aid Æginetans against Ath. and with allies invade the Megarid, 105, 4. aid Megara in revolt from Athens, 114, 2. the commons of Epidamnus by advice of Delphic oracle surrender their city to the Cor. as its founders, for aid and protection, 25, 1—3. causes of the Corinthians' enmity against the Corcyræans, § 4, 5. send settlers and a garrison to Epidamnus, 26, 1, 2. prepare an armament against the Corcyræans besieging Epidamnus, 27. permit settlers to defer going out on payment of fifty drachmæ, 27, 1 n. composition and magnitude of the armament, 27, 3—6. reject the Corcyræans' proposals, 28 nn. proclaim war and sail for Epidamnus, 29, 1. defeated at Actium, § 3. their garrison at Epidamnus taken, § 4. their armament returns home, 30, 2. form a camp and naval station at Actium till winter, § 3 n, 4. their anger and vigorous preparations for war, 31, 1. embassy to Athens to prevent an alliance between it and Corcyra, § 3. alleged injustice of Corinth towards Corcyra, 34, 1, 2 n. Cor. ambassadors' speech at Athens, 37—43. Cor.

and allies sail against Corcyra, i. 46, 1, 2. station themselves at Cheimerium, § 3-6. barbarians on that coast always friendly to them, 47, 3. the Cor. stand out for action, 48, 1. order of battle, § 3. the battle more like a land engagement than a sea-fight, 49, 1-4. right wing beaten, § 5. left victorious, § 6. brought into conflict with the Ath. vessels, § 7. among the crews of disabled ships kill some of their own fleet, 50, 1, 2. convey to Sybota their wrecks and dead, § 3. prepare to renew the conflict, § 4. checked by arrival of a fresh squadron from Athens, § 6-51, 1. next day prepare for action, but will not commence. Their reasons, 52, 1, 2. fearful that the Ath. would oppose their return home, § 3. sound their intentions, 53. erect a trophy, 54, 1; reasons, § 4. on the voyage home take Anactorium and 250 Corcyraeans of note prisoners, 55, 1. Athenians' share in the action off Sybota the first cause of war between Corinth and Athens, § 3. Cor. intrigues against Athens render the fidelity of Potidæa suspected. Cor. Epidemiurgi there, 56. Corinthians' alliance courted by Perdiccas, 57, 3. with the Potidæan envoys obtain a promise from Lacedæmon of invading Attica, 58, 1. send succours under Aristæus to Potidæa, 60. their own troops victorious but their allies defeated before Potidæa, 62, 8. make good their way into Potidæa, 63, 1 n. the Cor. still more exasperated against the Ath., 66, call a congress at Sparta and complain of the Ath., 67, 1. speech before the ordinary assembly (67, 3) of Sparta, 68-71, nn. furnish a naval contingent to the Lac. confederacy, ii. 9, 3. lose Solium (in Acarnania, ii. 95, 1), ii. 30, 1. restore Euarchus at Astacus in Acarnania, ii. 33, 1, 2. attempts on other towns of Acarnania

fail, § 2. land in Cephallenia and are beaten off, § 3. lose Potidæa, 70, prepare to join Pelop. armament against Acarnania, ii. 80, 3, 4. too late, § 11. intercepted at sea by Phormio, 83, nn. completely defeated, 84, 1-4 nn. the armament (again defeated, 90-92, 5) returns to Corinth, 92, 7. its seamen marching from Corinth embark at Megara to surprise the Peiræus of Athens, 93, 1, 2 n. take the fort and three ships at Budorus and overrun Salamis, § 3, 4. return to Megara, and thence by land to Corinth, § 4, 5. the Cor. persuade their Corcyraean prisoners (i. 55, 1) when released to win over Corcyra to the Corinthian interests, iii. 70, 1, 2. embassy to Corcyra to detach it from the Ath. alliance, § 3. their ship and embassy leave Corcyra, iii. 74, 3. disregard the Corcyraean exiles' envoys, 85, 2. send a garrison out to secure Ambracia, 114, 7. Ath. expedition against Corinth, iv. 42, 1. the Cor., warned from Argos, prepare, § 3, 4. battle of Solygeia, 43. retreat to hill above Solygeia, 44, 1, 2. succours arrive from Cenchreia and Corinth, § 4. loss in the battle, § 6. territory round Crommyon ravaged, 45, 1. Anactorium occupied by the Acarnanians, 49. Brasidas at Corinth, 70, 1. 74, 1. the Cor. parties to the one years' truce with Athens, iv. 119, 2. refuse to join in the fifty years' peace, v. 17, 2. intrigue against it, v. 25, 1. plan a new confederacy with Argos, 27. remonstrated with by the Lac., v. 30, 1. reasons for seceding from the Lac. alliance, § 2-4. with the Eleians join Argive alliance, § 5. 31, 1, 6. failing to detach Tegea from Lac. alliance are discouraged, v. 32, 3, 4. fail to gain the Boeot. over to the Argive confederacy, § 5, 6. suspension of hostilities between Corinth and Athens, § 7. embassy at Sparta

instructed by Lac. Ephors that Corinth, uniting with Bœotia, should bring Argos into alliance with Sparta, 36. engagement approved by the Cor., the Bœotarchs, the Megarians, and Chalcidic (ἀπὸ Θράκης) ambassadors, preliminary to Bœotia and Megara joining the Argive confederacy, 38, 1. their apparent division from the Lac. deters the Bœot. Councils from joining them, 38, 2, 3. the Cor. refuse to join in the alliance of Argos, Elis, and Mantinea, with Athens; and revert to the original (27, 2. 29, 1) defensive alliance, v. 48, 2. incline to join the Lac., § 3. again pressed to join the Argive and Ath. alliance, 50, 5. prevent construction of long walls at Patræ and a fortress at Rhium Achaicum, v. 52, 2. a check upon Corinth devised by the Argives, 53. Corinthian protests against hostilities during negotiations at Mantinea, 55, 1. send 2000 heavy armed to the rendezvous at Phlius of the Lac. allies against Argos, 57, 2. their road up hill, 58, 4. inflict loss on the Argives, 59, 1. in position above the Argives, § 3. summoned to march against Mantinea but are impeded, 64, 4. on their way ordered by the Lac. to return home, 75, 2. do not join the Lac. expedition against Argolis, 83, 1. hostilities between Corinth and Athens, v. 115, 3. do not join Lac. expedition against Argive territory, vi. 7, 1. embassy from Syracuse to Corinth for aid and alliance suggested, vi. 34, 3. sent, 73. arrives at Corinth, demands and obtains aid, 88, 7, 8. embassy from Corinth sent to Lac. for aid to Syracuse, § 8, 9, to be consulted by Gylippus, vi. 93, 2. ordered to send two ships to Asine for his voyage to Syracuse, § 3. they reach Leucas and cross to Tarentum, vi. 104, 1. second detachment of Cor. ships sails from Leucas, vii. 2, 1. ar-

rive at Syracuse, 7, 1. envoys sent from Syracuse to Corinth and Lacedæmon for reinforcements, § 3. the Cor. prepare to send merchant vessels with troops to Syracuse, 17, 3. prepare a squadron to keep in check the Ath. squadron at Naupactus, § 4. their troops sail for Syracuse, 19, 4. their squadron keeps the Ath. squadron at Naupactus in check, vii. 19, 5 n. Cor. envoys sent from Syracuse to the [Sicilian 32, 1] states for aid in finishing the war, vii. 25, 9. a Cor. transport destroyed, the men escape, 31, 1. Cor. squadron checks and threatens the Ath. squadron at Naupactus, § 4. their squadron off Erineum supported by land forces, 34, 1, 2. attacked, fight a drawn battle, § 3-6. peculiar construction of their ships, § 5 n. (adopted by the Syracusans, 36, 2.) the Corinthians' idea of victory different from that of the Ath., § 7. a Cor. master or pilot the best in the Syracusans' fleet, his successful stratagem, 39 n. went to Syracuse with ships and land forces, and hired Arcadian troops, 58, 3. occupy the centre in the last battle in the harbour of Syracuse, 70, 1. the Cor. at Syracuse prevail to have Nicias put to death, vii. 86, 4. hostages from Thessaly deposited at Corinth by Agis, viii. 3, 1. fifteen ships demanded from the Cor. as their contingent to the allied fleet, § 2. orders from the Lac. sent to Corinth to bring their ships across the Isthmus (n.) into the Saronic gulf and sail for Chios, 7. congress of the allies at Corinth, 8, 2. defer sending to the relief of Chios till after the Isthmian Games, 9, 1, 2. their squadron for Chios chased into Peiræus on the Cor. coast, 10, 3 n. the Cor. come to the defence of their ships, 11, 2 n. their squadron returns from Syracuse, 13. their ships break out of Peiræus,

defeat the Ath. squadron, and sail to Cenchreia, 20, 1. backward to aid the Lesbians in a second revolt, 32, 1. five Cor. ships under Astyochus, 33, 1 n. Cor., losing men on return from Deceleia by attack from the garrison of Cēnoë, besiege it, 98, 2 n. five Cor. vessels taken by the Ath. at Cynossema, 106, 3.

Coræbus, f. of Ammeas, iii. 22, 4.

Coronæans in the centre at battle of Delium, iv. 93, 4.

Coroneia, in Bœotia, battle of, recovers the independence of Bœotia, and detaches Locris and Phocis from Athens, i. 113, 3 n. iii. 62, 6 n. 67, 2. 92, 6. iv. 92, 6; see Strabo ix.

Coronta pl., a town of Acarnania, ii. 102, 2 n; see Palmerii Gr. Ant., p. 419.

Cortyta; see Cotyrta.

Corycus, the most southern town and port of Erythræ, viii. 14, 1. 33, 1. 34; see Strabo xiii.

Coryphasium, Pylus so called by the Lacedæmonians, iv. 3, 2 n. 118, 3 n. v. 18, 6; see Pausanias in Meseniæcis, iv. 36, 1.

Cos Meropis, ruined by an earthquake and plundered by Astyochus, viii. 41, 2 n. a station of the Ath. in their operations against Rhodes, 44, 3 n. 55, 1 n.; see Herod. i. 144, 4. Strabo x.

Cotyle, a measure both liquid and dry; a quarter of the chœnix. Two cotylæ of wine the daily allowance of the Lac. in Sphacteria, iv. 16, 1 n. one of water and two of wheat allowed to the Ath. prisoners at Syracuse, vii. 87, 1 n.

Cotyrta, a town in Laconia on the E. side of the Gulf of Bœæ, iv. 56, 1.

Council-hall, or senate-house, of Athens, ii. 15, 3. viii. 69, 1, 4. 70, 1.

Councillors, *ξύμβουλοι*, appointed by the Lac. to control commanders, ii. 85, 1. iii. 69, 1. 76, 1. v. 63, 4. viii. 39, 2 n.

Courts at Athens, profit arising to the Ath. from proceedings in, vi. 91, 7, n.

Courts-martial, where held at Argos, v. 60, 6 n.

Cranii, one of the four states forming the Tetrapolis Cephallenia, ii. 30, 3 n. the Corinthians' loss in a landing there, 33, 3. Messenians and Helots settled there by the Ath., v. 35, 7. removed to Pylus, 56, 3; see Strabo x. and Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 530.

Cranonii, the people of Cranon, a city of Pelasgiotis in Thessaly, aid the Ath., ii. 22, 4; see Strabo ix. and Herod. vi. 127, 5.

Crisis—*τᾶλλα* when preferable to *τὰ ἄλλα*, or *καγαθοὶ* to *καὶ ἀγαθοὶ*, iii. 90, 5 n.

Cratæmenes, of Chalcis in Eubœa, founder of Zancle in Sicily, vi. 4, 5.

Crateria; see Carteria.

Cratesicles, f. of Thrasymelidas, a Lac. admiral, iv. 11, 2.

Crenæ, in Amphilochia, near Argos Amphilochicum, iii. 105, 2 n. and n. to 106, 1. 106, 3.

Crestonic, one of the elements of the mixed population of the towns of the Acte or peninsula of Athos (see Herod. vii. 124, 3. 127, 3), iv. 109, 3. cf. ii. 99, 5 n.; see Grestonia.

Crete, island of, apparently not among the subject allies of Athens, ii. 9, 5. Ath. expedition to, 85, 6–8. Pelop. fleet dispersed by a storm off C., iii. 69, 1. Pelop. fleet for Asia goes round by C., viii. 39, 3. Cre-tans, jointly with Rhodians, found Gela, vi. 4, 3. vii. 57, 9. serving the Ath. for pay at Syracuse, engaged against their own colonists the Gelo-ans, vii. 57, 9. Cretan archers, vi. 25, 2. in the Ath. armament against Syracuse, vi. 43. Cretan sea, iv. 53, 3 n. v. 110 n.

Crisæan gulf commanded by an Ath. squadron, i. 107, 3. commanded

from Naupactus, ii. 69, 1. 83, 1. its mouth between Rhium Molycrium and Rhium Achaicum, ii. 86, 3 n. Siphæ on the Cr. Gulf, iv. 76, 3 n.; see Palmerii Gr. Ant., p. 608.

Crocylum, a town of Ætolia, iii. 96, 2; see Palmerii Gr. Ant., pp. 466. 506. 517.

Crœsus, overthrown by Cyrus, i. 16.

Crommyon, in the territory of Corinth, iv. 42, 4. 44, 4. its position, 45, 1. its accentuation, ib. n.; see Strabo viii. and Pausan. in Corinthiacis, ii. 1, 3.

Cropeia, in Attica, ii. 19, 2 n.; see Cecropia.

Cross, Inarus crucified, i. 110, 3.

Crotoniatis, or Crotonian territory, E. coast of Italy, vii. 35, 1. Crotoniatæ, or Crotonians, forbid the march of the Ath. armament through their territory, § 2.

Crown of gold presented to Brasidas at Scione, iv. 121, 1.

Cruelties committed by the Ath. people, ii. 67, 4. iii. 50, 1. iv. 57, 4. v. 32, 1. 116, 4. by the Lac., ii. 67, 5. iv. 80, 2, 3. by Alcidas the Lac., iii. 32, 1. by the Corcyræan populace against their oligarchy, 81, 2-6. 84. iv. 46, 4-48. general afterwards between parties in Greece, iii. 82, 1-4, 13, 17. 83.

Crusis, a region of Mygdonia, ii. 79, 6 n. (Crossæa in Herod. vii. 123, 2, 3.)

Cuma, in Æolis, Lesbian exiles advise Alcidas to seize it, iii. 31, 1. Chian forces march towards, viii. 22, 1. visited by Astyochnus, 31, 2. Methymnæan exiles obtain aid there, 100, 3 nn. between Carteria and Argennusæ, 101, 2.

Cuma, in Opicia in Italy, a colony from Chalcis in Eubœa, parent city of Zancle, vi. 4, 5 n.

Cyclades, islands occupied by Carians, conquered and colonized by

Minos, i. 4, n. colonized more lately by Athenians, i. 12, 4. all subject allies of Athens except Melos and Thera, ii. 9, 5 n.

Cyclopes, among the earliest inhabitants of Sicily, vi. 2, 1. Cyclopiæ architecture, iv. 4, 2 n.

Cydonia, a city of Crete, Ath. expedition against, ii. 85, 7, 8 n. (see Meursii Cretam.) Cydoniatæ, ib.

Cyllene, the naval arsenal of Elis, burnt by the Corcyræans, i. 30, 2. (see Strabo viii. and Pausan. in Eliacis, vi. 26, 4.) the Pelop. fleet after their defeat by Phormio return thither, ii. 84, 5. reinforced leave it, 86, 1. under Alcidas the Pelop. expedition to Lesbos returns thither, iii. 69, 1. sails thence for Corcyra, 76. Alcibiades lands there, vi. 88, 9.

Cylon's attempt to seize the Acropolis of Athens, i. 126, 3-6, fails but he escapes, § 7-10. sacrilege committed in the slaughter of his adherents, § 10-13.

Cynes, s. of Theolytus, an Acarn., ii. 102, 2. reestablished by Phormio in Coronta, ib.

Cynossema, a prom. on the Thracian shore of the Bosphorus, off which the Ath. gained a signal victory over the grand Pelop. fleet, viii. 104, 4, 5. 105, 2; see Strabo xiii.

Cynurian territory, between Argolis and Laconia, iv. 56, 2. (see Pausan. iii. 2, 2. Herod. viii. 73, 4.) its possession disputed by them; an obstacle to a peace, v. 14, 3 nn. 41, 2, 3; see Herod. i. 82.

Cypress, chests, or coffins of, in the public obsequies of the Athenians, ii. 34, 3.

Cyprus, the greatest portion of it conquered by the Greek fleet under Pausanias, i. 94, 2. his departure from it, 128, 5. large armament of the Ath. alliance against it, 104, 2 n. second Ath. armament under Cimon

besieges Citium, i. 112, 2, 3. leaving Citium and Cyprus, gain a victory by land and sea off Salamis, § 4.

Cypsela, the site of a fortress in the Parrhasian territory, constructed by the Mantineans, v. 33, 1. their efforts to save it, § 2. razed to the ground by the Lac., § 3.

Cyrene, a refuge for the survivors of the Ath. armament against Egypt, i. 110, 1. Cyrenæans give two triremes and pilots to the Pelop. expedition to Sicily, vii. 50, 2.

Cyrrhus, a city of Macedonia, ii. 100, 4; see Pliny iv.

Cyrus, k. of Persia, f. of Cambyses, conquers Cræsus and reduces Asia Minor to subjection, i. 16.

Cyrus (s. of Dareius Nothus, or Dareius II the k. of Persia), furnishes subsidies to the Pelop. against Athens, ii. 65, 13 n.

Cythera (neut. pl.), island of, Ath. expedition against; its position, its inhabitants, and relations with, and importance to, the Lac., iv. 53 nn. (see Strabo viii. Pausan. in Lacon. and Herod. i. 82, 2.) the Ath. reduce and garrison it, iv. 54, 1, 2 n. the Cytherians not removed from their island; why, § 3 n. tributary to the Ath., 57, 4. retained by the Ath. during the one year's truce, i 18, 3 n. Laconia plundered from it, v. 14, 2. to be restored to the Lac. by the fifty years' peace, v. 18, 6. in fact not restored; since the Cytherians serve under the Ath. against Syracuse, vii. 57, 6. a peninsula in Laconia opposite to it is occupied by the Ath., vii. 26, 1.

Cytherodices, the governor of Cythera, annually sent from Sparta, iv. 53, 2 n.

Cytinium, one of the towns of Doris, i. 107, 2 n. on the line of Demosthenes' intended expedition against Phocis and Bœotia, iii. 95, 1. hostages of the Ozolian Locrians lodged

there by Eurylochus, iii. 102, 1; see Strabo ix. x.

Cyzicus, had revolted from Athens; recovered and laid under contribution, viii. 107, 1, 2. a Cyzicene exile (Timagoras) envoy from Pharnabazus to Sparta, 6, 1; see Strabo xii.

D.

Daimachus, f. of Eupompidas, iii. 20, 1.

Daithus, a Laced., v. 19, 2. 24. and

Damagetus, a Laced., ib., commissioners for concluding the fifty years' peace and fifty years' alliance.

Damagon, a Laced., one of the Lac. leaders of the colony at Heracleia in Trachinia, iii. 92, 8.

Damotimus, s. of Naucrates, of Sicyon, commissioner for concluding the one years' truce, iv. 119, 2.

Danaans, or Danai, an appellation given to Greeks by Homer, i. 3. 3.

Daphnus, the instigators of the Clazomenian revolt from Athens retire thither, viii. 23, 6. the favourers of Athens at Clazomenæ, commanded by Astyochus to remove thither, refuse, 31. 1 n.; see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 569.

Dardanus, a town on the Asiatic shore of the Hellespont, viii. 104, 2.

Dareius, k. of Persia after Cambyses, i. 14, 3. by means of the Phœnician fleet reduces the islands to subjection, 16. the flight of Aristagoras from him, iv. 102, 2. the Lampsacene tyrants have much influence with him, vi. 59, 3. Hippias takes refuge with him, § 4.

Dareius II., s. of Artaxerxes, viii. 5, 4. his first treaty with the Lac. confederacy, 18. his second treaty and his sons, 37, n. his third treaty in his thirteenth year, 58 nn.

Daric stater, viii. 28, 4 n.

Dascon, a Syracusan, founder of Camarina, vi. 5, 3.

Dascon, a village near the head of the great harbour of Syracuse, forming part of the Ath. position on their first landing, vi. 66, 2; see Cluverii Sicil. p. 180.

Dascylitis, satrapy of, i. 129, 1. and n. to viii. 5, 4.

Dates indicated by the Archon at Athens, the Ephor at Sparta, the priestess of Here at Argos, ii. 2, 1 n.

Daulia, in Phocis, regarded by some commentators as a city. Pausanias however names the city (x. 4, 7) Daulis, and the region (x, 4, 10) Daulia, ii. 29, 3; see Strabo ix., Pausan. in Phocicis, x. 4, 7-10., and Palmerii Gr. Ant., vi. 12. Daulian bird, the nightingale, ib.

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Decemvirs, or ten commissioners appointed at Athens for framing a constitution, viii. 67, 1 n. their organic propositions carried, § 2, 3 nn.

Decree of the Ath. excluding the Megarians from harbours and market, i. 67, 4 n. 139, 1, 2 nn. 140, 6, 7 n. iv. 66, 1 n.

Deiniadas, a Lac. pericæus, commands a Chian squadron, viii. 22, 1.

Deinias, f. of Cleippides, an Ath., iii. 3, 2.

Deities, see Gods.

Delium, a temple of Apollo, in the territory of Tanagra, Athenians design to fortify it, iv. 76, 4. (see Herod. vi. 118., Pausan. in Bœot. and Strabo ix.) fortified by them, iv. 90. 300 Ath. horse left near Delium as a corps of observation, 93, 2. battle of Delium or Oropus, 96, 1-7. an Ath. garrison left there, 96, 8. the Ath. charged with profanation in occupying it, 97, 2, 3. the Bœot. attack and take it, 100. the loss in the battle of both parties, 101, 2 nn. the defeat inclines the Ath. to seek a peace, v. 14, 1. 15, 2.

Delos, purification of by the Ath., i. 8, 2. iii. 104, 1-3 nn. former purification by Peisistratus, iii. 104, 1 n. was the treasury of the confederacy under Athens against Persia, i. 96, 2-4 n. visited by an earthquake before the Pelop. War., ii. 8, 3. Pelop. ships make Delos on their way to Asia, iii. 29, 1. viii. 80, 3. quinquennial festival instituted there by the Ath., iii. 104, 5 n. festival anciently celebrated and assemblage of the Ionians there, 104, 6-9 nn. the Delians expelled by the Ath., v. 1, 1. settle at Atramyttium, § 2 n. treacherously massacred by Pharnaces, viii. 108, 4. reinstated at Delos by the Ath., v. 32, 1. envoys of the 400 at Athens stop at Delos on their way to Samos, viii. 77, 86, 1 n.

Delphi, the temple there, in the Sacred War, committed by the Lac. to the Delphians; by the Ath. to the Phocians, i. 112, 5. the Pelop. advised to obtain a loan from the treasures there, i. 121, 3. spoils sent to Delphi, iv. 134, 1. its prophetess suspected of being bribed, v. 16, 2 n. its temple one of the common temples of Greece, 18, 1 n. by the fifty years' peace the Delphians to be a sovereign and independent state, 18, 2, n. Delphian oracles, see Oracles.

Delphinium, a promontory in the island, on the E. coast, N. of the city of Chios, fortified by the Ath., viii. 38, 2. 40, 3; see Strabo ix.

Demaratus, one of the Ath. commanders who, by landings on the coasts of Laconia, occasion the renewal of the war, vi. 105, 2.

Demarchus, a Syrac. sent with others to supersede Hermocrates, viii. 85, 3.

Demeas, f. of Philocrates, an Ath., v. 116, 3.

Demiurgi, a magistracy of Mantinea and Elis, v. 47, 9 n.; see i. 56, 2 n.

Democracy, character of at Athens, ii. 37-40 nn. subversion of suggested by Alcibiades to the leaders of the Ath. armament at Samos, viii. 47. its overthrow, 63, 3-70. at Argos, v. 81, 2. overthrown at Megara, iv. 74. restored at Argos, v. 82, 2. its restoration at Athens, viii. 86. 89-93. 97. attempt to subvert, at Samos, 73, 1-3. it is maintained, § 4-6.

Demodocus, a commander of the Ath. squadrons for levying contributions, recovers Antandros from the Lesbian exiles, iv. 75, 1 n.

Demosthenes, s. of Alcisthenes, an Ath. sent round the Pelop. with thirty ships, iii. 91, 1. with western allies of Athens devastates Leucadia and is urged to reduce the city, 94, 1, 2. induced by the Messenians of Naupactus to attempt the conquest of Ætolia, § 3-5. hopes to penetrate into Bœotia and Phocis, 95, 1. left by the Acarnanians and Corcyræans, § 2. marches from Ceneon in Ozolian Locris, § 3, 4. progress of his invasion, 96, 1, 2. presses on to Ægitiūm, 97, 1-3. attacked by the Ætolians, § 4. pursued with great slaughter to Ceneon, 98, 1-5. remains near Naupactus in fear of the Ath., § 6. by a reinforcement from the Acarnanians

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Dercylidas, a Spartan, sent to effect the revolt of Abydus and Lampsacus, viii. 61, 1. succeeds, 62, 1.

Derdas, (according to Schol. on i. 57, 2, son of Aridæus,) joins Philip against Perdiccas II., king of Macedonia, Philip's brother, and obtains an alliance with the Ath. i. 57, 1, 2. aided by thirty Ath. ships, 59. gen. case of, ib. n. Therme taken by them, 61, 1.

Dersæi, a Thracian people N. of the Strymon, ii. 101, 3 n; see Herod. vii. 110, 1.

Derus, var. lect. of Lerus, viii. 27, 1; see Lerus.

Deucalion, f. of Hellen, i. 3, 2.

Diacritus, f. of Melesippus, a Spart. ii. 12, 1.

Diac race of Thracians, see Dian.

Diagoras, f. of Dorieus, commander of a Thurian squadron, viii. 35, 1.

Dian (Δῖοι) Thracians, (μαχαιορόφοροι) inhabit the highlands of Rhodope, follow Sitalkes, ii. 96, 2. Diac race (Θρᾱκες μαχαιορόφοροι, probably identical with the preceding), a body of them hired by the Ath. vii. 27, 1. plunder Mycalessus and massacre its inhabitants, 29.

Diana, Ephesian, Tissaphernes sacrifices to, viii. 109. her festival, iii. 104, 6.

Dians (Διῆς, with v. l. Δικτιδιῆς), inhabitants of Dium in m. Athos (v.

82, 1), take Thyssus, 35, 1 nn. revolt from Athens and join the Chalcidians, 82, 1.

Diasia, the greatest festival of Zeus Meilichius at Athens; mode of its celebration, i. 126, 6 nn.

Didyme, one of the islands of Æolus, or Liparæan islands, cultivated but not inhabited, iii. 88, 3; see Strabo vi. and Cluverii Sic., pp. 396. 414.

Diemporus, s. of Onetoridas, a Theban Bœotarch, leads in the attempt to surprise Platæa, ii. 2, 1.

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Diitrephes, v. 1. Diotrephes, an Ath., takes charge of the Dian Thracians on their way home, vii. 29, 1. appointed to the command of the coasts of Thrace; abolishes democracy at Thasus, viii. 64, 2.

Diniadas, a Lac., see Deiniadas.

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Diodotus, s. of Eucrates, an Ath., opposes the proposition for the massacre of the Mytilenæans, iii. 41. his reply to Cleon's speech, 42—48.

Diomedon, an Ath., captures four Chian ships, viii. 19, 2, 3 n. prevails on the Teians to admit his forces, 20, 2. with Leon captures Mytilene, 23, 1, 3. with Leon carries on the war against the Chians, defeats them, and lays waste the island, 24, 2, 3. sent with Leon to supersede Phrynichus and Scironides, 54, 3. in a landing defeats the Rhodians, 55, 1. aids the popular party at Samos, 73, 4, 5.

Diomilus, an Andrian exile, commands 600 chosen Syracusan troops, vi. 96, 3. with half his force slain on the surprise of Epipolæ by the Ath., vi. 97, 4.

Dion, see Dium.

Dionysia, the more ancient, a fes-

tival of Bacchus at Athens, celebrated on the twelfth of Anthestherion at the Temple in the Marshes, ii. 15, 5 nn. the D. Astica (or great D., celebrated about the twelfth of Elaphebolion), the fifty years' peace concluded shortly after (cf. v. 19, 1), v. 20, 1 n. the Lac. to visit Athens yearly at the Dionysia to renew the fifty years' alliance, 23, 5. Dionysiac theatre in the Peiræus of Athens, adjoining Munychia, viii. 93, 1.

Dioscori, temple of, at Coreyra, and orthography of the word, iii. 75, 4 n. Dioscureium at Torone, iv. 110, 2.

Dios Hieron, on the Ionian coast, between Lebedus and Claros, viii. 19, 2, n.

Diotimus, son of Strombichus, an Ath., one of the commanders of the first aid sent to Corcyra from Athens, i. 45, 1. father of Strombichides, viii. 15, 1.

Diotrephes, see Diitrephes.

Diphilus, an Ath., engages with the Cor. fleet off Erineum, vii. 34, 3.

Diplomatic Transactions. Confederacy between the Ath., Sitalkes, k. of the Odrysæ, and Perdiccas, k. of the Macedonians, ii. 29, 1, 6—9. peace, for five years, between Ath. and Pelop., i. 112, 1. of thirty years, 115, 1. its conditions alluded to, 67, 2 n. its actual duration, ii. 2, 1 n. manifestly broken, 7, 1. the breach of it the commencement of the Pelop. War, i. 23, 5. peace and alliance for 100 years between the Acarnanians and Amphilochians, and the Ambraciots, iii. 114, 5. peace for fifty years between the Ath. and Lac., v. 17, 2. the treaty, 18—19. treaty of fifty years' alliance between Athens and Lacedæmon, v. 23. 24 n. broken, 25 n. Argive confederacy, occasion and rise of, 28, 3. 29, 1. between the Argives, Eleians, and Corinthians

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Discord, see Sedition.

Disfranchisement, or Disability, civil and political (*ἀτιμία*), inflicted at Lacedæmon upon the prisoners from Sphacteria after their release, v. 34, 2. explained, ib. n.

Distance measured by a day's journey, or a day's sail, ii. 97, 1, 2 nn.

Dium, in Macedonia, iv. 78, 6. Dium, in the peninsula of m. Athos, iv. 109, 3. its mixed population, ib. n.

Divers, convey supplies into Sphacteria, iv. 26, 8 n. used by the Ath. to saw through the stockade which fenced the Syrac. fleet, vii. 25, 6, 7.

Doberus, a town of Pæonia, ii. 98, 4, and n. on § 2. Sitalkes invading Macedonia assembles his forces there, 99, 1. he marches thence, 100, 3; see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 211.

Docks, and Dockyards. *ἐπίγειον* of the Eleians at Cyllene, burnt, i. 30, 2. *νεώριον* of the Lac. burnt, 108, 4. at Corcyra, iii. 74, 2. at Thermopylæ, 92, 10 n. at Syracuse, in the Small Harbour, vii. 22, 1, 2. *νεώσοικοι* ship-sheds or covered docks, at Syracuse, 25, 5 n.; where see also the distinction between *νεώσοικοι*, *νεώριον*, and *ἐπίγειον*.

Dolopia, traversed by the r. Ache-

lous, ii. 102, 3. (see Strabo ix. x.) Dolopian inhabitants of Scyros enslaved by the Ath., i. 98, 2. Dolopians defeat the colonists of Heracleia in Trachis, v. 51.

Dolphins, acc. to Hesych, heavy masses suspended from the yard arms, to be let fall into an enemy's ship, see vii. 42, 1 n.

Dorcis, a Laced., sent out to succeed Pausanias, in command of the Confederacy against Persia; the allies refusethis; he returns to Sparta, i. 95, 6.

Dorians, their conquest of Peloponnesus, i. 12, 3 n. their settlement in Lacedæmon, 18, 1 n. Dorian towns, the mother country of Lacedæmon, invaded by the Phocians, and succoured by the Lac., i. 107, 2 n. preyed on by the Cætæans, apply to Lacedæmon, iii. 92, 3. Doris in Asia adjacent to Caria, belongs to the Ath. Confederacy, ii. 9, 5. Dorian states in Sicily, except Camarina, allies of Syracuse, iii. 86, 3. Dorians in Sicily, iv. 61, 2. and n. on § 3. and 64, 3. vi. 6, 2. 77, 1. 80, 3. Dorians consider themselves superior to Ionians, v. 9, 1. vii. 5, 2, 4. viii. 25, 3. their sacred season the month Carneius, v. 54, 2 n. Doric institutions established in Gela, vi. 4, 3. hostility between Dorians and Ionians, i. 124, 1. vi. 80, 3. vii. 5, 4. 57, 2, 4 n. Ath. explanation of the fact, vi. 82, 2. Dorian allies of the Ath. by their pæans alarm the Ath. forces, vii. 44, 6. Dorians opposed to Dorians in the Ath. and Syracusan ranks, vii. 57, 6-9. Dorian states of Sicily in alliance with Syracuse, vii. 58, 1-3. Dorians on both sides beaten in battle between Ath. and Milesians, viii. 25, 3, 4. Dorian Dialect (*γλῶσσα*), of the Messenians, iii. 112, 4. *-φωνή*, blended with the Chalcidian at Himera, vi. 5, 1.

Dorieus, s. of Diagoras, a Rhodian (see Xen. Hell. i. 1, 2. 5, 19.), second

time victor at Olympia, iii. 8, 1. in command of ten Thurian ships, viii. 35, 1. tumult excited at Miletus by Astyochus lifting up his staff against him, 84, 1-3.

Dorus, a Thessalian, aids the passage of Brasidas through Thessaly, iv. 78, 1.

Drabescus, a place in the Edonian territory in Thrace; the first Ath. colonists of Amphipolis there cut off by the Thracians, i. 100, 2 n. iv. 102, 2.

Drachma, Corinthian, value of, i. 27, 1 n. equal to the Æginetan, ib. drachma of Ægina, = the daily pay of a horse-soldier; value of, v. 47, 6 n. Attic drachma, = a seaman's daily pay, viii. 29, 1.

Droï, a Thracian tribe not mentioned by any other author, ii. 101, 3 n.

Droughts, in the course of the Pelop. War, i. 23, 4.

Drymussa, a small island off Erythræ and Clazomenæ, viii. 31, 2; see Livy xxxviii. 39.

Dryopes, Carystus in Eubœa settled by, vii. 57, 4; see Palmerii Græc. Ant. p. 313.

Dryoscephalæ, the Oak Heads, a point on the road over Cithæron from Thebes to Athens, iii. 24, 1 n.; see Herod. ix. 39, 1. and Gell's Map of the Passes between Attica and Bœotia, and the accompanying note subjoined to Arnold's ed. vol. i. p. 539.

Dyme, a town of Achaia, where the Pelop. fleet take refuge after defeat by the Ath., ii. 84, 3, 5; see Strabo viii. and Pausan. in Achaicis.

E.

Earthquake, in Sparta, i. 101, 2. 128, 2. earthquakes extensive and violent during the Pelop. War. 28, 4. numerous in Athens, Eubœa, and Bœotia, iii. 87, 4 n. occasion inroads and

recession of the sea, 89, 2-5 nn. earthquake following a solar eclipse, iv. 52, 1 n. an expedition of the Lac., stopped by, iii. 89, 1. vi. 95, 1. public assemblies interrupted by, v. 45, 4. 50, 5. viii. 6, 5. commanders superseded on account of, viii. 6, 5 nn. Cos Meropis overthrown by, 41, 2.

Eccritus, a Spartan, commands the first important succours sent from Lacedæmon to Syracuse, vii. 19, 3.

Echecratidas, k. or Tagus (see n.) of Thessaly, f. of Orestes, i. 111, 1.

Echetimides, f. of Taurus, a Lac., iv. 119, 2.

Echinades islands, formed by the alluvium of the r. Achelous, off Æniadæ, ii. 102, 4, and n. on § 3.

Eclipses. I. of the sun, more frequent during the War than ever before recorded, i. 23, 4 n. can happen only at the new moon, ii. 28 n. iv. 52, 1. a partial, ii. 28. another, iv. 52, 1. II. of the moon, occurs at full moon; prevents the Ath. retreat by sea from Syracuse, vii. 50, 4 n.

Edones, or Edoni, a Thracian tribe, expelled from Mygdonia by the Macedonians, ii. 99, 3. originally possessed Nine Ways, the site of Amphipolis, i. 100, 3. drove out Aristagoras the Milesian; and afterwards cut off the Ath. attempting to settle there, iv. 102, 2. driven thence by the Ath., § 3. Myrcinus, an Edonian city; Pittacus, k. of the Edonians, slain, 107, 3. Edonians part of the mixed population of Athos, 109, 3. their whole force, targeteers and horse, called out by Brasidas, v. 6, 4.

Eetionia, or -eia, a point forming the N. side of the entrance of the Peiræus; building of the fort on it hastened by the oligarchy, viii. 90, 1. with what purpose, § 3. its commanding position, § 4 nn. intended to secure an entrance for the foreign

enemy, 91. 92, 1. a tumult breaks out there, 92, 4, 5. the fort is pulled down, § 10, 11.

Egesta, a city of the Elymi, in the N.W. of Sicily, vi. 2, 3. (see Cluverii Sic. p. 255, &c. causes of war between Selinus and Egesta; aid requested from Athens, 6, 2. the Ath. send ambassadors to Egesta to ascertain its resources, and the state of the war, § 3. the Egestæans send ambassadors to Athens with pay for a fleet, 8, 1. the Ath. determine to aid them, 8, 2. 19, 1. three ships sent from Athens, to inspect the treasures of the Egestæans, 44, 5. their poverty discovered, 46, 1. deceit practised by them on the first Ath. ambassadors, 46, 3, 4. their cavalry cooperate with the Ath. in the capture of Hyccara, 62, 3. they furnish thirty talents to Nicias, § 4. the Ath. armament at Catana sends to Egesta for horses, 88, 6. three hundred cavalry sent from Egesta to the Ath. camp before Syracuse, and horses beside, 98, 1. reckoned among the barbarian allies of the Ath. vii. 57, 11.

Egypt, and Egyptians, Egyptian body-guards of Pausanias, i. 130, 1. Egypt revolts from Artaxerxes, 104, 1 nn., aided by the Ath. fleet, § 2 nn.; at first successfully, 109, 1, 2. Eg. defeated and Ath. force destroyed, § 3. 110, 1 n. Egypt, all but the fen-country, reconquered by the Persians, 110, 1-3 nn. a second fleet from the Ath. confederacy destroyed there, § 4, 5 nn. a third Ath. fleet sails thither and returns, i. 112, 3 n, 4. Egyptians of the fen-country most warlike, 110, 2. Egypt visited by the Plague, ii. 48, 1. merchant ships from Eg. put in at Cythera, iv. 53, 3; —at Triopium, viii. 35, 2 n.

Eidomene, in the valley of the r. Axios in Macedonia; taken by Sitalkes, ii. 100, 3.

Eighty, The, council of, at Argos, v. 47, 9 n.

Eion, on the Strymon, taken from the Persians, by Cimon, i. 98, 1 n. Artaphernes, a Persian, envoy to the Lac., seized there by the Ath., iv. 50, 1. the Ath. proceed thence to the conquest of Nine Ways, afterwards Amphipolis, 102, 3, 4. secured by Thucydides (the historian) against Brasidas, 104, 4. 106, 3. 107, 1. repels Brasidas, § 2. important as a station for triremes, 108, 1. Cleon proceeds thence against Stageirus and Galepsus, and waits there for reinforcements, v. 6, 1, 2. goes thence towards Amphipolis, v. 7, 1. the remnant of his troops fly thither, v. 10, 10.

Eion (another of that name), on the Thracian coast, a colony from Mende, betrayed to the Ath., retaken by the Chalcidians and Bottiæans, iv. 7 n.

Elæatis in Thesprotia, i. 46, 4 n.

Elæus, in the S. extremity of the Thracian Chersonesus; the Ath. squadron flies thither, four overtaken off Elæus, viii. 102. and n. § 3. resists the grand Pelop. fleet, 103, 1. the Ath. fleet assembles there, § 2. the Pelop. ships captured by the Ath. at Cynossema left there, viii. 107, 3 n.; see Palmerii Græc. Ant. p. 225. 475.

Elaphebolion, the fourteenth of that month, the commencement of the year's Truce between Athens and Lacedæmon, iv. 118, 7 n. the twenty-fifth day the commencement of the fifty years' peace, v. 19, 1.

Eleans or Eleians, see Elis.

Eleus, see Lerus, viii. 26, 1. 27, 1.

Eleusis, a town of Attica opposite the N. coast of Salamis, the furthest point in the invasion of Attica by Pleistoanax, i. 114, 4. (see Strab. viii. and Pausan. in Atticis.) war of the Eleusinians against Erectheus, ii. 15, 2 n. Eleusis laid waste, ii. 19, 2.

sacred way to, *ib. n.* left unprotected by the *Ath.*, 20, 2. 21, 1 *n.* *Ath.* forces march thence for the surprise of Megara, *iv.* 68, 5.

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Latmos, a corrupt reading at iii. 33, 4; see Patmos.

Latomia, or Lithotomia, of Syracuse, vii. 86, 2; see Syracuse and Quarries.

Laurium, a m. ridge in Attica, between Sunium and Thoricus, rich in silver, ii. 55, 1. revenues from the mines in, vi. 91, 7; see Pausan. in Atticis, i. 1, 1. and Meursius de Pop. Att. p. 69.

Laws, unwritten, at Athens, ii. 37, 4 n. iii. 37, 3 n. permanent laws preferable to mutable, iii. 37, 3 n.

Lead used with iron cramps in fortification, i. 93, 6 n.

Læri, see Læri.

Leager, f. of Glaucon, an Ath. i. 51, 4.

Learchus, s. of Callimachus, an Ath. envoy to Sitalkes, instrumental to the seizure in Thrace of Lac. ambassadors to Persia, ii. 67, 2, 3.

Lebedus, a city on the coast of Ionia, between Teos and Colophon (see Herod. i. Strab. xiv.), led into revolt from the Ath. by the Chians, viii. 19, 4.

Lectum, a cape forming the SW. point of the Troad, viii. 101, 3.

Lecythus, a peninsular part of Torone occupied as a port by the Ath. iv. 113, 2 n. Brasidas summons it to surrender, 114, 1. attacked, 115. taken, 116, 1. dismantled, cleared and consecrated, § 2 n.

Left foot alone shod, for firm footing, iii. 22, 3 n.

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Legislative committee, or council, at Athens; (ἐνγγραφεῖς) appointed by the aristocratic party, viii. 67, 1 n, 2; (νομοθέται) by the moderate and mixed government, 97, 2 n.

Lemnos, an island between Athos and the Hellespont. Samian hostages placed there by the Ath. and recovered by the Samian exiles, i. 115, 4, 5 n. the pestilence appears there prior to its outbreak in Athens, ii. 47, 4. the Lemnians aid the Ath. against Lesbos, iii. 5, 1. Lemnian troops at Athens selected to go against Sphacteria, iv. 28, 4. Tyrrenho-Pelasgians the former possessors of Lemnos, 109, 3 n. the flower of the Lemnian troops under Cleon at the battle of Amphipolis, v. 8, 2. the Lemnians a colony from Athens; among the allied troops at Syracuse, vii. 57, 2 n. dialect and institutions identical with those of the Ath. ib. the Ath. squadron at Sestos takes flight thither, viii. 102, 2.

Leocorium, temple of daughters of Leos, in the inner Cerameicus, at Athens; Hipparchus slain near it, i. 20, 3 n. vi. 57, 3 nn.

Leocrates, s. of Strabus, an Ath. defeats the fleet and besieges the city of Ægina, i. 105, 3.

Leogoras, f. of Andocides, an Ath. i. 51, 4.

Leon, a Lac. one of the founders of Heracleia in Trachis, iii. 92, 8. Leon, a Lac. ambassador to Athens, v. 44, 3. Leon, f. of Pedaritus, a Lac. viii. 28, 5. Leon, a Spartan, succeeds

Pedaritus, as Spartan governor of Chios, 61, 2.

Leon, an Ath. who swore to the fifty years' peace, v. 19, 2. and the fifty years' alliance, 24, 1. an Ath. commander sent against Lesbos, viii. 23, 1. proceeds to attack Chios, 24, 2, 3. sent with Diomedon to supersede Phrynichus and Scironides, 54, 3. sails against Rhodes, lands and defeats the Rhodians, 55, 1. at Samos submits unwillingly to the oligarchy, 73, 4.

Leon, a place in the Syracusan territory opposite to which the Ath. landed, vi. 97, 1; see Cluverii Sic. pp. 147. 171.

Leonidas, f. of Pleistarchus k. of Sparta, i. 132, 1.

Leontiades, f. of Eurymachus, a Theban, ii. 2, 3.

Leontini, or the Leontines, name both of a city and people (see n. vi. 4, 3.) in Sicily; founded by Eubœan Chalcidians, vi. 3, 3. its territory between Syracuse and Catana, 65, 1. at war with Syracuse, iii. 86, 2. their allies, § 3 n. persuade the Ath. to aid them, § 4. allies of Naxos in Sicily, iv. 25, 9. attack Messana, defeated with loss, § 11, 12. revolution caused by proposal to redivide land; democracy expelled; other party migrates to Syracuse, v. 4, 2 n, 3. portions of both parties return to Phocææ (or Phocææ,) in Leontini, and Bricinniaë, and war against Syracuse, § 4. embassy from Ath. of Phæax on their behalf, § 5, 6. reestablishment of the L. a professed object of the Ath. expedition to Sicily, vi. 8, 2 n. 19, 1. 33, 2. 47. 48. 63, 3. 76, 2. 77, 1. 84, 2. the L. as Chalcidians, akin to the Rhegians, who refuse aid, vi. 44, 3. 46, 2. 79, 2. L. in Syracuse, called on by the Ath. to join them, vi. 50, 4 n.

Leotychides, k. of the Lac. com-

manded at battle of Mycale; returns home after it, i. 89, 2.

Lepas Acræum, a strong position in the valley of the r. Anapus, where the Ath. were repulsed by the Syrac. vii. 78, 5 n.

Lepreum, a city in the southern part of Triphylia, a cause of variance between the Eleians and Lac. v. 31, 2. subject to payment of rent to the Eleians, ib. n. refuse payment and refer the matter to the Lac. § 3. the Lac. declare the Lepreatæ independent of Elis, § 4. emancipated Helots and Neodamodes settled there by the Lac. v. 34, 1. the Lac. by introducing troops into Lepreum violate the *Olympic Truce*, 49, 1 n. Lepreum demanded by the Eleians, § 5. the Lepreatæ absent from the Olympic festival, 50, 2. the Eleians displeased at their allies not marching against Lepreum, v. 62.

Lerus (with v. l. Derus, and Eleus), an island off Miletus. The combined Sicilian and Pelop. fleet arrive there, viii. 26, 1 n. 27, 1.

Lesbos, an island off the coast of Æolis. The Lesbians, a colony from Bœotia, n. to iii. 2, 3. of Æolic race, ib. and vii. 57, 5. viii. 103, 3 n. the Lesbians, with the Chians, the only allies of Athens who retained a fleet, i. 19, 1. summoned to aid the Ath. expedition against Samos, 116, 1. send ships, § 2. 117, 3. in Ath. confederacy furnish ships, ii. 9, 5, 6. on an Ath. expedition against the coasts of Pelop. 56, 2. vi. 31, 2. Lesbos, all but Methymna, revolts from Athens imperfectly prepared, iii. 2, 1, 2. information given against them to Athens, § 3 nn. scheme for collecting the population into Mytilene, ib. n. revolt of Lesbos disbelieved by the Ath. 3, 1; see Mytilene. The Lesbians admitted into the Lac. confederacy, 15, 2. the affairs of Lesbos set

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Letter, see Epistle.

Letters, or Characters, see Assyrian.

Leucas, a peninsula (in later times an island) on the coast of Acarnania N. of Cephallenia, ii. 30, 3. iii. 81, 1. 94, 2 n. a Corinthian colony, i. 30, 2. the Leuc. invited to colonize Epidamnus, 26, 2. the Leucadians

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Leucimme, a promontory on S.E. coast of Corcyra; a trophy erected there by the Corc. i. 30, 1 n. a station for the Corc. land and sea-forces, § 4. their land-forces there during battle of Sybota, 47, 2. the Ath. second reinforcement arrives

there, 51, 4. the Pelop. land there and devastate the Corc. territory, iii. 79, 3; see Strabo vii.

Leuconium, in Chios, the Chians defeated there by the Ath. viii. 24, 3.

Leucon Teichos, or White Castle, in Memphis, holds out against Inaros and the Ath. i. 104, 2.

Leuctra, on the borders of Laconia, the march of Agis arrested there by unpropitious sacrifices, v. 54, 1 n, 2 n; see Strabo ix.

Libations poured at the sailing of an expedition, vi. 32, 1 n, 2.

Light troops, see Soldiers.

Libya and Libyans. Inaros, k. of the Libyans, bordering on Egypt, i. 104, 1. 110, 3. the Ath. escape from Egypt across Libya to Cyrene, 110, 1. the pestilence visits L. ii. 48, 1. ships from L. to Laconia, iv. 53, 3. Phocians returning from Troy driven to Libya, vi. 2, 3. Pelop. aids for Syracuse driven to the coast of Libya, vii. 50, 1, 2. the Libyans besiege the Euesperitæ, ib. n. coast of Sicily facing Libya, 58, 2.

Lichas, son of Arcesilaus, a Lac. victorious at Olympia, scourged by the Eleian lictors, v. 50, 4. refuses to renew the truce with Argos, 22, 2. (see 14, 3.) offers the Argives peace; is proxenus to the Argives, 76, 3. on the commission to examine the conduct of Astyochus, viii. 39, 2. dissatisfied with the two first treaties with the k. of Persia, 43, 3. rejects them and demands a fresh one, § 4. verifies Alcibiades' insinuation against the Lac. 52 n. displeased at the Milesians' ejecting Tissaphernes' garrison, incurs their enmity; they will not allow him when dead to be buried in the place desired by the Lac. 84, 5. invited by Tissaphernes to go with him to Aspendus, 87, 1.

Ligyes, or Ligurians, the Sicanians driven by them out of Iberia, vi. 2, 2 n.

Limera, Epidaurus, see Epidaurus.

Limnæ, or the Marshes, the site of a temple of Dionysus at Athens, ii. 15, 5; see Meursii Athen. Att. iii. 4.

Limnæa, a village in the territory of Argos Amphiloichicum, ii. 80, 11 n. iii. 106, 2.

Lindii, earliest name of Gela in Sicily, founded chiefly by Lindians, vi. 4, 3 n.

Lindus, one of the three states of Rhodes, viii. 44, 2 n.

Line, see Battle and Circumvallation.

Linen, tunics of, formerly worn by the Ath. i. 6, 3 n.

Linseed, sent in as food for the garrison of Sphacteria, iv. 26, 8.

Lipara, one of the islands of Æolus, N. of Sicily, iii. 88, 3. (see Cluverii Sic. p. 401.) the Liparæans a colony from Cnidus, § 2.

Lists, *κατάλογοι*, at Athens, of persons liable to military service, vi. 31, 3 n. cf. v. 8, 2 n.

Lithotomiæ, or Quarries of Syracuse used as a prison for the Ath. vii. 86, 2. 87, 1.

Loans, consecrated treasures available as, i. 121, 3. 143, 1. ii. 13, 3-5 nn.

Lochus, a military division. The Lochi of the Lac. iv. 8, 9. five, ib. n. organization and amount of men in, v. 68, 3 n. no lochus named Pitanares, i. 20, 4 n.—Lochi, the five of the Argives, regarded by Arnold as different from, but by Poppo as identical with, "the older troops" "*τοῖς πρεσβυτέροις καὶ πέντε λόχοις*." v. 72, 4, n. Lochi of the Corinthians at battle of Solygeia, iv. 43, 1, 4.

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Opuntian L. give hostages to the Ath. i. 108, 2 n. island Atalante off their coast: their privateers, ii. 32, 1 n. inroad of the sea there, iii. 89, 3 n.

Ozolian, L. constantly carried weapons, i. 5, 3, 4. Naupactus taken from them by the Ath. i. 103, 3. on the route from Naupactus to Doris, iii. 95, 1. Ceneon in their territory the starting point and refuge of Demosthenes, 95, 3. 98, 2. allies of the Ath. neighbours to the Ætolians, and similarly armed, 95, 4. Eupalium in Locris, 96, 2. the Oz. L. light-armed darters, 97, 2. give hostages to the Pelop. expedition against Naupactus, iii. 101. their several tribes, iii. 101, 2-4 n. Ceneon and Eupalium resisting are taken by the Pelop. 102, 1 n.

Epizephyrian L. The Ath. land, defeat them, and take a guard fort, iii. 99 n. defeated again by the Ath. 103, 3. repulse the Ath. 115, 7. aid the Syrac. in seizing Messana, iv. 1, 2. invade and devastate the Rhegian territory, § 3, 4. iv. 24, 2. with the Syrac. defeated by the Ath. 25, 2 n. retreat from the Rhegian territory, § 3. Locrian settlers expelled from Messana, v. 5, 1. the last to make peace with the Ath. § 3. give no reception or succour to the Ath. armament, vi. 44, 2. Gylippus touches on their coast, vii. 1, 1, 2. an Ath. squadron on their coast, vii. 4, 7. a Syrac. squadron there, 25, 3. Demosthenes' expedition for Syracuse does not put in at their ports, 35, 2. their ships on the Lac. expedition against Eubœa, viii. 91, 2.

Locris, Opuntian, ii. 32, 1. its coast ravaged by the Ath. iii. 91, 7. Ozolian, iii. 95, 3. 96, 2. 101, 2.

Long Walls, of Athens, built through the supineness of the Lac. i. 69, 1. began to be built, i. 107, 1. completed, 108, 2. extent of, ii. 13, 8, 9 n. afford quarters to the country people who sought refuge in Athens, ii. 17, 3. of Megara, built and garrisoned by Ath. i. 103, 4. extended from Megara to Nisæa, their length, ib. iv. 66, 4. taken by the Ath. 68, 4. the Megareans raze them to the ground, iv. 109, 1 n. at Argos, built by the popular party, v. 82, 5, 6. taken and destroyed by Agis, v. 83, 2. construction of, at Patræ and Achaic Rhium, suggested by Alcibiades, 52, 2.

Loryma, on the coast of Caria, opposite Syme and Rhodes; attacked by the Ath. viii. 43, 1; see Strabo xiv. and Livy xlv. 10.

Lot, priority in the execution of a treaty decided by, v. 21, 1. commands assigned by, viii. 30, 1, 2.

Lycæum, a m. in Arcadia near the frontier of Laconia, opposite Leuctra, v. 16, 3 n. 54, 1; see Pausan. in Arcadicis.

Lycia, an Ath. squadron cruises off the coast of Lycia; Melesander, its commander, slain there, ii. 69. Charminus cruises there to meet a Pelop. fleet, viii. 41, 4.

Lycomedes, f. of Archestratus, an Ath. i. 57, 4. f. of Cleomedes, v. 84, 3.

Lycophron, a Lac. one of the three Lac. councillors sent to Cnemus, ii. 85, 1.

Lycophron, one of the two Corinth. generals at the battle of Solymeia, iv. 43, 1, 5. slain by the Ath. iv. 44, 2.

Lycus, f. of Thrasybulus, an Ath. viii. 75, 2.

Lyncestian Macedonians, occupying the northernmost part of Upper Macedonia, ii. 99, 2. Lyncus (or Lyncestis) the kingdom of Arrhibæus; Perdiccas marches against it; the pass into it, iv. 83, 1 n, 2 n. invaded by Perdiccas and Brasidas, 124, 1, 2. Lyncestian M. beaten by Perdiccas and Brasidas, § 3. flight of Perdiccas out of Lyncus, 125, 1. retreat of Brasidas through it, 125, 2—128. events contemporaneous with this invasion and flight, 129, 2.

Lysicles, f. of Habronichus, an Ath. with four colleagues sent from Athens to levy contributions on the allies, iii. 19, 1. slain in Caria, § 2 n.

Lysimachidas, a Theban, f. of Arianthidas, iv. 91.

Lysimachus, f. of Aristides, an Ath. i. 91, 3.

Lysimachus, f. of Heracleides, a Syrac. vi. 73.

Lysimeleia, lake or marsh of, at Syracuse, Syracusans driven into it by the Etrurians, vii. 53, 2 n; see Cluverii Sic. p. 173.

Lysistratus, an Olynthian, heads a party of seven for the surprise of Torone, iv. 110, 3.

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Macarius, a Spartan, accompanies Eurylochus' expedition against Nautactus, iii. 100, 3 n. slain at battle of Olpæ, 109, 1.

Macedonia and Macedonians. Perdiccas k. of, i. 57, 1. kings of M. of Greek descent, the people barbarian, ib. n. Ath. armament against, i. 57, 4. 58, 1. aids Philip and Derdas, 59, 2 n. Ath. fleet on its coast, 60, 1, reinforced from Athens; Therme taken and Pydna besieged, 61, 1 n. the Ath. make peace with Perdiccas, treacherously attempt Beroëa; have with them Macedonian cavalry of Philip and Pausanias, i. 61, 2. Ma-

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Machærophori, see Sworded Thracians.

Machaon, a Corinth. commander in the action outside the Corinthian gulf, ii. 83, 4.

Machines, see *Engines*.

Mæander, plain of, iii. 19, 2. the third treaty between the Lac. and Tissaphernes made there, viii. 58, 1; see Herodot. i. and ii.

Mædi, a Thracian tribe on the W. side of the r. Strymon, ii. 98, 3; see Polyb. x.

Mænalia, a region of Arcadia on the Laconian border, v. 64, 3 n. Mænalian allies of the Lac. at battle of Mantinea, 67, 1. their hostages to be liberated, 77, 1 n; see Pausan. in Arcadicis.

Magnesia, Asian, given to The-

mistocles by Artaxerxes for bread, i. 138, 8 n. Astyocheus visits Alcibiades and Tissaphernes there, viii. 50, 3.

Magnetes, a people occupying the coast E. of Thessaly, ii. 101, 2.

Malea, a S. E. (?) promontory of Lesbos, the station of the Ath. blockading force, iii. 4, 5 n. 6, 2 n.

Malea, a prom. of Laconia, N. E. of Cythera, iv. 53, 2. 54, 1. Pelop. fleet sails thence for Caunus, viii. 39, 3; see Strabo viii. xiii.

Malian Gulf, opposite N.W. point of Eubœa, some Ætolian tribes near it, iii. 96, 3 n. darters and slingers from, in Bœot. service, iv. 100, 1. Agis' incursion thither against the Cetræans, viii. 3, 1. Malians, inhabiting its coasts, three divisions of, iii. 92, 2 n. defeat the Heracleots of Trachis, v. 51, 1, 2.

Maloeis, Apollo, so named from Malea in Lesbos; his festival there, iii. 3, 3. the Ath. design to surprise Mytilene during that festival, § 3-6.

Manœuvres, movements, operations and tactics;—of Aristeus against Callias before Potidæa, i. 62, 3. 63, 2 nn. defensive of the Plataeans against the Pelop. ii. 75, 4—76, 3. offensive of the Pelop. against the Plataeans, 76, 4. 77 nn. of the Stratians against the Chaonians, ii. 81, 3-6. defensive, of the Pelop. fleet, 83, 5. (cf. iii. 78, 2.) of Phormio against them, ii. 84, 1-3 nn. of the Pelop. to intercept Phormio, 90 nn. of the Pelop. to surprise the Peiræus of Athens, 93 nn. of Demosthenes and the Acarnanians against the Pelop. and Ambraciots, iii. 107. 108. of Demosth. to surprise the Ambraciot succours, 112 n. in attack upon the Lac. in Sphacteria, iv. 32 nn. of Brasidas before Megara, iv. 73, 1-3. at Amphipolis against Cleon, v. 6—10. of the Bœotians against Delium, iv. 100.

Mantineia and Mantineans. M. troops kept together at battle of Olpæ, iii. 107, 7. make the most orderly retreat, 108, 4. escape by a secret engagement with Demosthenes, 109, 2. 111. 113, 1. war against the Tegeans, iv. 134, 1. disputed victory, § 2. Mantinic War proves the 50 years' Treaty ineffectual, v. 26, 2 n. the M. with their subject allies join the Argive alliance, v. 29, 1, 2. 37, 2. the Parrhasians their subjects; Cypselus held by them, 33, 1. they abandon the Parrhasian territory, § 2. urged by Alcibiades, 43, 3. send an embassy to conclude an alliance with Athens, 44, 2. Alcibiades' efforts to effect it, 45, 3. with Argos and Elis, conclude an alliance with Athens, 47. Demiurgi, council and magistrates to swear to the treaty; the oaths to be administered by the Theori and Polemarchs, § 9 n. to inscribe the treaty on a stone pillar in the temple of Zeus in the forum, § 11. one thousand M. troops attend the Olympic festival as a guard, v. 50, 3. congress summoned at M. 55, 1. with their subject allies aid Argolis invaded by the Lac. 58, 1. obtain, at Argos, for the Ath. a hearing against the truce with the Lac. 61, 1, 2. take hostages from Orchomenos, 61, 5. direct the allies against Tegea, 62. invaded by the Lac. 64, 4, 5. the water (the cause of war between M. and Tegea) turned upon the M. territory by Agis, v. 65, 4. plain of M. ib. n. Mantineans on the right wing at battle of Mantineia, 67, 2. their supremacy or subjection depended on the issue, 69, 1. outflank Lac. left wing, 71, 2, 3. with the thousand Argives defeat it, 72, 3. 73, 2. on defeat of the rest of their army, themselves take flight, with loss, 73, 3, 4. 74, 3. with the Argive Alliance invade Epidaurus, 75, 5. all hostages

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Marathon, battle of, tyrants in Greece deposed not long before, i. 18, 1. the Ath. fought unaided there, 73, 4 n. the Ath. who fell there buried on the field, ii. 34, 6. Hippias with the Persians at Marathon, vi. 59, 4.

Marathussa, an island off Clazomenæ, viii. 31, 2.

March, order of, in retreat, see *Square*.

Mareia, a city of Libya, inland of Pharos, i. 104, 1.

Maritime powers, early; the Corinthians, i. 13, 5. the Ionians, § 6. Polycrates of Samos, § 7. Phocæan founders of Massilia, § 8.

Marriage, rites of, regarded as a religious solemnity by Thucyd. ii. 15, 7 n. disputes concerning, occasion of war between Egæta and Selinus, vi. 6, 2. between the popular and aristocratic parties in Samos, forbidden, viii. 21.

Massilia, founded by Phocæans, i. 13, 8 n.

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the walls of Athens, with the Long Walls, Peiræus, and Munychia, ii. 13, 8, 9 nn. in plethra, of the Ath. outwork at Syracuse, vi. 102, 2 n. of capacity, chœnix and cotyle, iv. 16, 1 n. vii. 87, 1 n. of ships' burthen reckoned by talents, vii. 25, 6 n.

Mecyberna and the Mecybernæans. the M. secured in their possessions by the fifty years' Peace, v. 18, 5 n. surprised and taken by the Olynthians, v. 39, 1; see Herodot. vii. 122, 2. Pliny iv. Strab. Epit. vii.

Mede, the designation generally used by Thuc. for Mede or Persian indifferently: the Mede, i. 69, 9. 74, 5. 77, 6. 92, 1. 102, 5. iii. 54, 3. vi. 17, 7. 33, 6. 76, 3, 4. 82, 3. 83, 1. the Medes, i. 86, 1. 89, 2 *bis*. 94, 2. 144, 5. vii. 21, 3. Medes against Ath. at Marathon, i. 18, 1. Hippias with them there, vi. 59, 4. retreat of, i. 93, 10. lose Eion on the Strymon, 98, 1 n. double victory over them at r. Eurymedon, i. 100, 1. lose Byzantium, 128, 5. first fruits at Delphi from their spoils, 132, 1. Sestus held by them, viii. 62, 3 n.—*Persians and Medes*, at the White Castle in Memphis, i. 104, 2.—the Median War (τὰ Μηδικὰ), i. 14, 3. 18, 7. (τὸ M. 23, 1.) 41, 2. 69, 1. 73, 2. 97, 2. 142, 6. vi. 82, 2. viii. 24, 3.—ὁ M. πόλεμος, i. 90, 1. 95, 7. 97, 1.—Medism charged upon Pausanias, i. 96, 6. Median apparel worn by him, i. 130, 1. Medes and Egyptians his body-guard, ib.—a Median Lord, vi. 77, 1. Median Dominion, viii. 43, 3; compare the Art. Persian.

Medeon, in Acarnania, passed by the Pelop. expedition against Amphilo-chian Argos, iii. 106, 2; see Livy xxxvi. 11. and Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 676.

Megabates, a Persian satrap of Dascyleium, superseded by Artabazus, i. 129, 1 n.

Megabazus, a Persian, ambassador to Lac. to bring about a Pelop. invasion of Attica, i. 109, 2, 3.

Megabyzus, a Persian, son of Zopyrus, subdues Egypt after its revolt, i. 109, 3 n. 110, 1.

Megacles, f. of Onasimus, a Sicyonian, iv. 119, 2.

Megara, and the Megareans, I. in Greece, adjoining Attica. Theagenes tyrant of, father-in-law to Cylon the Ath. aids him, i. 126, 3 n, 5. the M. forsake the Lac. alliance for the Ath.: at war for frontier with the Cor. Long Walls built, and with M. and Pegæ garrisoned by Ath. 103, 4. Megarid invaded by the Cor. 105, 4. succoured by the Ath. § 5. the Cor. retire, § 6. Ath. occupying M. and Pegæ command the passes of Gera-neia, 107, 3. the Lac. returning from Bœotia destroy the trees of the Megarid, 108, 2. M. revolts from Athens; the Ath. garrison destroyed, 114, 1 nn, 2. aid the Cor. expedition to Epidamnus, i. 27, 3. Ath. conduct towards M. excites the Corinthians' apprehensions (cf. i. 103, 4, 5), 42, 2. the M. aid the Cor. against Corcyra, 46, 2. on right wing of Cor. fleet at Sybota, 48, 3. complain of exclusion from all the Ath. ports, and from commerce with Athens, 67, 4 n. the Lac. demand the repeal of the Ath. decree against M. 139, 1. M. charged by the Ath. with cultivating sacred ground and harbouring fugitiveslaves, § 2 nn. some Ath. recommend the decree against Megara to be repealed, § 4. its repeal opposed by Pericles, 140, 6 n, 7. 144, 2. the M. furnish ships as allies to the Lac. ii. 9, 2, 3. the Megarid invaded and laid waste by the whole force of Athens, 31, 1-4. invaded yearly till Nisæa was taken by the Ath. § 5. the M. suggest to the Pelop. an attempt on the Peiræus, 93, 1, 2 nn. the Pelop. embark at M.

and attack an Ath. post of observation against M. on Salamis, § 3 n, 4. they return and land at M. ii. 94, 4, 5. the island Minoa, off M. occupied by the Ath. iii. 51 nn. Megarean refugees occupy Platæa, 68, 4. the Megarid ravaged by the Ath. (in accordance with a second decree, see n) twice a year, and by refugees at Pegæ; the recall of these contemplated, iv. 66, 1 nn, 2. the popular leaders offer to betray M. to the Ath. § 3, 4. plan for seizing the Long Walls, 67, 1, 2. the Long Walls taken by the Ath. § 3, 4 n. 68, 1-3 n. betrayal of Megara prevented, § 4-6 nn. Nisæa invested, 69, 1, 2 n. capitulates, § 3. connection between Long Walls and M. broken off, § 4. Tripodiscus in the Megarid, Brasidas' rendezvous for relief of M. and Nisæa, 70, 1. the M. refuse to admit Brasidas into their city, § 2. 71. Bœotian cavalry the first succour ever given to M. during an Ath. invasion, 72, 2 n. Brasidas offers the Ath. battle; on their declining it the M. admit him into M. 73 nn. those M. who had communicated with the Ath. withdraw from M. the others recall the exiles from Pegæ, 74, 1. these seize and put to death 100 of the opposite party, and establish an oligarchical government, § 2 nn. long duration of this, § 3. aid the Bœot. after the battle of Delium, 100, 1. the M. raze to the ground their Long Walls, 109, 1 n. Megarean commissioners for swearing to the one year's Truce, 119, 2. the Megareans dissent from the terms of the fifty years' Peace, by which the Ath. retain Nisæa, v. 17, 2. the M. with the Bœot. decline the Argive alliance, v. 31, 6 n, and act in concert, 38, 1. invade Argolis with the Lao. Confederacy, 58, 4. 59, 2. menace the Argives from the side of Nemea, 59, 3. their contin-

gent consisted of picked men, v. 60, 3. M. exiles serve as light troops in the Ath. armament against Sicily, vi. 43. there fought against the Selinuntines their colonists, vii. 57, 8. the M. ordered to furnish ships to the navy of the Lac. Confederacy, viii. 3, 2. a M. ship in Astyochus' squadron, 33, 1. Helixus the M. commander with ten Pelop. ships effects the revolt of Byzantium, 80, 3. the Pelop. expedition for Eubœa sails from M. 94, 1.—Megarean Colonies. Chalcedon, iv. 75, 3 n. in Sicily, Trotilus, Thapsus, Hyblæan Megara, vi. 4, 1. Selinus, § 2 n.

II. Megara in Sicily, vi. 4, 1. Lamachus recommends it as the naval station of the Ath. armament, 49, 4 n. fortified by the Syrac. for a garrison, 75, 1 n. the adjacent country ravaged by the Ath. 94, 1, 2. Ath. guard-fort on Labdulum looking towards Megara, 97, 5. the Ath. look out off Megara for a Syrac. squadron, vii. 25, 4.

Meidius, a r. on the Asiatic coast of the Hellespont, a refuge for the Pelop. on their defeat at Cynossema, viii. 106, 1 n.

Meilichius. Zeus M. his festival the greatest of Zeus at Athens; mode of its celebration, i. 126, 6 nn.

Melæi, a people of Italy, colonists, neighbours of, and at war with the Epizephyrian Locrians, v. 5, 3 n.

Melancridas, admiral of the Lac. superseded in consequence of an earthquake, viii. 6, 5 n.

Melanopus, f. of Laches, an Ath. iii. 86, 1.

Melanthus, a Laced. summoned by Agis to assume a governorship in Eubœa, viii. 5, 1.

Meleas, a Lac. sent to encourage the Mytilenæans in their revolt, iii. 5, 2.

Melesander, an Ath. sent to the coast of Lycia and Caria, to levy con-

tributions and protect the Phœnician trade of Athens, defeated and slain, ii. 69.

Melesias, an Ath. envoy from the 400 to Lac. delivered to the Arg. viii. 86, 9.

Melesippus, an envoy from the Lac. with their ultimatum, to Athens, i. 139, 3. son of Diacritus, a Spartan sent by Archidamus on his march to invade Attica, to negotiate with the Ath. ii. 12, 1. sent back without a hearing, § 2-5.

Melians and Melian gulf or bay, see *Malian*.

Melitia (in other authors Meliteia or Melitæa), a town of Achaia Phthiotis, iv. 78, 1, 5; see Strabo ix.

Melos, island of, E. of Laconia, one of the Cyclades, see Strabo x. a Lac. colony, ii. 9, 5 n. v. 84, 2. unsuccessful attempt of the Ath. to reduce it, iii. 91, 1-3. second Ath. expedition against it, v. 84, 1, 2. conference between Ath. negotiators and the Melian authorities, 84, 3—111 nn. the Melians' answer and the Ath. reply, 112. 113. Melos blockaded, 114. its vigorous defence, 115, 4. 116, 2. surrenders at discretion, § 3. adult males slaughtered, women and children enslaved, Melos an Ath. colony, § 4. a Pelop. fleet touching there disperses an Ath. squadron, viii. 39, 3. tidings of this carried to Samos, 41, 4.

Memory, loss of, on recovery from the plague at Athens, ii. 49, 9 n.

Memphis in Egypt, on the Nile, two portions of, commanded by the Ath. i. 104, 2 n. the Greeks driven out of Memphis, 109, 3.

Menander, an Ath. at Syracuse chosen with Euthydemus to share Nicias' command, vii. 16, 1 n. with Demosthenes in the night attack on Epipolæ, 43, 2. shares the command in the last naval engagement in Syrac. harbour, 69, 4.

Menas, a Laced. swore to the fifty years' Peace, v. 19, 2, and to the fifty years' Alliance, 24, 1.

Mende, on the W. coast of Palene, a colony from Eretria, iv. 123, 1. (see Herod. vii. 123, 1, and Strab. Epit. vii.) Brasidas encouraged by Mendæans meditates an attempt on it, iv. 121, 2. Mendæans revolt, Brasidas receives them, 123, 1, 2. in expectation of attack from the Ath. the women and children conveyed to Olynthus, and M. garrisoned by Pelop. and Chalcidians, § 3, 4. solicitude about M. brings Brasidas back from his expedition against Arrhibæus, 124, 4. Mende meanwhile taken by the Ath. 129, 1. account of the Ath. expedition, siege and capture of the city, 129, 2—130, 6. its citadel besieged, § 7. the garrison escapes to Scione, 131, 3. Eion on the coast of Thrace a colony from Mende, iv. 7 n.

Mendesian, branch of the Nile, second Ath. expedition destroyed there, i. 110, 4 n; see Herod. ii. 17, 6. and Strabo xvii.

Menecolus, a Syrac. founder of Camarina, vi. 5, 3.

Menecrates, s. of Amphidorus, a Meg. swears to the one year's Truce, iv. 119, 2.

Menedæus, or Menedatus, a Spartan, accompanies Eurylochus on his expedition against Naupactus, iii. 100, 3 n. in the expedition against Acarnania succeeds to the command, and obtains permission from Demosthenes to retreat unmolested, 109, 1, 2.

Menippus, f. of Hippocles, an Ath. viii. 13.

Menon, a Pharsalian leader of Thesalian succours to Athens, ii. 22, 5.

Mercenary troops, Pelop. under the Cor. at Potidæa, i. 60, 1. with Methymnæan exiles, iv. 52, 2. with Orchomenian exiles, iv. 76, 3. Ar-

cadians under the Cor. at Syracuse, vii. 58, 3. mercenaries maintained by the Syrac. vii. 48, 5. mercenaries on the Pelop. expedition against Acarnania, iii. 109, 2. at Iasus with Amorges, viii. 28, 4. under Tisaphernes, 25, 2. ξενικὸν and ἐπικούρικόν, difference of these synonymes, ib. n.

Mercenary troops under the Ath. at Syracuse, Cretan, Arcadian and Ætolian, vii. 57, 9. Iapygian, § 11. Thracian, iv. 129, 2. v. 6, 4. vii. 27, 1. Mercenary seamen of the Ath. i. 121, 3. 143, 1. vii. 13, 2.

Mercury, see Hermæ.

Meropian Cos, see Cos.

Messana, or Messene, a city of Sicily, first named Zancle, a colony from Cuma in Italy and Chalcis in Eubœa, next seized by Samians, lastly by Anaxilas, and called by him Messene or Messana, vi. 4, 5 nn. its territory faces the Liparæan islands, iii. 88, 5. Mylæ in the M. territory, and M. itself, reduced to join the Ath. confederacy, 90, 2—5. revolt of M. effected by the Syrac. and Epiz. Locrians, iv. 1, 1. Syrac. and Locrian fleet stationed at M. § 4. the war against Rhegium carried on thence, 24, 1. possession of M. and Rhegium gives command of the strait, § 4, 5. the Syrac. defeated in the strait retire to M. 25, 2 n. land and sea forces of the Syrac. alliance at Peloris in the M. territory, § 3. the fleet towed thence into the harbour of M. § 5, 6. the M. invading Chalcidic Naxos, in Sicily, defeated by the Naxians, and most of them cut off by the Sicels, § 7—9. M. attacked by the Ath. and Leontines, § 11, 12 n. in possession of the Locrians for a time, v. 5, 1 n. Alcibiades advises that M. should be gained over to the Ath. interest, vi. 48. his negotiation with M. unsuccessful, 50, 1. Ath. attempt on it

frustrated by information from Alcibiades, 74. Gylippus touches at M. vii. 1, 2; see Cluv. Sic. p. 181, &c.

Messapians, a tribe of the Ozolian Locrians, iii. 101, 2 n. Iapygian darters of the Messapian race, vii. 33, 3.

Messenia, W. part of the Lac. territory. Most of the Helots descendants of the enslaved Messenians; thence all called Messenians, i. 101, 3 n. M. on surrender of Ithome settled by the Ath. in Naupactus, 103, 2. M. in Naupactus allies of the Ath. ii. 9, 5. on board Ath. fleet round Pelop. take Pheia in Elis, 25, 5. land forces near Naupactus, aid Phormio's fleet, 90, 3. recover some ships from the enemy, § 6. join Ath. expedition into Acarnania, 102, 1. four hundred with Nicostratus at Corcyra, iii. 75, 1. brought into the city to strengthen the popular party, 81, 2. M. of Naupactus induce Demosthenes to invade Ætolia, 94, 3. 95, 1. accompany him, § 2. their advice, 97, 1. Chromon the M. guide slain, 98, 1. two hundred with Demosthenes at Olpæ, 107, 2. on the right wing, § 7. distinguish themselves, 108, 2. by their Doric dialect deceive the Ambraciot outposts, 112, 4. Pylus in Messenia, iv. 3, 2. Demosthenes designs to settle M. there, using the same dialect as the Lac. § 3, n. crew of a M. privateer reinforce Demosthenes at Pylus, 9, 1. join in landing on Sphacteria, 32, 2. M. garrison Pylus and distress the Lac. 41, 2. withdrawn by the Ath. at the request of the Lac. v. 35, 6 n, 7. brought back, 56, 2, 3. pressed into the Ath. service against Syracuse, from Naupactus and Pylus, vii. 31, 2. 57, 8 n.

Metagenes, a Lac. swears to the fifty years' Peace, v. 19, 2, and the fifty years' Alliance, 24, 1.

Metapontium, an Italiot city N. of Thuria, vii. 33, 3, 4. Metapontines

contribute ships and men to the Ath. 33, 4. 57, 11.

Methana, or Methone, a city and peninsula between Epidaurus and Trœzene, fortified by the Ath. iv. 45, 2 n. by the fifty years' Peace to be given up, v. 18, 6 n.

Methone, in the Laconian territory, W. coast, attacked by the Ath. ii. 25, 1. saved by Brasidas, here first mentioned, § 2, 3 n.

Methone, a city on the Macedonian border, in alliance with Athens. Ath. cavalry and Maced. exiles there annoy Perdiccas, vi. 7, 3. Methonæan light troops with Nicias attack the Scionæans, iv. 129, 4.

Methydrium, in Arcadia, Agis eludes the Argives there, v. 58, 2 n; see Pausan. viii. 12, 2.

Methymna, a city on N. coast of Lesbos, faithful to the Ath. iii. 2, 1. 5, 1. attacked by the Mytilenæans, 18, 1. repulsed with great loss from Antissa, 18, 2. lived under their own laws, and furnished ships to the Ath. vi. 85, 2. of Æolian race, paid no tribute to the Ath. vii. 57, 5. led into revolt from Athens by the Chians, viii. 22, 2. the Chian ships left M. when Mytilene was taken by the Ath. Astyochus sends troops to M. which will not continue in revolt, 23, 4. Thrasyllus orders them to furnish provisions for the Ath. fleet, 100, 2 n. M. exiles attack M. are repulsed and effect the revolt of Eresus; the M. of kindred race with the Bœotians, § 3 n. the M. join the Ath. in attacking Eresus, § 5. Methymna opposite to Harmatus on the Asiatic coast, 101, 3.

Metics, or Metœci, at Athens some of them serve among the heavy-armed, ii. 13, 7 n. iv. 90, 1. serve as seamen, i. 143, 1. vii. 63, 3 nn.

Metropolis, in or near Olpæ in the Acarnanian territory. The Pelop. and Ambraciots posted there, iii.

107, 1 n; see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 397.

Miciades, a Corcyr. naval commander at Sybota, i. 47, 1.

Midius, r. see Meidius.

Migrations anciently frequent in Greece, i. 2, 1-4. 12.

Miletus and Milesians. Mil. S. of and opposite to Priene. Its situation peninsular, viii. 25, 5. war against the Samians for Priene; are defeated, i. 115, 2. the Samians prepare to go against M. § 5. the Samians returning from M. defeated by the Ath. 116, 1. M. on Ath. expedition against the Coast of Corinth, iv. 42, 1; against Cythera, 53, 1. 54, 1. Ionians and tributary allies of Athens, vii. 57, 4. Alcibiades with the Pelop. sails against M. viii. 17, 1. authorities at M. friends of Alcibiades, § 2. M. revolts from Athens; Ath. squadron at Lade watches M. § 3, 4. Ath. landing on the M. coast; the M. remove the Ath. trophy, 24, 1. Ath. expedition against M. 25, 1. M. defeated, § 2-4. Ath. prepare to besiege M. § 5. island Lerus opposite M. 26, 1 n. Alcibiades urges Pelop. and Sicilian fleet to relieve M. 26, 3. the Ath. retire from M. 27, 6. grand Pelop. fleet, after taking Iasus, arrives at M. 28, 4. Philippus Lac. governor of M. § 5. Tissaphernes comes to M. 29, 1. M. watched by the Ath. 30. Pedaritus leaves M. 32, 2. Astyochus goes there to command the Pelop. fleet, 33, 1, 4. Pelop. fleet at M. 35, 2. abundant supplies there; zeal of the M. in the service, 36, 1. Spartan commissioners bound for M. send from Caunus for convoy thither, 39, 2-4. the fleet sails from M. 41, 1. since the battle of M. the Pelop. distrust Alcibiades, 45, 1. Astyochus still at M. 50, 2. Tissaphernes invites the Pelop. back to M. 57. they arrive there, 60, 3. expedition from M. effects the revolt of

Abydus, a colony of M. 61, 1. 62, 1. Leon, a Spartan, goes from M. to the command of Chios, 61, 2. success in Chios emboldens the fleet at M. to offer battle to the Ath. at Samos, 63, 1, 2. the Ath. at Samos expect destruction from defeat by the Pelop. fleet at M. 75, 3. discontent in the fleet at M. 78. it sails from M. towards Mycale; M. land forces march thither, 79, 1. encamp there, § 4. return to M. § 5. decline an engagement there with the Ath. § 6. forty ships despatched from M. for the Hellespont, 80, 1. most of them driven back by a storm, § 3. increased discontent there against Tissaphernes and Astyochus, 83. danger to Astyochus in a tumult, 84, 1-3 nn. the M. surprise and expel Tissaphernes' garrison, § 4. vehemently displeased with Lichas for advocating submission to Tissaphernes, § 5. Astyochus, superseded by Mindarus, leaves M. for Lac. 85, 1. complaints to Lac. by Tissaphernes against the M. and by them against him, § 2-4. the Pelop. fleet sails from M. for the Hellespont, 99, 1. its departure learnt by the Ath. at Samos, 100, 1. and by Tissaphernes at Aspendus, 108, 3.

Milichius, see Meilichius.

Military discipline of the Lac. v. 66, 2-4 nn. their military music, 70, nn. military service at Athens, lists of persons liable to, vi. 31, 3 n. cf. v. 8, 2 n.

Mills at Athens, a certain proportion of bakers from, to be impressed for the Syrac. expedition, vi. 22 n.

Miltiades, f. of Cimon, an Ath. i. 100, 1.

Mimas, a m. in the northern part of the peninsula of Erythræ, viii. 34; see Strabo xiv.

Mindarus, supersedes Astyochus as Lac. high-admiral, viii. 85, 1. in con-

sequence of Tissaphernes' duplicity quits Miletus and sails for the Hellespont, viii. 99, 1. reaches Chios, § 2. obtains supplies there and proceeds to Rhœteium, 101 nn. surprises the Ath. squadron at Sestus, 102, 2, 3 nn. on the left wing at battle of Cynossema, 104, 3. endeavours to hem in the Ath. § 4. is beaten by their right wing, and a general defeat follows, 105, 3, n.

Mine, used by besieged against the mound of the besiegers, ii. 76, 2 n.

Mines, see Gold, Silver, Laurium, Thasos.

Minerva or Athene, see Pallas.

Minoa, an island off Megara, occupied by the Ath. iii. 5 nn. and map, sketch, and paper subjoined to vol. I. Ath. landed there, iv. 67, 1, 2. the Ath. in Minoa watch the harbour of Megara, 67, 2. retained by the Ath. during the year's truce, 118, 3 n.

Minos, k. of Crete, the earliest possessor of a navy, commands the sea; colonized and ruled the Cyclades, cleared the sea of pirates, i. 4. the greater security enjoyed by sea and on the coasts due to him, 8, 3.

Minyeian. Bœotian Orchomenus formerly called M. Orchomenus, iv. 76, 3.

Moles of harbours, i. 63, 1 n. iii. 51, 3 n. viii. 90, 4 nn.

Molobrus, f. of Epitadas, a Lac. iv. 8, 9.

Molossians, Admetus, k. of, Themistocles suppliant to him, i. 136, 3-7 n. the M. with Sabylinthus, regent for Tharypas, a minor, join the Pelop. expedition against Acarnania, ii. 80, 8 n; see Palmerii Græc. Ant. p. 322.

Molycreium (on coast of Ozolian Locris), a Cor. colony subject to the Ath. ii. 84, 4. iii. 102, 2. taken by the Pelop. ib. Molycrie Rhium, ii. 84, 4. 86, 2; see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 484, &c.

Months, lunar, variation between natural and civil at Athens, ii. 28, n. Spartan months compared with Attic, iv. 119, 1 n. cf. v. 19, 1. Spartan months, v. 54, 2, 3. four winter m. vi. 21, 2.

Monuments of illustrious men, what, ii. 43, 3. m. enclosed, v. 11, 1 n.

Moon, new, solar eclipse possible only at, ii. 28. eclipse of moon delays the Ath. retreat from Syracuse, vii. 50, 4. acc. to Schol. on i. 67, 3, the *ordinary* assemblies of the Lac. were on the full moon.

Mora, a division of the Lac. army, n. to v. 68, 3.

Morgantine, ceded to the Camarinæans on payment to the Syracusans; probably not the well known city of that name, iv. 65, 1 n; see Cluverii Sic. p. 335.

Mother-country or parent-state, see Colony.

Motye, a Phœnician settlement on W. coast of Sicily, vi. 2, 5 n; see Cluverii Siciliam, p. 249. 254.

Mulct, see Fine.

Munychia, a haven and suburb of Athens adjacent to Peiræus; the circuit of the two together, ii. 13, 9. peripoli stationed there, viii. 92, 5. the Dionysiac or Bacchic theatre close to M. 93, 1 n; see Meursius de Pop. Att.

Music, military, of the Lac. v. 70 nn.

Mycalē, a m. on the coast of Ionia, opposite Samos; the Greeks' naval victory there, i. 89, 2. the Pelop. fleet and Milesian land-forces march towards M. and encamp there, viii. 79, 1, 2, 4. of Mycalē, see Herod. i. 148, 1. and Strabo xiv.

Mycalessus, a city of Bœotia near the Euripus, surprised, and its inhabitants massacred, by Dian Thracians, vii. 29. 30 nn; see Pausan. i. 23, 3.

Mycenæ, N. of Argos, its small remains, i. 10, 1 n. (see Strabo viii. and Pausan. ii. 15, 4.) Mycenæ the seat of the government of Eurystheus, of Atreus and Agamemnon, i. 9, 2.

Myconus, an island, one of the Cyclades adjacent to Delos on the E. The fall of Mytilene learnt there by the Pelop. fleet, iii. 29, 1.

Mygdonia, a region of Macedonia, N. of Therme; a part of it granted to Chalcidian refugees for a time by Perdiccas, i. 58, 2. formerly inhabited by Edonian Thracians, ii. 99, 3. devastated in Sitalkes' invasion, 100, 5.

Mylæ, a city and peninsula in the territory of Messana in Sicily, iii. 90, 2, 3. its people defeated by the Ath. surrender, iii. 90, 2-4.

Myletidæ, Syrac. exiles, with Chalcidians from Zancle, joint-founders of Himera, vi. 5, 1.

Myonensians, or Myoneans, a tribe of Ozolian Locrians, their situation, iii. 101, 2 n; see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 542.

Myonnesus, a city and promontory on the S. boundary of the Teian coast. Alcidas butchers all his prisoners there, iii. 32, 1; see Strabo xiv.

Myrcinus, an Edonian city to the N. of the r. Strymon. It comes over to Brasidas, iv. 107, 3. Myrcinian targeteers part of Brasidas' force at Amphipolis, v. 6, 4. Myrcinian cavalry, v. 10, 9. Cleon slain by a Myrcinian targeteer, ib.: see Herod. v. 11, 23.

Myronides, an Ath. general, marches from Athens to repel a Cor. invasion of the Megarid, and fights an indecisive engagement, i. 105, 5, 6. defeats the Bæot. at CEnophyta, and conquers Bæotia and Phocis, 108, 2. alluded to by Hippocrates before battle of Delium, iv. 95, 3.

Myrrhina, daughter of Callias and wife of Hippias, vi. 55, 1 n.

Myrtilus, an Ath. swore to the fifty years' Peace, v. 19, 2. and to the fifty years' Alliance, 24, 1.

Myscon, a Syrac. one of three generals sent to take the command of the fleet on the banishment of Hermocrates, viii. 85, 3.

Mysteries at Athens, profanation of, Alcibiades charged with it, vi. 28, nn, and some others in the armament in Sicily, 53, 1. public excitement and ready credence given to informers; political aspect of the offence, 53, n. 60, 1. large number imprisoned on suspicion; one is persuaded to confess and give information; the persons inculpated are executed, or if not seized outlawed, § 2-5 nn. circumstances strengthening the popular suspicion of the treasonable purposes connected with this profanation, 61, 1-3 nn; see also Alcibiades.

Mytilene, on the E. coast of Lesbos, information of its design to revolt, and to make M. the seat of government, carried to Athens, iii. 2, 3 nn; see Strabo xiii. the M. regard not the Ath. remonstrances, 3, 1. the Ath. purpose to surprise the M. at the festival of Apollo Maloeis, § 3. M. naval contingent seized by the Ath. and the crews imprisoned, § 4. the M. are warned, § 5, 6 nn. the M. refuse to comply with the Ath. demands, iii. 3, 3. 4, 1. defeated by sea, obtain an armistice, 4, 2, 3. send an embassy to Athens, § 4, and one secretly to Lac. for aid, § 5, 6. Malea, to the N. of M. ib. n. their embassy to Athens fails; hostilities are renewed, 5, 1. indecisive action; they wait for succour from Lac. § 2. two camps formed against M.; both its harbours blockaded, 6. the M. ambassadors, directed by the Lac. repair to Olympia, 8, and implore aid from the assembled allies, 9-14. received into

alliance with the Lac. 15, 1. go without success against Methymna, and strengthen Antissa, Pyrrha and Ereus, 18, 1 nn. the Ath. reinforced surround M. with lines of circumvallation, § 3-5. Salæthus arrives from Lac. and encourages the M. by tidings of the coming aid, 25, 1-3. Proedri or Presidents of the M. 25, 2. a Pelop. fleet sails for M. 26, 1. the M. commons armed by Salæthus threaten to surrender to the Ath. 27. the M. authorities submit the fate of the M. to the Ath. people, 28, 1. M. suppliants removed from the altars, § 2 n. fall of M. learnt by Pelop. fleet, 29. Teutiaplus, of Elis, advises a sudden attempt to recover M. 30, nn. the most culpable of the M. (suppliants included, cf. 28, 2) sent with Salæthus to Athens, 35, 2. affairs of M. and Lesbos generally settled by Paches, § 2. massacre of the whole adult male population of M. and enslavement of its women and children decreed at Athens, 36, 1. orders to this effect sent off, § 2. the Ath. authorities prevailed upon to allow the subject to be reconsidered, § 3, 4. Cleon speaks against the repeal of the decree, 36, 5-40 nn. Diodotus argues for the repeal of the decree, 41-48 nn. and carries it, 49, 1, 2 n. a second ship despatched to M. just prevents the execution of the first decree, § 3-5. all the M. prisoners (cf. 35, 2) sent to Athens slain, 50, 1. the fortifications of the M. demolished and their fleet appropriated by the Ath. § 2. the towns of the M. on the continent taken possession of by the Ath. § 4. M. exiles surprise Rhœteium and Antandrus; their design, iv. 52, nn. Antandrus retaken by the Ath. 75, 1 n. M. revolts again from Athens, viii. 22, 2. M. taken by surprise by the Ath. 23, 2, 3. Ath. garrison in M. 100, 3.

Myus, an Ionian city in Caria on S. bank of the Mæander, given to Themistocles by the k. of Persia, i. 138, 8 n. Lysicles marches thence inland, iii. 19, 2.

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Naked, who were the first to practise gymnastic exercises naked, i. 6, 5 nn.

Names, family names; grandfather's, given to the eldest son, vii. 69, 2 n; cf. vi. 54, 6.

Nauarchs or high-admirals of Sparta, Cnemus, ii. 66, 2. Alcidas, iii. 16, 3. Thrasytelidas, iv. 11, 2. Melancredas, viii. 6, 5. Astyochus, 20, 1. Mindarus, 85, 1. term during which this command was held, ii. 80, 2 n. it was supreme, viii. 20, 1 n.

Naucleides, a Plataean, opens the gates of Plataea to the Thebans, ii. 2, 2 n.

Naucrates, f. of Damotimus, a Sicyonian, iv. 119, 2.

Naupactus, inside the Cor. gulf; taken from the Ozolian Locrians; the Messenians from Ithome settled there by the Ath. i. 103, 3. in alliance with the Ath. ii. 9, 5 n. occupied by an Ath. squadron for the blockade of Corinth and the Crisæan gulf, 69, 1. the Pelop. design on it, 80, 1. the Ath. after their victory return thither, 84, 4. the Pelop. threaten N. 90, 2. Phormio sails towards N. § 3. takes refuge there and prepares to repulse them, 91, 2. action and victory of the Ath. off N. § 3-92, 5. a reinforcement of twenty ships for Phormio arrives at N. 92, 8. Phormio goes from N. to Astacus, 102, 1. returns, 103, 1. Asopius arrives from Athens at N. iii. 7, 3. Nicostratus goes from N. to Corcyra, 75, 1. the Pelop. in Corcyra harbour dread a repetition of the Ath. manœuvres practised (ii. 84, 1) at N. iii. 78, 3.

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Navies,—of Minos the earliest, i. 4 n. 8, 3. of Agamemnon, 9, 3 n-5. of Greece, i. 13, 1. of Corinth, 13, 5. of Ionia, § 6. of Polycrates of Samos, § 7 n. of what description of vessels they consisted, 14, 2. of the Sicilian tyrants and of the Corcyraeans, 14, 3 n. commencement of the Ath. 14, 4 n. 18, 3. Ath. at beginning of Pelop. war, ii. 13, 10 n. greatest amount of, on actual service at once, iii. 17, 1 n. 2, 5. navy of Lac. confederacy, amount prescribed by the Lac. ii. 7, 2 n. prescribed increase of, viii. 3, 2.

Naxus, one of the eastern Cyclades. The Naxians first of the Ath. allies revolt, and are reduced by siege to subjection, i. 98, 4. Themistocles' es-

cape from the Ath. fleet there, 137, 2-4.

Naxus, a Chalcidic settlement, on E. coast of Sicily; the first Greek settlement there, vi. 3, 1. The Naxians invaded by the people of Messana, defeat them with great loss, iv. 25, 7-9. Naxus likely to join the Ath. 20, 3. the Ath. armament arrives and is admitted there, 50, 2, 3. the Ath. winter there, 72, 1. 74, 2. 75, 2. 88, 3. they quit Naxus, § 5. N. cavalry with the Ath. 98, 1. allies of the Ath. vii. 57, 11; see Cluverii Sicil. p. 90, &c.

Neapolis, in Africa, a trading port of the Carthaginians opposite to Sicily, vii. 50, 2.

Neighbouring states enemies, iv. 92, 4. vi. 88, 1 n.

Nemea, and temple of Zeus Nemeius, in Ozolian Locris; Hesiod slain there, iii. 96, 1 n.

Nemea in N. of Argolis, road thither, v. 58, 3. movements from and towards Nemea, by the Argives and the Lac. allies, 59, 1, 2. the Argives hemmed in on the side towards Nemea, § 3. all the Lac. allies assembled at N. 60, 3 n.

Neodamodes, settled with emancipated Helots at Lepreum by the Lac. v. 34, 1 n. N. stand next to emancipated Helots at battle of Mantinea, 67, 1 n. the Lac. aid to Syracuse consisted of Helots and N. vii. 19, 3. 58, 3.

Neptune, see Poseidon.

Nericus, in Leucas; Asopius, s. of Phormio slain in a landing there, iii. 7, 4; see Strabo x.

Nessa, see Inessa.

Nestus, a r. of Thrace falling into the Ægean, W. of Abdera, rising in the same mountain chain as the rivers Oscius and Hebrus, ii. 96, 5 n; see Herodot. vii. 109, 3. 126. and Strabo Epit. vii.

Neutral states admit only single ships of war of belligerents into their harbours, ii. 7, 2 n. iii. 71, 1 n. vi. 52, 1 n.

New-moon, see Moon.

Nicanor, one of the two yearly chieftains of the Chaonians, in Cnēmus' expedition against Acarnania, ii. 80, 6 nn.

Nicasus, s. of Cecalus, a Megarean, signs the year's Truce, iv. 119, 2.

Niceratus, f. of Nicias, an Ath. iii. 51, 1. 91, 1. iv. 27, 5. 42, 1. 53, 1. 119, 2. 129, 2. v. 16, 1. 83, 4. vi. 8, 2.

Niciades, an Ath. president (ἐπιστάτης) when the year's Truce was ratified, iv. 118, 7 nn.

Nicias, an Ath. f. of Hagnon, ii. 58, 1. iv. 102, 3.

Nicias, s. of Niceratus, an Ath. takes Minoa, iii. 51. on expedition against Melos, Tanagra, and Opuntian Locris, 91. Cleon makes insinuations against him, iv. 27, 5 n. N. offers the command against Sphacteria to Cleon, 28, 1. again presses Cleon and renounces the command, § 2. on the expedition to the coast of Corinth victorious, iv. 42-44. ravages the coast near Crommyon, lands on that of Epidaurus, fortifies and garrisons Methone (see n.) and returns, 45. expedition against Cythera; takes it; ravages the coast of Laconia, 53. 54. swears to the year's Truce, 119, 2. sails from Potidæa to recover Mende and Scione, and takes Mende, 129-131. surrounds Scione with lines, and returns, 131, 3. 133, 4. his wishes for peace, v. 16, 1. swears to the fifty years' Peace, 19, 2, and to the fifty years' Alliance, 24, 1. the above treaties negotiated by him and Laches, 43, 2. Alcibiades wishes to detach the Lac. ambassadors at Athens from Nicias, 45, 3. N. recommends alliance with the Lac. rather than the Argives, 46, 1. persuades

the Ath. to send him on an embassy to Lac. with their demands, § 2, 3. obtains only the renewal of their oaths from the Lac.; is blamed by the Ath. § 4. his intended expedition against the Chalcidians of the Thracian Border frustrated by Perdiccas, v. 83, 4. appointed against his inclination on the intended expedition to Sicily; thinks it injudicious, vi. 8, 2, 4. speaks against it, 9-14. finding his arguments ineffectual, represents the magnitude of the force required, 19-23. his object, 24, 1. on the demand of the Ath. he gives details, 25, 1, 2. he had expected the representations of the Egestæans would prove unfounded, 46, 2. his plan of operations, 47. N. coasts along from Hyccara to Egesta, obtains thirty talents, returns to the army, 62, 4. exhorts his forces before the first battle at Syracuse, 67, 3-68. leads his men on, 69, 1. N. prevents the Syrac. from taking the Ath. lines, 102, 2 n. the Syrac. with a view to a peace hold communications with N. now by the death of Lamachus sole commander, 103, 3. N. contemns the small force of Gylippus, and neglects to intercept it, 104, 3. sends four ships to look out for it, vii. 1, 2 n. does not advance against the Syrac. 3, 3. resolves to fortify Plemyrium, 4, 4. sends twenty ships to intercept the remainder of the Cor. aids to Syracuse, 4, 7 n. the progress of the Syrac. counter-work compels him to fight, 6, 1. is defeated and the circumvallation of Syracuse rendered impossible, § 3, 4. perceives his need of a considerable reinforcement, 8, 1. writes to Athens, confines himself to precautionary measures, § 2, 3. his despatch arrives at Athens and is read, 10-15. the Ath. appoint Menander and Euthydemus to share his command, 16, 1 nn. sends to his

Sicel allies to obstruct the march of aids to Syracuse, 32, 1 nn. after an indecisive naval action, provides for its renewal, and for increased protection to his fleet, 38, 2, 3. had not availed himself of the impression produced on his first arrival in Sicily, 42, 3. consents to Demosthenes' night attack on Epipolæ, 43, 1, left to defend the camp, § 2. after defeat opposes Demosthenes' proposal for an immediate retreat, urging the displeasure of the Ath. and the distressed condition of the Syrac. 48, 49, 1 nn, 4. in prospect of immediate attack from the Syrac. consents to retreat by sea, 50. on a lunar eclipse resolves to defer retreat for twenty-seven days, § 4 nn. his speech to the armament on their resolving to force their way out to sea, 60, 5—64 nn. orders their embarkation, 65, 1. after defeat agrees to Demosthenes' proposal to renew the attempt; on the seamen's refusal agrees to retreat by land, 72, 3, 4. Hermocrates sends false intelligence to him and delays the Ath. retreat, 73, 3—74, 1. considers preparation for retreat complete, 75, 1. his particular and general exhortations, 76, 77. looks to and keeps good order on the march, 78. his division precedes that of Demosthenes, § 2. with Demosthenes decides on altering the direction of their retreat towards Camarina, 80, 1, 2. his division keeps together and makes progress, § 3. 81, 3. fights no more than he is compelled, *ib.* crosses the r. Erineus and halts in a strong position, 82, 3. overtaken by the Syrac. learns the surrender of Demosthenes' division; offers to capitulate, 83, 1, 2. is attacked and harassed all day; disappointed of effecting escape by night, § 3—5. continues his retreat next day for the r. Assinarus, 84, 1, 2. on the destruction of his army surrenders to

Gylippus and the Lac. 85, 1. with Demosthenes butchered by decree of the Syrac. in spite of Gylippus' wish to save them, 86, 1, 2. his merits towards the Lac. induced him to surrender to Gylippus, § 3. motives of Syracusans and Cor. for wishing his death, § 4. his high character, § 5. his superstitious disposition, vii. 50, 4.

Nicolaus, one of three Lac. ambassadors to the k. of Persia, ii. 67, 1. delivered up by Sadocus to the Ath. and put to death, § 2—4.

Nicomachus, a Phocian, of Phanoteus, informs the Lac. of the Ath. design upon Bœotia, iv. 89, 1.

Nicon, a Theban commander of the Bœotian aid for Syracuse, vii. 19, 3.

Niconidas, a Thess. of Larisa, a friend of Perdiccas, aids the passage of Brasidas through Thessaly, iv. 78, 2.

Nicostratus, s. of Diitrephes, an Ath. commander, arrives from Naupactus at Corcyra, and mediates between the factions, iii. 75, 1. consents to leave five Ath. ships at Corcyra and take five manned by the aristocratic party, § 2, 3. cannot prevail on these to comply, prevents their murder by the popular party, § 4—6. commander in the expedition against Cythera and landings on the Lac. coast, iv. 53, 54. signed the year's Truce, 119, 2. recovers Mende, 129, 130. besieges Scione, 131. with Laches commands the Ath. succour to Argos, v. 61, 1. slain at Mantinea, 74, 3.

Night, attempt on Platæa by, ii. 2, 1. betrayal and surprise of Torone by, iv. 110, 2. grand night attack by the Ath. and their defeat on Epipolæ, vii. 43, 3—44. panic and flight by night of Perdiccas' army, iv. 125, 1 n; of Ath. on retreat from Syracuse, vii. 80, 3.

Nightingale, called the Daulian bird, ii. 29, 3.

Nile, r. Ath. fleet obtains command of, i. 104, 2. their second expedition puts in at the Mendesian branch of, 110, 4 n.

Nine Ways (Ἐννέα Ὀδοί), older name of Amphipolis, i. 100, 3. iv. 102, 3.

Nine Springs (ἐννεάκρουνος), the later name of the fountain Callirrhoë, at Athens, ii. 15, 7 n.

Nisæa, Long Walls from Megara to, i. 103, 4. Ath. garrison escape into, 114, 1. given up by the Ath. at the thirty years' Peace, 115, 1. inroads of the Ath. till the taking of, ii. 31, 5. ships launched at Nisæa, the Megarean naval arsenal, for intended attack on the Ath. Peiræus, ii. 93, 2, 3. their return to N. 94, 4. two towers on the side of, iii. 51, 3 n. Cleon persuades the Ath. to demand it from the Lac. iv. 21, 3. the port of the Megareans, eight stades from Megara, garrisoned by Pelop. alone, 66, 4. the Pelop. garrison of the Long Walls escape thither, 68, 3. it is surrounded by the Ath. with a wall, 69, 1, 2. its garrison capitulates, § 3. occupied by the Ath. § 4. anxiety for its garrison felt by Brasidas, in ignorance of its capture, 70, 1. Ath. heavy-armed posted near it, 72, 2. Boeotian general of cavalry slain there; the Ath. return thither, § 4 n, 73, 4. action near N. untrue report of by Brasidas, 85, 5. 108, 5. the late garrison of N. joins the Boeotians in attacking Delium, 100, 1. bounds set by the year's Truce to its Ath. garrison, 118, 3 n. retained by the Ath. at the fifty year's Peace, v. 17, 2.

Nisus, temple or statue of (?) near Megara, iv. 118, 3 n.

Nomothetæ, a legislative committee at Athens, viii. 97, 2 n.

Notium, a town on the coast of

Ionia, near Colophon, occupied by Colophonians on the loss of Colophon, iii. 34, 1 nn. exiles from Notium obtain aid from the Ath. under Paches, § 2. N. won by a dishonourable artifice of Paches, § 3. N. delivered to the Colophonians, § 4. afterwards settled by the Ath. § 5.

Nuptial rites, the water of Callirrhoë used by the Ath. in, ii. 15, 7 n; see also Marriage.

Nymphodorus, s. of Pythes, an Abderite, brother-in-law of Sitalkes, made proxenus and invited to Athens, ii. 29, 1 n. concludes an alliance between the Ath. and Sitalkes, and obtains the Ath. franchise for Sadocus, Sitalkes' son, ii. 29, 7 n.

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Oak Heads, see Dryoscephalæ.

Oar, accompaniments of, ii. 93, 2 n. and Append. iii. vol. 1.

Oath, the most binding, in each country, v. 18, 9 nn. form and renewal of, ib. nn. another form, v. 47, 8 n. by whom sworn, § 9 n. renewal of, § 10 n. sworn over or upon victims, v. 47, 8 n.

Oboli, 4 Attic the pay of the Parali, viii. 73, 5 n. Æginetan, 3=5 Attic one day's pay for heavy-armed, light-armed or archer, v. 47, 6. Attic oboli, 10=1 Æginetan drachma, ib. n.

Ocytus, f. of Æneas, a Cor. v. 119, 2.

Odomanti, a Thracian tribe occupying a plain country N. of the r. Strymon, ii. 101, 3 n. Polles, k. of, engages to furnish troops to Cleon, v. 6, 2; see Herod. v. 16, 1. vii. 112, 2.

Odrysæ, a Thracian nation. Teres, f. of Sitalkes, first established the great kingdom of the Odrysæ, ii. 29, 2 n, 5, 6. Sitalkes their k. ally of the Ath. § 9. he marches against Perdiccas, 95, 1. 96, 1. the tribes subject to the Odrysian kingdom, 96 nn. its

boundaries, 97, 1, 2 nn. its revenue, § 3 n. their custom with regard to gifts, § 4 n. greater than any other kingdom between the Ionian Gulf and the Euxine; inferior in military strength to the Scythians, § 5, 6 n.

Æantheans, a tribe of Ozolian Locrians, iii. 101, 2 n; see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 539, &c.

Æneon, a city of Ozolian Locris, whence Demosthenes marched to invade Ætolia, iii. 95, 3. return of the survivors thither, 98, 2. taken by the Pelop. under Eurylochus, 102, 1 n; see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 504.

Æniadæ, a city in Acarnania besieged but not taken by Pericles, i. 111, 4. Cnemus and the Pelop. are aided in their retreat to that city by its people, ii. 82, 1. always hostile to the Ath. its site precludes attack during winter, 102, 3 n. Echinades islands, opposite to it at the mouth of the r. Achelous, § 4. Alcmaeon settled near, § 9. attempt upon by Asopius, iii. 7, 3, 4 n. alone of all Acarnania not on the Ath. expedition against Leucas, 94, 1. Ambraciots and Pelop. take refuge there after battle of Olpæ, 114, 4 n. compelled by the Acarnanians, join the Ath. alliance, iv. 77, 2 n. (see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 398, &c.)

Ænoë, a fortress on the confines of Attica and Bœotia, the first object of attack on the Pelop. invasion, ii. 18 nn. (see Herod. v. 74, 2.) distinguished from another near Marathon, 18, 1 n. resists all the attacks of the Pelop. ii. 19, 1. occasions loss of men to the Cor.: is besieged by them and the Bœot. viii. 98, 2. surrendered by its garrison, deceived by the treasonable conduct of Aristarchus, 98.

Ænophyta, in Bœotia, E. of Tanagra, battle fought there effects the Ath. conquest of Bœotia and

Phocis, i. 108, 2. alluded to by Hippocrates before battle of Delium, iv. 95, 3.

Ænussæ, islands between the N. part of Chios and m. Mimas; an Ath. station in their attacks upon Chios, viii. 24, 2; see Herod. i. 165, 1, 6.

Æsyme, a Thasian colony on the coast of Thrace W. of Thasos, iv. 107, 3.

Ætæans, a Thessalian people, inflict loss upon the inhabitants of Trachinia and Doris, iii. 92, 2, 3. obliged by Agis to ransom their cattle, viii. 3, 1 n; see Strabo ix.

Offences, not prevented by severe punishments, iii. 45 nn.

Officers, I. by sea. Generals *στρατηγοί*, ii. 69, 1. among the Lac. the Nauarch or high-admiral (see those articles), if present, was supreme, viii. 20, 1 n. trierarchs, vi. 31, 3 n. sailing-masters or pilots *κυβερνήται*, petty officers *ὑπηρεσίαι*, ib. n. *κελευσταί*, ii. 84, 3 n.

II. by land; among the Lac. one of the kings, if in the field, was supreme, v. 66, 2 n. polemarchs, lochagi penteconteres, enomotarchs, ib. § 3. the bodies commanded by them, v. 68, 3 n. among the Ath. Generals and Taxiarchs, see those articles.

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Olpæ, in Acarnania, occupied by the Ambraciots, iii. 105, 1 n. they send home for aid, § 3. news of their being at Olpæ reaches Eurylochus, 106, 1 n. his forces join them there, § 3. blockaded by an Ath. squadron, 107, 3. Demosthenes and the Acarnanians encamp near Olpæ, § 4. Ambraciots and Pelop. defeated, retreat into Olpæ, 108, 4. Ambraciots, ignorant of the defeat, on their march for Olpæ, 110, 1. the Pelop. by secret treaty escape from Olpæ, 111, 1. the Ambraciots who escaped from Olpæ learn the destruction of those who had marched to join them, 113, 1. *Olpe sing.* iii. 107, 4. 111, 1. 113, 1. *Olpæ plur.* 105, 1, 3. 106, 1, 3. 107, 3. 108, 4. 110, 1 *bis*. probable reason of the variation, 107, 1 n.

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Onetoridas, f. of Diemporus, a Theb. ii. 2, 1.

Onomacles, an Ath. commands an expedition against Miletus, viii. 25, 1. sails against Chios, 30, 2.

Ophioneans, Ὀφίωνης, a nation of Ætolians, iii. 94, 5. 96, 2. in the sing. n. Ὀφιωνεύς, iii. 100, 1; see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 434.

Opicans, drive the Sicels out of Italy, vi. 2, 4. Opicans, another name for the Osci, or Ausones, n. vi. 4, 5. Opicia the coast of the Tyrrhene sea from the Tiber to Ænotria, ib. Cuma in Opicia, vi. 4, 5; see Strabo v.

Opuntian, see Locrians.

Opus, in Locris, ii. 32, 1; see Strabo ix.

Oracle, Delphic, to the Epidamnians, i. 25, 1, 2. the Corcyraeans offer to submit to the Or. their claims to Epidamnus, 28, 3. Or. to the Lac. on Zeus Ithometes, 103, 2. victory and aid promised to the Lac. by, 118, 4. 123. ii. 54, 5, 6. Or. to Cylon the Ath. i. 126, 4. to the Lac. on removal of Pausanias' corpse, i. 134, 7 n. on the Pelasgicum at Athens, ii. 17, 1, 2 n. to Alcmaeon, ii. 102, 7. to Hesiod the Poet, iii. 96, 1 n. free access to it secured by the one year's Truce, iv. 118, 1 n. directs the restoration of Delos to the Delians, v. 32, 1. oracle-mongers

in the cities of Greece before the War, ii. 8, 2. in Athens, 21, 3.

Oration, see Speech.

Orchomenus, Bœotian, in possession of Bœotian exiles, i. 113, 1, 3, who defeat the Ath. and liberate Bœotia, § 3, 4. frequent earthquakes there, iii. 87, 4 n. formerly called Minyeian; Chæroneia subject to it; Orchomenian exiles plan with the Ath. a popular revolution in Bœotia, iv. 76, 3 n. (see Strabo ix. and Pausan. in Bœot. ix. 34, 6—38.)

Orchomenus, Arcadic, besieged by the Argive alliance surrenders, v. 61, 3—5 n. (see Pausan. in Arcadicis.)

Order of Battle, see Battle.

Orestæ, a people of Epeirus, accompany Cnemus' expedition against Acarnania, ii. 80, 9. their situation, § 8 n; see Strabo vii. and Steph. Byzant.

Orestes, son of Echecratidas, last k. or Tagus of Thessaly; ineffectual attempt of the Ath. to restore him, i. 111, 1 n.

Orestheium in Mænalia, v. 64, 3 n.

Oresthis, a district in Arcadia; indecisive battle there between Tegeans and Mantineans, iv. 134, 1 n.

Oreus (Ὀρεός), another name of Hestiera in Eubœa, occupied by Ath. cleruchi or settlers; alone faithful to Athens, viii. 95, 7; see Strabo ix. and Livy xxviii. and xxxi.

Orneæ, a town in the N. of Argolis, its situation and population, v. 67, 2 n. the Orneatæ allies of Argos at battle of Mantinea, v. 67, 2. 72, 4. their loss there, 74, 3. Argive exiles established in it by the Lac. vi. 7, 1. besieged for one day by the Arg. and Ath., evacuated in the night: razed by the Arg. § 2; see Pausan. in Corinthiacis.

Orobæ, in Eubœa, opposite to Opus in Locris; overflow of the sea there, iii. 89, 2 n; see Strabo ix.

Orædus, k. of the Parauæans, joins Cnemus' expedition against Acarnania, ii. 80, 8 n.

Oropia, or territory of Oropus, iv. 91. subject to the Ath. 99.

Oropus, passed by the Pelop. retiring from Attica, ii. 23, 3. landing there from the Ath. fleet for invasion of Bœotia, iii. 91, 3 n. Ath. troops take refuge there after the battle of Delium, iv. 96, 6. return thence by sea to Athens, § 8. overland conveyance of provisions to Athens from, vii. 28, 1 n. betrayed to the Bœotians; opposite Eretria, viii. 60, 1 n. the Pelop. expedition against Eubœa puts in there, 95, 1. stands out from Oropus; distance of Or. from Eretria, § 3. signal made from Eretria to Oropus, § 4.

Orphans of the slain in battle brought up by the state at Athens, ii. 46, 1.

Oscius, a r. of Thrace, falling into the Danube, ii. 96, 4 n.

Ostracism at Athens, i. 135, 3 n. of Themistocles, ib. of Hyperbolus, viii. 73, 3.

Overflow of the sea accompanying an earthquake, at Orobiæ and Atalanta, iii. 89, 2, 3 nn.

Ozolian Locrians, see *Locrians*.

P.

Paches, son of Epicurus, an Ath. general, sent against Mytilene, iii. 18, 3. Mytilene surrenders to him, 28, 1. removes suppliants from the altars, § 2. takes Antissa, § 3. hears of Alcidas and the Pelop. fleet, from Erythræa, 33, 1, 2, 3 n. he chases them, § 4, 5. his perfidious and bloody conduct at the taking of Notium, 34, 2, 3 n. commits Notium to the Colophonians, § 4. reduces Pyrrha and Eresus, sends Salæthus and the Mytilenæans most concerned in the revolt to Athens, 35, 1. settles

Lesbos, § 2. a trireme despatched from Athens with orders to him to put to death all the adult males of Mytilene, 36, 1, 2. he had read the decree, when a second vessel brings a reversal of the first decree, 49, 5. full one thousand Mytilenæan prisoners, sent by him to Athens, executed, 50, 1.

Pæan, a war-song or hymn, (see Schol. on i. 50, 6.) sung for the onset, i. 50, 6 n. iv. 43, 3. 96, 1. vii. 44, 6. on the victory, ii. 91, 3. the Ath. alarmed by the Doric Pæans of their allies, vii. 44, 6. with prayers and libations precedes the sailing of the Ath. expedition to Syrac. vi. 32, 1, 2 n.

Pædaritus, see *Pedaritus*.

Pæonians and Pæonic nations, some included in the Odrysian Empire, some independent, ii. 96, 3 n. of the same race as the Teucrians, ib. n. their situation, 98, 2 n, 3. Pæonic Doberus, § 4; see *Palmerii Gr. Ant.* p. 72.

Pagæ, see *Pegæ*.

Pagondas, son of Æoladas, a Bœotarch of Thebes, iv. 91. his exhortation to the Bœot. before battle of Delium, 92. pursues the Ath. and forms his army in order of battle, 93, 1. exhorts his troops again, 96, 1. by a stratagem stops the advance of the Ath. right, § 5.

Palæreans, in Acarnania, Solium with its territory given to them by the Ath. ii. 30, 1; see *Palmerii Gr. Ant.* p. 415.

Palensians (people of Pale in Cephalenia), join the Corinthian fleet to relieve Epidamnus, i. 27, 3. are one of the four confederate states of Cephalenia, 30, 3 n.

Palisade used in fortifying Delium, iv. 90, 2 n. as a fence for the Ath. fleet at Syracuse, vi. 66, 2. 97, 2. for their camp at Naxos in Sicily, vi. 74, 2; see also *Stockade*.

Pallas, or Athene = Minerva, called Chalcicæus at Lac. her temple, i. 134, 2. its structure, ib. nn. Pausanias starved to death there, § 2-5 n. the curse incurred, 128, 3. 134, 7. the atonement made, § 7, 8. temple and statue of Athene in the acropolis at Athens, ii. 13, 4 nn. temple of, in Lecythus at Torone, iv. 116, 2, 3 nn. in Amphipolis Brasidas sacrifices at, v. 10, 2.

Pallene, the western peninsula of Chalcidice; Potidæa occupies its isthmus, i. 56, 2. its ancient name Phlegra; its towns, ib. n. side of Potidæa towards Pallene not blockaded by the Ath. 64, 2. Ath. land in and devastate Pallene and invest Potidæa on the side of Pallene, § 3. Ath. garrison of Lecythus in Torone escapes to Pallene, iv. 116, 2. Scione in Pallene, 120, 1. Mende in Pallene, 123, 1. Brasidas unable to cross over into Pallene from Torone 129, 1. (see Herod. vii. 123, 1, 2.)

Pamillus, a Megarean, founder of Selinus in Sicily, vi. 4, 2 n.

Pamphylia, a region on the S. coast of Asia Minor, between Lycia and Cilicia; the r. Eurymedon in it, i. 100, 1.

Panactum, a fortress on the borders of Attica, betrayed to the Bæot. v. 3, 5. to be restored to the Ath. by the Treaty of Peace for fifty years, 18, 5. the Lac. promise their endeavours to recover Panactum for the Ath. 35, 5. the Lac. entreat the Bæot. to deliver Panactum to them, that they might exchange it for Pylus, 36, 2 n. 39, 2. demolished by the Bæot. 39, 3. their pretext for this; demolition announced, 42, 1. consequent indignation of the Ath. § 2. Lac. embassy to Ath. to ask for Pylus in return for Panactum, 44, 3. Ath. demand of the Lac. to restore P. perfect, 46, 2.

Panæi, an independent Thracian people N. of the r. Strymon alarmed by Sitalkes' invasion of Macedonia, ii. 101, 3.

Panærus, (a Thess.?) cooperates in aiding Brasidas' march through Thessaly, iv. 78, 1.

Panathenæa the greater (a festival of Athene, celebrated every fourth year at Athens), oaths to the Alliance, to be renewed ten days before this festival at Athens by the Argives, Eleians and Mantineans, v. 47, 10 n. Ath. citizens attended the procession at it in arms, vi. 56, 2 n. outbreak of Harmodius and Aristogeiton fixed for that season, ib. Hipparchus slain while marshalling the Panathenæic procession, i. 20, 3; see Meursius' Panathenæa and Dict. Ant.

Pancratium, an Olympiad marked by the name of the conqueror in the P. v. 49, 1 n.

Pandion, k. of Athens, f. of Procne, ii. 29, 3, 4 nn.

Pangæum, a m. of Thrace N. of the Strymon, ii. 99, 3; see Herod. v. 16, 1. vii. 112, 2.

Panormus, Achaïc, adjoining Achaïc Rhium, at the mouth of the Corinthian gulf; land forces of the Pelop. there to support their fleet, ii. 86, 1 n. 4. it retires thither on its defeat, 92, 2; see Strabo ix. and Polyb. iv.

Panormus, on the N. coast of Sicily, one of the three chief settlements there of the Phœnicians of Tyre, n. vi. 2, 5; see Cluverii Sic. p. 273, &c.

Panormus, in the Milesian territory, landing of the Ath. there, viii. 24, 1.

Pantacyas or Pantacyes, a r. near Hyblæan Megara, E. coast of Sicily, vi. 4, 1.

Paralii, one of the three divisions of the Malians or Maliensians, iii. 92, 2 n.

Paralian region of Attica (*ἡ Πάραλος γῆ*), ii. 55, 1 n. *ἡ παραλία γῆ*, 56, 1.

Paralus, (one of the two sacred or state ships, of Athens,) informs Paches of Alcidas being on the coast of Asia, iii. 33, 1 nn, 3. with the Salaminia, in the Ath. squadron at Corcyra, 77, 3 nn. Parali, the crew of the Paralus, viii. 73, 5, 6. their pay, 73, 5 n. steady opponents of oligarchy, ib. shifted by the 400 into a troop ship, and ordered to the coast of Eubœa, viii. 74, 2. deliver up to the Argives the envoys from the 400 on their way to Sparta, and proceed with envoys from Argos to the Ath. armament at Samos, 86, 9.

Παρανόμων γραφή, this criminal process forbidden by the oligarchical commission of ten (*ἐν γράφῃς*), viii. 67, 2. description of it, ib. n.

Parasii, a people of Thessaly, unknown; among the Thess. aid to Athens, ii. 22, 4 n.

Parauæans, a people of Epeirus situate on the r. Auos, join Cnemus' expedition against Acarnania, ii. 80, 8; see Palmerii Græc. Ant. p. 334, &c.

Parent State, duties of towards Colonies; see Colonies.

Parians, Thasos a colony of, iv. 104, 3.

Parnassus, a m. of Phocis, on the right of Demosthenes' intended route into Bœotia, iii. 95, 1.

Parnes, a m. of Attica N. of Athens, ii. 23, 1. Ath. fly thither on defeat at Oropus, iv. 96, 6.

Parrhasians, a people on the S. frontier of Arcadia, subject to Mantinea, invaded by the Lac. and restored by them to independence, v. 33.

Parties, opposite, at Megara, await the turn of events, iv. 71, 1 n; see Seditions.

Parturition, on approach of, re-

moval of women from Delos to Rhe-neia decreed by the Ath. iii. 104, 3.

Pasitelidas, s. of Hegesander, a Laced. commander of Torone, iv. 132, 3. defending it, v. 3, 1. is taken, § 2.

Patmos, an island between Icaria and Leros, iii. 33, 4.

Patræ, on the coast of Achaia, S.W. of Dyme (its history and site, distinguished from Patræ in Thes-saly, see n.), the Pelop. fleet endeavours to cross from it to Acarnania, flies thither on defeat, 84, 3. sails thence to Cyllene, § 5. the Patreans or Patrensiens, persuaded by Alcibiades to carry down their walls to the sea, prevented by the Cor. and Sicyonians, v. 52, 2.

Patrocles, f. of Tantalus, a Lac. iv. 57, 3.

Pausanias, a Lac. son of Cleombrotus, leader of the Greek Confederacy against Persia, i. 94, 1. cousin to Pleistarchus and regent for him, 132, 1. f. of Pleistoanax k. of Lac. 1. 107, 2. 114, 4. ii. 21, 1. after victory at Plataea admitted Plataea as a free and independent member of the Greek Confederacy, ii. 71, 4 n. aid given to him by the Plateans, iii. 54, 4. buried his slain in their territory, 58, 6. his covenant with them, 68, 2 n. sent with a Lac. squadron, and the Confederate fleet, reduces Cyprus and Byzantium, i. 94. laid Xerxes under an obligation, after the taking of Byzantium, i. 128, 5. made Gongylus governor of Byzantium, § 6. opens by his means a correspondence with Xerxes, § 7-9. which Xerxes carries on through Artabazus, 129, 1. Xerxes' letter to him, § 2, 3. his consequent elation and arrogance drive the Asiatic Greeks to place themselves under Ath. supremacy, 130. 95, 1 n, 2, 4. is recalled, heavy charges brought against him, § 3. is

acquitted of the most serious; but called to account for private wrongs, § 5. goes to the Hellespont professing to serve as a volunteer, really for correspondence with the k. with a view to the sovereignty of Greece, 128, 4. besieged by the Ath. quits Byzantium for Colonæ in the Troad: on information of his treason recalled by the Ephors, 131, 1, 2 n. imprisoned, set at liberty, presents himself for trial, § 3. no sufficiently direct evidence to warrant his punishment; but strong grounds of suspicion against him, 132, 1 n. his tampering with the Helots, § 2. Helot evidence against him rejected; an Argilian brings forward letters from P. to the k. § 3. the Ephors in concealment overhear P. admitting all the facts, and entreating the man to set out at once on his errand, 133 nn. on their preparing to arrest him, takes sanctuary in the temple of Minerva of the Brazen House, 134, 1-3 nn. starved, on removal he dies, § 5. the Lac. commanded by the Delphic oracle to change his place of burial, and instructed how to expiate their offence, § 6-8. place of his burial, § 7 n.

Pausanias, k. of Lacedæmon, a minor, son of Pleistoanax (who was then in exile, cf. ii. 21, 1. v. 16.) and nephew of Cleomenes, iii. 26, 2 n.

Pausanias, a Maced. (supposed to be either son or brother of Derdas, see Schol.), acts with the Ath. against Perdiccas, i. 61, 2.

Pay (by the treaty of Alliance between Athens and the Argive Confederacy), of cavalry double that of the infantry; of which heavy-armed, light, and archers receive alike, v. 47, 6 n. at siege of Potidæa, Ath. heavy-armed, their servants, and the ships' crews receive equal pay, iii. 17, 4 n. the same amount (a drachma per day.

double of the usual rate) paid to the Ath. crews by the Egestæans, vi. 8, 1 n. and by the Ath. to their crews on the Sicilian expedition; and addition made to this by the trierarchs, vi. 31, 3 nn. the same pay given to their Thracian auxiliaries, vii. 27, 2. rates at which Tissaphernes paid the Pelop. fleet, viii. 29, 1, 2 n. Alcibiades instigates Tissaphernes to reduce their pay and issue it irregularly, viii. 45, 2. pay for civil service abolished at Athens by the oligarchical party, 65, 3 nn. 67, 3. its abolition confirmed on the counter-revolution, 97, 1. the senate or council of 500 received pay, 69, 4 n; see also drachma, obolus, talent.

Peace, its advantages, iv. 62, 1; see Diplomatic Transactions.

Pedaritus, son of Leon, a Lac. appointed governor of Chios, goes from Miletus to Erythræ by land, viii. 28, 5. crosses with his troops over to Chios, 32, 2. refuses to aid in effecting the revolt of Lesbos, § 3. gives unconsciously false intelligence to Astyochus of a plot to betray Erythræ, 33, 3. discovers it to have been feigned in order to the escape of Erythræan prisoners from the Ath. at Samos, § 4. puts to death some Chians for being in the interest of Athens, 38, 3 n. complains to Lac. of Astyochus neglecting to aid Chios, § 4. excites suspicion against him at Lac. 39, 2. again asks aid of Astyochus, 40, 1. sends word to the Pelop. fleet at Rhodes, of the desperate situation of Chios, 55, 2. slain in a sally, § 3.

Pegæ, in the Megarean territory, on the Cor. gulf, held by the Ath. i. 103, 4. gives the command of the passes of Geraneia, 107, 3. Ath. expedition thence, against Sicyon and Œniadæ, 111, 3, 4. given up by the Ath. at the thirty years' Peace, 115, 1.

Cleon persuades the Ath. to demand it, iv. 21, 3. Megarean exiles there distress and annoy Megara, 66, 1. the M. exiles recalled from Pegæ, 74, 1.

Peiræus (Πειραιεύς, gen. Πειραιῶς), the port of Athens, and maritime town adjoining; contained three natural harbours. Fortification of begun in the archonship of Themistocles, i. 93, 4—8 nn. recommended by him to the Ath. as their final refuge, § 9. Long Wall from Athens to, begun, 107, 1. its length, ii. 13, 9 n. circuit of P. with Munychia, ib. influx of people in the Pelop. invasion partly accommodated there, ii. 17, 1. pestilence broke out there first, ii. 48, 2. tanks then existing there, but no fountains, ib. n. Pelop. design against; its unguarded and insecure state, 93, 1, 2. the Pelop. design relinquished, § 3. the Ath. in the city and in P. alarmed, 94, 1, 2. march thither, launch their fleet, and guard P. § 3. it is henceforth better secured, § 6 n. the Ath. expect the enemy's fleet from Sicily there, viii. 1, 2 n. its freedom from blockade owing to the Ath. armament at Samos, viii. 76, 5 n. the armament at Samos eager to sail against P. 82, 1, 2. 86, 4. Eetionia constructed to command it, 90, 3, 4 n. a Portico adjacent to Eetionia in P. § 5. Alexicles seized in P. 92, 4. Theramenes hastens thither, § 6. great tumult and alarm there, § 7. Theramenes arrives; Eetionia demolished, § 9—11 nn. heavy-armed troops in P. march to the city, 93. 1 n. on appearance of a Pelop. fleet off Salamis, the Ath. all hasten down to P. and man its defences and their fleet, 94. after defeat at Eretria and revolt of Eubœa, an attack upon P. dreaded, 06, 1—3. capture at a later period by the Pelop. v. 26, 1.

Peiræus (Πειραιεύς), a port on the Cor. coast, near the Epidaurian border; the Ath. drive on shore, disable and blockade a Pelop. fleet there, viii. 10, 3, 4 n. 11, 1. this concealed from the Chians, 14, 4. eight ships of the blockading fleet first sent off against Chios, then twelve more, and seven Chian ships withdrawn by the Ath. 15. the twenty Pelop. ships at P. break the blockade, defeat the Ath. and go to Cenchreïæ, 20, 1.

Peiraïce, part of the coast opposite to Eubœa occupied by the Oropians, ii. 23, 3 n. = ἡ πέραν γῆ, iii. 85, 1. 91, 3.

Peisander, an Ath. sent with others from Samos to Athens, to effect Alcibiades' recall and an oligarchical revolution, viii. 49. convinces his opposers there of the hopeless condition of Athens, and its need of the king's help, 53, 1, 2, and declares the establishment of oligarchy to be the only means of obtaining it, § 3. it is conceded to him, 54, 1. with colleagues empowered to negotiate with Tissaphernes and recall Alcibiades, § 2. on his false charges Phrynichus is deprived of command, § 3. urges oligarchical clubs to union and promptitude; sails to negotiate with Tissaphernes, § 4 n. foiled by extravagant demands of Alcibiades on Tissaphernes' part, returns to Samos, 56. he and his colleagues strengthen their cause in the army, and urge the Samians to adopt oligarchy, 63, 3. sent to Athens, on their voyage to establish oligarchy in the subject states, 64, 1. arrive with auxiliaries obtained on the voyage (cf. 69, 3), 65, 1. find most of their objects effected by the clubs, § 2, 3. effect appointment of ten commissioners, ξυγγραφήs, to frame a constitution, 67, 1 n. he proposes prohibition of the γραφαὶ παρανόμων, § 2 n. suppression of all the

existing magistracies, and salaries paid to civil officers; and organization of an executive council of 400, § 3. 68, 1. by his persuasion an oligarchical conspiracy is organized at Samos, 73, 2. he is among the most determined opponents of popular government, 90, 1. on the overthrow of the oligarchy flies to Deceleia, 98, 1.

Peisistratus, tyrant of Athens, f. of Hippias, Hipparchus, and Thessalus, i. 20, 3. vi. 54, 2 n. 55, 1 n. Delos partially purified by him, iii. 104, 2. died old, vi. 54, 2. levied a tenth upon the Ath. § 5 n. character of his government and that of his sons, 53, 3. 54, 5, 6. overthrown by the Lac. 53, 3. the time of this, 59, 4 n. Peisistratus, grandson of the first by his son Hippias, vi. 54, 6. when Archon dedicated the altar of the twelve gods, and that of the Pythian Apollo, ib. n.

Peithias, a Corcyraean senator, voluntary proxenus to the Ath. and a popular leader, tried as a traitor to the liberties of his country, iii. 70, 4 n. is acquitted, and charges his opponents with sacrilege; they are fined, and assassinate him, § 5-7 nn.

Pelasgians, the name most widely prevailing in the population of Greece in early times, i. 3, 2 nn. Pelasgian quarter at Athens, its site; oracular warning against its being inhabited, ii. 17, 1 n, 2. on its name and history, ib. n. Tyrrheno-Pelasgians former inhabitants of Lemnos and in Athens, and the chief element in the mixed population of Athos, iv. 109, 3 n.

Pele, an island off Clazomenæ, viii. 31, 2.

Pella, a city of Macedonia W. of the r. Axius, ii. 99, 3. 100, 4.

Pellenians, inhabitants of Pellene, easternmost state in Achaia, the only one at first engaged in the War, allies

of the Lac. ii. 9, 2 n. furnish ships, § 3. invade Argolis with the Lac. Confederacy, v. 58, 3. 60, 3. in position above the Argives, 59, 3. together with the Arcadians and Sicyonians required to furnish ten ships to the Lac. Confederacy, viii. 3, 2. lose one ship at Cynossema, 106, 3.

Pellichus, f. of Aristæus, a Cor. i. 29, 1.

Pelops coming from Asia obtained power by riches, and gave name to Peloponnesus; the Pelopid family becomes superior to the Perseid, i. 9, 2 n.

Peloponnesus, tradition of the origin of the name, i. 9, 2. in early times its inhabitants often changed, i. 2, 3. its five divisions, 10, 2 n. conquest of it by the Dorians and Heracleids, 12, 3. division of it among the conquerors; condition of the old inhabitants; its conquest occasions the prevalence of the Hellenic name throughout Greece, ib. n. most of Italy and Sicily colonised from Pelop. since the Trojan War, 12, 4, 5. Ægina near it, ii. 27, 1. alliance of the states around it sought by the Ath. 7, 3 n. the insular states round Pelop. free allies of the Ath. vi. 85, 3. the youth of Pelop. numerous and ready for War, ii. 8, 1. all its states except Argos and Achaia (which were neutral) in the Lac. Confederacy, 9, 2 n. scarcely touched by the plague, 54, 7 n. all its states free by the treaty between Lac. and Argos, v. 77, 5. 79, 1. Pelop. independent, vi. 77, 1. troops hired from Peloponnesus, by Mytilenæan exiles, iv. 52, 2, by exiles from Bœot. Orchomenos, 76, 3, by Amorgæ; on his capture take service in the Pelop. ranks, viii. 28, 4.—The Peloponnesians as opponents, as described by Pericles, i. 141, 142. Dorians, constant enemies of Ionians; outnumbering the Ath.

vi. 82, 2. for their history under the leading of the Lac. see article Laced. For other temporary combinations see articles Argos and Corinth.

Peloris, a N. E. prom. of Sicily in the territory of Messana; naval camp of the Syrac. and Epizephyrian Locrians there, iv. 25, 3; see Cluv. Sic. p. 88.

Pelta, a small shield, ἀσπίς τετραγώνος Schol. on ii. 29, 6. Thracian Peltastæ, ib. vii. 27, 1. and others, iv. 129, 2. Edonian, Myrcinian, and Chalcidian P. v. 6, 4. P. from Crusis and Olynthus, ii. 79, 6. Bœotian P. iv. 93, 3.

Penalties, why gradually made more severe, iii. 45, 2, 3. still ineffectual, § 4. why, § 5-7.

Penestæ of Thessaly, their origin, n. iv. 78, 6.

Pentacosimedimni, the highest class of Ath. citizens; the money value of their qualification, iii. 16, 1 n.

Pentecontêr, in the Lac. army, a commander of a Pentecostys or body of fifty men, v. 66, 3. 68, 3 n.

Peparethus, an island off the S. part of Magnesia, recession of the sea there occasioned by an earthquake, iii. 89, 4 n. (see Strabo ix.)

Peræbia and Peræbi, a region and people subject to and N. of Thessaly, iv. 78, 5, 6 n; see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 325.

Perdiccas, k. of Lower or Maritime Macedonia, son of Alexander, and brother of Philip, i. 57, 1, 2. ii. 29, 8 n, 9. 99, 1, 3 nn. f. of Archelaus, 100, 2 n. his predecessors, ib. n. suspected by the Ath. i. 56, 2. of a friend and ally became hostile to the Ath. through their alliance with Philip and Derdas, 57, 1, 2. endeavours at a confederacy of the Cor. Chalcidians, and Bottiæans, § 3. the maritime Chalcidians at his persua-

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Pericles, s. of Xanthippus, an Ath. general, commands the expedition from Pegæ against Sicyon and Œnidadæ, i. 111, 3. reduces Eubœa after its revolt, 114, nn. in the sea-fight off Tragia defeats the Samians, 116, 1. sails from Samos for Caunus and Caria to meet the Phœnician fleet, § 3. on his return completes the blockade of Samos, 117, 2. is aimed at by the Lac. in their demand that the Ath. should banish the accursed of the goddess, 127, 1 n. his maternal ancestry, ib. n. the Lac. wish to excite odium against him, because their most formidable opponent, § 2, 3 n. his speech to encourage the Ath. firmly to resist the Lac. demands, 140—144 nn. his advice followed by the Ath. 145, 1. his opinion, against receiving either herald or embassy while the Lac. were in the field, followed, ii. 12, 2. is one of the ten generals, 13, 1. gives his lands and houses to the state; for what reasons, ib. nn. advises the Ath. to remove

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Petra, in the Rhegian territory, vii. 35, 2; see Cluverii Sic. p. 367.

Phacium, in Thessaly, near Peræbia, iv. 78, 5.

Phæacians, former inhabitants of Corcyra; their naval fame, i. 25, 4 n.

Phæax, s. of Erasistratus, an Ath. his embassy to Sicily to organize a confederacy against Syracuse, v. 4, 1, 5. prevails upon Camarina and Acragas, § 6. other negotiations and return, 5.

Phædimus, a Lac. commissioner for receiving from the Bœot. and de-

livering to the Ath. Panactum and Ath. prisoners, v. 42, 1.

Phaeinis, an Argive priestess of Here, succeeds Chrysis, iv. 133, 3.

Phænippus, an Ath. scribe or registrar, at the ratification of the one year's Truce, iv. 118, 7 n.

Phagres, a town of the Pieres in Thrace, E. of the r. Strymon, ii. 99, 3; see Herod. vii. 112, 1.

Phalerum, the eastern harbour of Athens. Connected with the city by a long wall, i. 107, 1. (see Meursius De Pop. Att. p. 136, and De Piræo, c. 102.) Phaleric wall, length of, ii. 13, 8 n.

Phalius, s. of Eratocleides, a descendant of Hercules, a Corinthian, founder of Epidamnus, i. 24, 2.

Phanæ, a promontory of Chios, the Chians defeated there by the Ath. viii. 24, 3; see Livy xiv. and Strabo xiv.

Phanomachus, s. of Callimachus, an Ath. general to whom Potidæa surrenders, ii. 70, 1.

Phanotis, a district in Phocis, on the Bœot. border, iv. 76, 3 n. Nicomachus, of Phanotis, divulges the Ath. design upon Bœotia, 89, 1; see Strabo ix. and Pausan. in Phocicis, and Palmerii Græc. Ant. p. 673.

Pharax, f. of Styphon, a Lac. iv. 38, 1, 2.

Pharnabazus, f. of Pharnaces, ii. 67, 1. another, s. of Pharnaces, satrap of the Hellespontine cities (or of Dascylium, n. on viii. 5, 4.) viii. 6, 1. sends to the Lac. for aid to effect the revolt of the Hellespontine cities from Athens, ib. his agents entrusted by him with a subsidy for an expedition, 8, 1 nn. a fleet sent out to aid him, 39, 1, 2. Pharnabazus and his brothers, sons of Pharnaces, n. on viii. 58, 1. Abydus and Lampsacus revolt to him, 62, 1. of forty ships despatched to him from Miletus only ten arrive, 80, 1, 3. induces the Grand

Pelop. fleet to sail from Miletus for the Hellespont, 99, 1. sixteen ships had come to him before, § 2 n. Tissaphernes mortified at this, 109.

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Pharos, in Egypt, i. 104, 1.

Pharsalus, in Thessaly, the Ath. attack it without success, i. 111, 1, 2. Menon of Ph. with Pharsalian cavalry comes to aid Athens, ii. 22, 4, 5. Brasidas sends thither to his Thessalian friends, iv. 78, 1. halts there, § 5. Thucydides of Ph. mitigates the animosity of the contending parties at Athens, vii. 92, 8 n.

Phaselis, a city on the coast of Lycia, near Pamphylia, Ath. trading vessels thence, ii. 69, 1. mentioned in order reverse of the local, viii. 88 n. Hippocrates a Spartan learns at Phaselis the duplicity of Tissaphernes, 99, 1. Alcibiades returns thence, 108, 1.

Pheia, a city of Elis on the coast between the rivers Peneius and Alpheius; its territory wasted and itself taken by the Ath. who then reembark, ii. 25, 4-6. its neighbourhood inhabited by Periæci, ib. n. Demosthenes destroys there a transport destined for Sicily, vii. 31, 1.

Pheræans, people of Phæræ in Thessaly, send cavalry to aid Athens, ii. 22, 4 n.

Philemon, f. of Ameiniades, an Ath. ii. 67, 2.

Philippus, a Maced. brother of Perdicas and son of Alexander; in alliance with the Ath. against Perdicas, i. 57, 1 n, 2. with them wars against Perdicas, 59, 2. six hundred of his cavalry aid the Ath. against Potidæa,

i. 61, 2. Philippus' son Amyntas, supported by Sitalkes, ii. 95, 2, 3. 100, 3. part of Macedonia formerly his kingdom, 100, 3.

Philippus, a Laced. appointed governor of Miletus, viii. 28, 5 n. sent to bring up the Phœnician fleet from Aspendus, 87, 6. reports the duplicity of Tissaphernes, 99, 1.

Philocharidas, a Lac. s. of Eryxidaïdas, signs the one year's Truce, iv. 119, 2, and the fifty years' Peace, v. 19, 2. one of the three commissioners for executing it, 21, 1. swears to the Alliance with Athens, 24, 1. on the embassy to Athens; friendly to the Ath. 44, 3.

Philocrates, s. of Demeas, an Ath. reinforces the force besieging Melos, v. 116, 3.

Philoctetes, his ships the smallest on the expedition against Troy, i. 10, 4. his crews at once rowers and archers, § 5.

Phlius, an inland state of Pelop. N. of Argolis; the Phliasians requested to subsidize the Cor. expedition to Epidamnus, i. 27, 4. four hundred among Brasidas' forces at Tripodiscus, iv. 70, 1. Chrysis flies thither from Argos, 133, 3. Lac. confederacy assembles at Phlius to invade Argolis; the whole Phliasian army attends, v. 57, 2. Agis and the Lac. arrive, 58, 2. the Phl. march with the Pellenians and Cor. 58, 4. encounter the Argives with loss, 59, 1. in position above the Argives, § 3. assembled with the Lac. confederacy at Nemea, 60, 3 n. Phliasian territory invaded and wasted by the Argives for harbouring their exiles, 83, 3. on a second invasion the Phl. entrap the Arg. in ambushade, 115, 1. Phl. a third time invaded by the Arg. vi. 105, 3.

Phocæa, the most northern city of Ionia. Astyochous takes refuge there

in a storm, viii. 31, 2. Carteria in Phocaïs, or the Phocæan territory, viii. 101, 2. naval victory of the Phocæan founders of Massilia over the Carthaginians, i. 13, 8; see Herod. i. 142, 5. 163—197. and Strabo xiv.

Phoceæ, or Phocææ, a quarter of the city of the Leontines in Sicily, v. 4, 4.

Phocis, a region on the Cor. gulf W. of Bœotia. The Phocians war upon the Dorians, but the Lac. compel them to restore their conquests, i. 107, 2. Phocis gained by the Ath. 108, 2. with the Bœot. attend the Ath. expedition against Thessaly, 111, 1. the Ath. deliver the temple at Delphi to the Ph. 112, 5. allies of the Lac. confederacy; furnish cavalry, ii. 9, 2, 3 n. Daulia in Ph. 29, 3. Demosthenes hopes for the conquest or alliance of the Ph. iii. 95, 1. enmity and fear of the Locrians of Amphissa towards them, 101, 2. Phanotis in Phocis; some Phocians privy to the Ath. design upon Bœotia, iv. 76, 3. Nicomachus, of Phanotis in Phocis, betrays the Ath. design to the Lac. 89, 1. war between the Ph. and Locrians, v. 32, 2. the Ph. summoned by the Lac. to aid their invasion of Mantinea, 64, 4. requisition from the Lac. to the Ph. and Locrians to furnish fifteen ships, viii. 3, 2. some Phocians, returning from Troy, driven by a storm to Libya, finally settle with Trojans in Sicily, vi. 2, 3.

Phœnice, and Phœnicians. The Ph. anciently exercised piracy and occupied the islands, i. 8, 1. occupied the headlands of Sicily and islands adjacent for commerce; more lately concentrated at Motye, Soloeis and Panormus, vi. 2, 5 n. Ph. of Tyre and Ph. of Carthage, ib. n. Ph. fleet gives Dareius the conquest of the is-

lands; triremes of, taken and destroyed at the r. Eurymedon, i. 100, 1. Ph. fleet defeated off Salamis in Cyprus by the Ath. 112, 4 n. Ath. squadron detached from Samos to look out for Ph. fleet, 116, 1. Pericles with sixty vessels follows, § 3. Melesander with a squadron sent to protect the Ath. traders homeward bound from Phœnice, ii. 69, 1. Ph. cities in Sicily near Egesta, vi. 46, 3. Ph. vessels in course of fitting out by Tissaphernes, viii. 46, 1. the Pelop. fleet induced by him to wait for them, § 5 n. mentioned as ships of the k. in the Treaty, 58, 5, 6 n, 7. Tissaphernes makes a show of getting the Ph. fleet ready, 59. indignation of the Pelop. fleet at waiting for the Ph. fleet, 78, 1. Alcibiades represents Tissaphernes as willing to bring the Ph. fleet from Aspendus to aid the Ath. if he could trust them, 81, 3. Tissaphernes goes to Aspendus but does not bring the Ph. fleet, 87, 1, 2. conjectures why Tissaphernes brought it to Aspendus, § 3 nn. Tissaphernes visits the Ph. fleet; the Pelop. send to it, § 6. Alcibiades professes to prevent their joining the Pelop. 88. 108, 1. they do not come to Miletus, 99, 1 n. Tissaphernes' wish to excuse their non-appearance, 109.

Phœnicus, a port in the territory of Erythræ, viii. 34, n.

Phœtia, Dindorf's reading in place of Phytia, see *Phytia*.

Phormio, s. of Asopius, an Ath. general sent to complete the blockade of Potidæa, i. 64, 3 n. lays waste Chalcidice and Bottice, 65, 3 n. brings a reinforcement against Samos, 117, 3. marches with Perdicas against the Chalcidians, ii. 29, 3. had left Chalcidice, 58, 3. recovers Amphilochean Argos for the Amphilocheians and Acarnanians, 68, 7. stationed at Naupactus to blockade the

Crisæan Gulf, 69, 1. is eluded by Cnemus, 80, 5. the Acarnanians ask aid; he cannot leave Naupactus, ii. 81, 1. he attacks the Pelop. fleet on its way to join Cnemus and completely defeats it, 83. 84, 4. sends to Athens for reinforcements, 85, 5. sails to Molycrie Rhium, 86, 2. prepares for action, § 5. perceives his men dismayed by the enemy's numbers, 88, 2-4. his speech to them, 89. alarmed for Naupactus by a feint of the Pelop. fleet, is at first worsted, 90, 2-91, 3 nn. but recovers and defeats them, 91, 4-92, 5. lands at Astacus in Acarnania; marches inland and expels suspected persons from Astacus and Coronta, 102, 1, 2. returns to Naupactus, and thence to Athens, with prizes and prisoners, 103, 1. Asopius his son, iii. 7, 1. see *Asopius*.

Photys, an annual chief of the Chaonians, among the barbarian allies of the Ambraciots, ii. 80, 6 n.

Phrygia, a place in Attica, between Acharnæ and Athens, ii. 22, 2.

Phrynichus, an Ath. general, lands, defeats the Milesians and prepares to besiege them, viii. 25. learning the approach of the Pelop. and Sicilian fleet persuades his colleagues to avoid an action, and concentrate their forces at Samos, 27 nn. expresses distrust of the principles and representations of Alcibiades, 48, 3-6 nn. in fear of Alcibiades' recall, betrays to Astyochus Alcibiades' design of reconciling Tissaphernes with the Ath. 50, 1, 2 nn. his communications divulged by Astyochus to Tissaph. and Alcib. § 3 n. Alcib. sends information against him to Samos and demands his execution, § 4. Phryn. offers to Astyochus to facilitate the destruction of the Ath. armament at Samos, § 5. finding Astyochus false to him, anticipates the letter of Alcibiades

detailing his treason, and warns the Ath. against an attack of which he professes to have information, 51, 1 n. Alcibiades' letter against him disbelieved, § 2. is deprived by the Ath. of his command at the instigation of Peisander, because unfriendly to negotiation with Alcibiades, 54, 3. at Athens joins the oligarchical conspiracy in dread of the recall of Alcibiades, 68, 3 nn. joins in the measures of the most violent aristocrats, 90, 1 n: on an embassy for peace to Lac. § 2. on return to Athens assassinated by one of the peripoli, 92, 2 nn.

Phrynis, a Lac. Pericæus, sent to ascertain the condition of Chios, viii. 6, 4.

Phthiotis, its inhabitants first called Hellenes, i. 3, 3. simply called Achaia, iv. 78, 1 n. subject to Thessaly, ib. n. Achaians of Phth. compelled by Agis to give hostages and money, viii. 3, 1 n; see Strabo ix.

Phyleides, f. of Pythangelus, a Theb. ii. 2, 1.

Phrycus, a fortress of the Eleians, menaced by the Lac. v. 49, 1 n.

Physca, a city of Eordia in Upper Macedonia, inhabited by the remains of the Eordians, ii. 99, 4.

Phytia, or, according to Dindorf, Phœtia, a city of Acarnania between Stratus and Medeon, iii. 106, 2; see Palmerii Græc. Ant. p. 391, &c.

Pieria, a region of Macedonia on the W. coast of the Thermaic gulf. The Pierians driven thence settle beyond the r. Strymon, in the country called the Pierian Gulf, ii. 99, 3. Pieria not reached by Sitalkes' invasion of Macedonia, 100, 5; see Strabo ix. and Herod. vii.

Pierium, in Thessaly, not far from Metropolis, the farthest point reached by Rhamphias, v. 13, n.

Pillar, inscribed, in the Acropolis of Athens, recording the usurpation

of the tyrants, vi. 55, 1, 2 n. treaties inscribed on pillars, v. 56, 3 n.

Pindus, a m. range of Thessaly, the Achelous rises in it, ii. 102, 3; see Herod. vii. 129, 2. and Strabo ix. and Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 337. 341.

Piracy, practised anciently by both Greeks and Barbarians, i. 5 n. 7. 8. the seas cleared of pirates by Minos, i. 4. 8, 3, and the Corinthians, 13, 5.

Piræus, see Peir.

Piraice, see Peir.

Pisander, see Peis.

Pisistratus, see Peis.

Pissuthnes, a Persian, s. of Hytaspes, commander of the sea coast of Asia, under k. Artaxerxes, viii. 5, 1 n. the Samians deliver up to him their Ath. garrison and its commanders, i. 115, 5. hopes of his aid to Ionian exiles and the Pelop. iii. 31, 1.

Pitanates, no lochus so named among the Lacedæmonians, i. 20, 4 n.

Pithias, see Peithias.

Pittacus, k. of the Edonian Thracians, his violent death, iv. 107, 3.

Platæa, or Platææ, a city of Bœotia, a settlement from Thebes; origin of enmity between them, iii. 61, 3 n. government popular, ii. 72, 5. 73, 1. Platæans served at sea-fight at Artemisium, and at battle of Platæa under Pausanias, i. 130, 1. iii. 54, 4 n. paid public honours to the tombs of the Greeks slain there, iii. 58, 4-6 nn. Pausanias guaranteed their independence, ii. 71, 4-6. aided the Lac. against Ithome, iii. 54, 5. allies of the Ath. ii. 9, 5. origin of that alliance, iii. 55, 2 n. aided Ath. at Coroneia, iii. 62, 6. 67, 2. Thebans' attempt on Pl. begins the Pelop. War, ii. 1. 2, 1. 7, 1. details of attempt, 2, 2-5 nn. Pl. recover from their surprise, and attacking defeat, destroy or capture, all the invaders, ii. 3. 4 nn. distance of Pl. from Thebes, 5, 2. Thebans' design to seize people and property of the

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Thebans to their Plataëan partizans and Megarean exiles, afterwards razed to the ground; use made of its materials, § 4 nn. its territory confiscated and let to Thebans, § 5. motives of the Lac. in their treatment of the Pl. § 6. Plataëa destroyed ninety-three years after its alliance with Athens, § 7. light-armed Pl. on Ath. expedition against Megara, iv. 67, 1. win the entrance to the Long Walls, § 4. Bœot. forces assembled at Plataëa, iv. 72, 1. restoration of it, demanded by the Ath. refused; as it had not been taken (cf. iii. 52, 3) but ceded by the Pl. v. 17, 2. Ath. give territory of Scione to surviving Pl. v. 32, 1 nn. the Lac. consider the Thebans' attempt, in time of peace, on Plataëa, as having injured their cause, vii. 18, 2. Pl. as allies of Ath. although Bœot. opposed to Bœot. at siege of Syracuse, 57, 5.

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Πρόβουλοι, at Athens, a committee of public safety, without whose sanction no measure could be submitted to the people, viii. 1, 3 n.

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Sidussa, on W. coast of the N. part of territory of Erythræ in Asia Minor, a naval station for the Ath. in their war upon Chios, viii. 24, 2.

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Sigeium, a city of the Troad, just outside the Hellespont, viii. 101, 3 n.

Sign and counter-sign, see Watchword.

Signals, made from Potidæa to Olynthus, i. 63, 2. see also Battle, and Fire.

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Simonides, an Ath. general, seizes Eion, a Mendæan colony, but is ejected, iv. 7, n.

Simonides, the poet, author of the inscription on Archedice's tomb, vi. 59, 3 n.

Simus, one of the founders of Himera, vi. 5, 1.

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Singæans, inhabitants of Singus (Herod. vii. 122, 1), a city of Sithonia, secured in possession of it by the fifty years' Peace, v. 18, 5.

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Soloeis, or Solūs, a Phœnician settlement on the N. coast of the W. of Sicily, vi. 2, 5 n; see Cluverii Sic. p. 278.

Solstice, brumal; about that season Eurymedon sent to Sicily, vii. 16, 2. a Pelop. fleet sails for Asia, vii. 39, 1.

Solygeia, v.l. Solygia, a village on the Corinthian coast, guarded by Cor. on the Ath. landing, iv. 42, 2. 43, 1, 5 n.

Solygius, v.l. Solygeius, the hill on which the village Solygeia stood; a post occupied by the old Dorians in their operations against the Æolians in Corinth. iv. 42, 2 n.

Soothsayers, *μάντεις*, in attendance on armies, vi. 69, 2; see *Prophets*.

Sophocles, s. of Sostratides, an Ath. appointed to command a reinforcement to the fleet in Sicily, iii. 115, 6. sails; instructed to aid the popular party at Corcyra, iv. 2, 2, 3. with Eurymedon opposes Demosthenes about Pylus, 3, n. aids the Corcyræan government in reducing Istone, 46, 1, 2. on the capitulation being broken gives up the Corcyræan prisoners to be massacred, 46, 3—47, 2 nn. assents to the peace in Sicily, and is, on return to Athens, banished, 65.

Sostratides, see *Sophocles*.

Spardacus, or Sparadocus, a Thracian, f. of Seuthes, ii. 101, 5. iv. 101, 5. Sparta, see *Lacedæmon*.

Spartiatae (Σπαρτιάται), or Spartans, i. 131, 1. 132, 1. iv. 38, 5. vi. 91, 4. vii. 19, 3. viii. 39, 1, 2. with article prefixed, iii. 100, 3 n. iv. 8, 1. of Σπ. αὐτῶν πρῶτοί τε καὶ ὁμοίως σφίσι ξυγγενεῖς, v. 15, 1 n.

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Square, *τετράγωνος τάξις*, or *πλαίσιον*, of heavy-armed troops, formed hollow for protection of light-armed troops and non-combatants;—by Brasidas on retreat from Lynceus, iv. 125, 2, 3. by Ath. reserve in first battle at Syracuse, vi. 67, 1 n. by Nicias on retreat from Syracuse, vii. 78, 2.

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Stageirus (see Herod. vii. 115.), N.E. of Chalcidice, a colony from Andros, revolts from Athens, iv. 88, 2. repels Cleon's attack, v. 6, 1. stipulations in its favour in the fifty years' Peace, 18, 5.

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Stars, time marked by heliacal rising of, ii. 78, 2 n.

Stater, of silver or gold, the value of severally, iii. 70, 5 n. Phocaïc st. (*Φωκαϊστής*) of gold, iv. 52, 2 n. Daric st. also of gold; its value; inhabitants of Iasus each ransomed at, viii. 28, 4 n.

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Sthenelaïdas, a Lac. ephor, urges the Lac. to declare war, i. 85, 6-87, 2. possibly identical with the father of Alcamenes, viii. 5, 1.

Stockade, used as an outwork, v. 10, 6. vi. 99, 1 n. to cover postern gates, ib. n. to defend the ship-sheds at Syracuse, vii. 25, 5-7. to serve as a barred harbour, vii. 38, 2. 53, 1.

Stone fence, *αἰμασιά*, at battle of Solygeia, iv. 43, 3 n. *τειχίον*, on the Ath. retreat from Syracuse, vii. 81, 3.

Stoning, death by, narrowly escaped, by Thrasyllus an Argive general, v. 60, 6 n, by the oligarchical leaders

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Stratodemus (v.l. Pratod.) a Lac. ambassador, seized in Thrace on his way to Asia, and put to death at Athens, ii. 67, 1—4.

Stratonice, sister of Perdicas, k. of Macedon, given in marriage to Seuthes, ii. 101, 7.

Stratus, a considerable inland city of Acarnania, eighty stades from the r. Anapus (ii. 82, 1), near the r. Achelous, first object of attack in Cnemus' expedition, ii. 80, 12. 81, 2. the Stratians defeat the Chaonians and other barbarian allies of the Pelop. and Ambraciots, § 5, 6. and harass their whole force with slings, § 8, 9 n. erect a trophy, 82, 3. the Ath. expel from it disaffected persons, 102, 2. the Stratian territory traversed by a Pelop. force, iii. 106, 1 n, 2; see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 385, &c.

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Strombichides, s. of Diotimus, an Ath. commands the first detachment of ships sent against Chios, viii. 15, 1.

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Strongyle, one of the isles of Æolus, iii. 88, 3; see Cluverii Sic. p. 396, &c.

Strophacus, a Thessalian, aids Brasidas in his march through Thessaly, iv. 78, 1.

Strymon, a r. of Thrace, rising in m. Scomius, ii. 96, 3 n. is a boundary of the Odrysæ, ib. and ii. 97, 2 n. the Pieres E. of the Str.: the Str. a boundary of Macedonia, ii. 99, 3. colony sent from Athens to the Str. i. 100, 3. Eion on the Str. i. 98, 1. Ath. intercept there a Persian ambassador to the Lac. iv. 50, 1. Amphipolis on the Str. so named as nearly surrounded by it, iv. 102, 1, 4 n. the marshes of the Str. v. 7, 4. Ath. triremes on the Str. blockade Amphipolis, vii. 9.

Styphon, s. of Pharax a Lac. commander at Sphacteria, parleys with the Ath. iv. 38, 1, 2.

Styreans, inhabitants of Styra, in Eubœa, tributary subjects of the Ath. vii. 57, 4; see Strabo x.

Subterraneous outlets for water from the Mantinice, v. 65, 4 n.

Suburb, does not exactly express the meaning of the Greek *προαστεῖον*, which rather answers to our word *park*, iv. 69, 2 n. the finest at Athens was the Cerameicus without the walls, the place appropriated to public funerals, ii. 34, 6 n.

Success, by what conduct generally secured, v. 111, 5 n.

Succession to commands provided for by the Spartan government, n. on

iii. 100, 3. compare 109, 1. iv. 38, 1 n.

Suffrages, see Vote.

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Sun, eclipses of, see Eclipse.

Sunium (see Strabo ix. x.), southernmost promontory of Attica; supplies brought to Athens by sea round Sunium, vii. 28, 1. S. fortified for the protection of the corn-ships, viii. 4. the Pelop. fleet pass it on their way to Eubœa, viii. 95, 1.

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Superstition, effects of. The Lac. relinquish an expedition in consequence of unpropitious sacrifices, v. 54, 2 n. 55, 3. 116, 1;—of earthquakes, iii. 89, 1. vi. 95, 1; lose Pylus from delay during a festival, iv. 5, 1. during month Carneius abstain from all military operations; and thus lose part of the advantage gained by victory at Mantinea, v. 75, 2, 5.—The Cor. succour to Chios delayed by the Isthmian festival, viii. 9. in consequence of earthquake assemblies of the people at Athens adjourned, v. 45, 4 n; a congress at Corinth broken up, 50, 5; the Lac. change the commander and send out fewer ships, viii. 6, 5 n. eclipse of the moon prevents the timely retreat of Nicias, vii. 50, 4 nn. the Argives profit by the superstition of the Lac. vi. 95, 2.

Supplicants, not the custom of the Greeks to kill, iii. 58, 3 n. 66, 3. 67, 5.

Supplication, most solemn and powerful mode of, among the Molossians, 1. 136, 7 n.

Suspension of hostilities for burial of the slain, i. 63, 3.

Sworded (*μαχαροφόροι*), or Dian Thracians, dwelling in Rhodope, called out by Sitalkes, ii. 96, 2 n. the best foot-soldiers in his army, 98, 7. hired by the Ath.: too late for the Sicilian expedition, vii. 27, 1, n. 2. on their way home land in Bœotia,

surprise and sack Mycalessus, and massacre its population, 29. pursued by the Thebans retreat with loss, 30.

Sybaris, r. in the territory of Thurii, S. Italy, E. coast; the Ath. reinforcement to the Syrac. expedition reviewed there, vii. 35, 1.

Sybota, I. islands off the coast of Thesprotia, opposite to the S. extremity of Corcyra; the Corcyræans' naval encampment on one of them, i. 47, 1. they raise a trophy there, 54, 1. II. a port in Thesprotia; the Corinthians' wrecks and slain brought in there, i. 50, 3. the Corcyræans and Ath. offer battle there to the Cor. 52, 1. the Cor. erect a trophy there, 54, 1. the Pelop. fleet puts in there on the way to Corcyra, iii. 76, 2.

Syca, or Tycha, (*Συκῆ*, or *Τύχη*), designates a place at or near Syracuse; its meaning controverted, vi. 98, 2 n.

Symæthus, a r. of Sicily in the Leontine territory; the Syracusans encamp there when marching against Catana, vi. 65, 1; see Cluverii Sic. p. 124.

Syme, an island N. of Rhodes: Charminus looks out near it for the Pelop. reinforcements, viii. 41, 4. he hardly escapes there with loss from the Pelop. fleet, 42, 1-4. Astyochous raises a trophy there, § 5. Ath. fleet sails thither from Samos to recover Charminus' sails and masts, 43, 1 n; see Strabo xiv.

Synœcia, a state festival at Athens, commemorating the concentration there of the executive and administrative authority, and incorporation of the townships of Attica, ii. 15, 3 nn; see Meursii Græc. feriat.

Syracuse (for the orthography see iii. 86, 2 v. l.), a city on E. coast of Sicily, founded by Archias, a Cor. its site previously occupied by Sicels, vi. 3, 2. as large as Athens, vii. 28, 3. its position peninsular, vi. 99, 1. the Syrac. under Gelo (Herod. vii. 156, 3)

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tion, 36-40. a Syrac. general deprecates recriminations and advises careful preparation, 41. they learn the arrival at Rhegium of the Ath. armament, and prepare in earnest, 45. Alcibiades' plan first to detach the Sicels and Messanians from the Syrac. and then attack Syracuse, 48. the Ath. invite all Leontines in Syracuse to join them; they also reconnoitre the city, harbours, and vicinity, 50, 4 nn. the party favourable to Syracuse fly from Catana, 51, 2. a false report of the Syrac. manning a navy draws the Ath. thither, 52, 1. the Syrac. horse inflict loss on the Ath. landing in their territory, § 2. the Syrac. emboldened by the Ath. inactivity, taunt them, 63. the Syrac. forces drawn away to Catana by false intelligence, 64. 65, 1. the Ath. and allies embark at Catana, reach Syracuse and land; the Syrac. on learning the truth turn back, 65, 2. the Ath. secure themselves from the Syrac. horse, 66, 1, 2. the Syrac. offer battle to the Ath. § 3. next day prepare for battle; drawn up sixteen deep, 67, 1 n, 2. (compare iv. 93, 4 n). did not expect the Ath. to attack, 69, 1 n. preliminary skirmishing, § 2. the closing and feelings of the combatants, § 3. the conflict obstinate; a storm during it, 70, 1 n. the S. defeated, § 2. their cavalry cover their retreat, § 3. they secure Olympieum and return into the city, § 4. their loss, 71, 1. encouraged and advised by Hermocrates, 72 nn, reduce the number of their generals to three; send embassies for aid to Corinth. and Lac. 73 n. the Syrac. party secure Messina against the Ath. 74, 1. the S. at Syracuse enclose the quarter Temenites, fortify Megara and Olympieum, and secure the landing-places by stockades, 75, 1 nn. ravage the territory of Catana,

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Harbour, 22 nn. by land they surprise the Ath. forts on Plemyrion, 23, 1. by sea, at first have the advantage, are finally defeated, § 2-4. demolish one, and garrison the two other forts on Plemyrion, 24, 1. station ships there to obstruct the entrance of provisions for the Ath. by sea, § 3 n. send an embassy to the Pelop. and a squadron of ships to the coast of Italy to intercept the Ath. supplies, 25, 1. its proceedings, § 2, 3. returning met by an Ath. squadron which takes one ship, § 4. stockade in front of their covered docks attacked by the Ath. § 5-7. by embassies urge the Sicilian states to further exertions against the Ath. § 9 n. news of their taking Plemyrion conveyed by Eurymedon to Demosthenes at Anactorium, 31, 3. of the aids marching to Syracuse 800 men cut off by the Sicel. allies of the Ath. 32 nn. succours from Camarina, and Gela, and all the Greek states of Sicily except Acragas, 33, 1, 2. they defer attacking the Ath. § 3 n. improvements in the construction of their ships, 36, 1, 2 n; advantages arising from them, § 3-6 nn. advance against the Ath. by land and sea, 37 n. first day's action without any important result, 38, 1 n. pass the earlier part of the day after the following in manœuvring without results, 39. by advice of Ariston dining expeditiously, and returning, hurry the Ath. into action unrefreshed and in disorder, 39, 40, 1, 2 nn. havoc made of the Ath. fleet by the Syrac. § 3, 4 nn. gain the victory, 41, 1. lose two ships in following the Ath. too far, § 2, 3 nn. extent of the victory and assured hope of final success, § 4. their consternation at the arrival of the forces under Demosthenes and Eurymedon, 42, 2 nn. all their advantages resulted from the

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fleet, § 2 nn. in the action by land are defeated; their fire-ship sent against the Ath. fleet extinguished and kept off, § 3, 4 nn. effect of the S. naval victory on the Ath. 55 nn. in complete command of the harbour, purpose to close up its mouth, 56, 1. ulterior expectations from the contemplated capture or destruction of the whole Ath. force, § 2, 3 nn. list of the states engaged against Syr. 57 nn. list of its allies, 58 nn. means used in closing the harbour; prepare against any effort of the Ath. 59, 2, 3 nn. perceive the Ath. preparing for a naval conflict, take precautions against their grappling-irons, 65, 2, 3 n. purport of the speeches made by their commanders, 66—68. they embark, 69, 1 n. make their dispositions afloat and on shore, 70, 1 nn. assail the Ath. fleet on all sides, § 2 n. incitements used by the S. commanders, § 7, 8. after an obstinate conflict totally defeat the Ath. fleet, 71, 5. possess themselves of wrecks and dead, return to the city and erect a trophy, 72, 1. S. authorities urged by Hermocrates to take measures for obstructing the Ath. retreat by land, 73, 1 nn. the S. engaged in festivities, unlikely to make the requisite exertion, § 2. false intelligence that the Syrac. had occupied all the roads, prevents the immediate retreat of the Ath. § 3, 74, 1. obstruct the roads, guard the fords, and carry off the remaining ships of the Ath. 74, 2. fear of the Syr. secures the fidelity of the Sicel allies of the Ath. 77, 6. a body of Syr. oppose the Ath. at the ford of the r. Anapus, and afterwards harass them on their march, 78, 3. fortify the pass of Acraëum Lepas, and maintain it against the Ath. § 5 n—79, 2. send a detachment to wall up the pass in the rear of the Ath. 79, 4. continue to

harass the Ath. retreat, § 5, 6. the Ath. elude them by a night-march, 80, 1. a guard of Syrac. fortifying the ford of the r. Cacyparis is forced by the Ath. § 5. the S. pursue, overtake and surround Demosthenes' division, 81, 1, 2. drive them into an enclosure and assail them with missiles, § 3. avoid close combat; why, § 4 n. invite the insular allies of the Ath. to join them, 82, 1. compel the whole division to surrender, and march it back to the city, § 2-4. overtake Nicias, refuse the terms of surrender proposed by him, and attack and harass him all day, 83, 1-3. prevent the Ath. from decamping by night, § 4, 5 n. continue their attacks next day, 84, 1, 2. after great slaughter at the ford of the r. Assinarus, capture the mass of the survivors, 84, 3—85. decree the execution of Nicias and Demosthenes, and confine the rest in the Quarries of Syr. 86. confine all there for seventy days, then sell all except Ath. Siceliot and Italiot prisoners, 87, 1, 2. aid the Pelop. with a naval force for the relief of Miletus, viii. 26, 1. distinguish themselves at the taking of Iasus, 28, 2. one Syr. ship with Hippocrates a Lac. at Cnidus, 35, 1. the Syrac. officers not corruptible by Tissaphernes, 45, 3. four Syrac. ships in the squadron which goes to the aid of Chios, 61, 2. urge Astyochus to fight the Ath. fleet, without delay, 78. the seamen in their ships mostly free-men; demand of Astyochus their pay; threatened by him break out into a tumult, 84, 2 n, 3. banish Hermocrates; supersede the commanders of their fleet, 85, 3. as most similar to the Ath. in character, contended against them with the best success, 96, 5 n. occupied the right wing in sea-fight off Cynossema, 104, 3. keep the Ath.

left in check, 105, 2. give way and take flight, § 3. lose one ship, 106, 3. for the topography of Syracuse, see the memoir and maps appended to vol. II.; see also Anapus, Dascon, Epipolæ, Euryelus, Labdalum, Leon, Lysimeleia, Olympieium, Plemyrion, Syca, Tyca or Tycha, Temenites, Thapsus, Trotilus.

T.

Tænarus or Tænarum, the S.W. promontory of Laconia: violation of sanctuary there committed, i. 128, 1, 2 n. sanctuary taken there by the emissary of Pausanias, who furnishes evidence against himself in his interview with him, i. 133. Lac. and Bæot. succours sail thence for Syracuse, vii. 19, 4.

Tages, see Stages.

Tagi, or kings, of Thessaly, n. i. 111, 1.

Talents, amount in t. of the annual tribute from the subject allies of Athens, ii. 13, 3 n. of the treasure at Athens, ib. of the Ath. reserved fund, ii. 24 nn. when this was used, viii. 15, 1. annual tribute in t. received by Seuthes, ii. 97, 3 n. expense in talents of siege of Potidæa, ii. 70, 2, and n. to 58, 1. one t. the monthly pay of each ship's crew to Potidæa, as afterwards to Sicily; this double the common rate, vi. 8, 1 n. amount in t. of the first contribution by Ath. citizens, on occasion of the siege of Mytilene, iii. 19, 1. ransom in t. of the Corcyraean prisoners at Corinth, iii. 70, 1 n. payment, of one t. yearly, to Olympian Jupiter, imposed on the Lepreatæ by the Eleians, v. 31, 2 n. expenses in t. of the Syrac. defence, vii. 48, 5. burthen of ships estimated by, iv. 118, 4 n. vii. 25, 6 n.

Tamos (an Egyptian, Xen. Anab. i. 4, 2), a lieutenant to Tissaphernes

in Ionia; with Astyochus ineffectually endeavours to compel the Clazomenians to migrate to Daphnus, viii. 31, 1. appointed by Tissaphernes to pay the Pelop. fleet, 87, 1, 3.

Tanagra, a city in the S.E. of Bæotia; victory there over the Ath. by the Lac. and allies, i. 108, 1. its walls razed by the Ath. § 2. its territory doubly invaded and ravaged by the Ath. iii. 91, 3-6. Delium in its territory, iv. 76, 4. the Bæotian forces assembled at Tanagra, iv. 91, 1. Tanagraeans on the left at the battle of Oropus, 93, 4. the Bæot. return to T. after their victory, 97, 1. Diitrephes, an Ath. with Thracian troops, lands and plunders their territory, vii. 29, 1.

Tanks, or Reservoirs, at Athens, ii. 48, 2 n. 49, 5 n.

Tantalus, a Lac. son of Patrocles, commands the Æginetan refugees at Thyrea; wounded, made prisoner, and taken to Athens, iv. 57, 3, 4.

Taras = Tarentum, a city of Italy on the W. coast of Iapygia, Hermocrates advises the Syrac. to meet the Ath. armament there, vi. 34, 4, 5 n. refuses to receive the Ath. armament, 44, 2 n. the part of the coast of Italy first reached by the Ath. vi. 44, 2, and by the Lac. expeditions, 104, 1, 2. Gylippus refits his ships there, vii. 1, 1. ships from T. preparing at Las for an expedition against Eubœa, viii. 91, 2.

Taulantii, an Illyrian tribe, annoy Epidamnus, i. 24, 1; see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 110, &c.

Taurus, son of Echetimidas, a Lac. swears to the year's Truce, iv. 119, 2.

Taxiarchs in the Ath. army (of rank equivalent to the lochagi of the Lac.) distinguished from the taxiarchs-general, iv. 4, 1 n. attend a council of war, vii. 60, 2 n.

Tegea and Tegeatæ. The T. fight

a battle against the Mantineans, at Laodiceum, iv. 134 n. the T. refuse to abandon the Lac. alliance, v. 32, 3, 4. effect of this on the Argives, 40, 3. with the Lac. invade Argolis, 57, 2. design upon T. by the Argive alliance favoured by a party in T. 62 n. the Lac. march to its succour, and secure it, 64, 1-3. water turned by Agis from the Tegeatis into the Mantinice; this water a frequent cause of war between the two states, 65, 4 nn. the Tegeatæ on the right wing in the battle of Mantinea, 67, 1 n. they outflank the Ath. 71, 2, and surround them, 73, 1. the Lac. bury their slain at Tegea, 74, 2. Pleistoanax and the Lac. reserve (see 64, 3) march as far as Tegea and return thence, 75, 1. the Lac. march to Tegea and offer peace to the Argives, 76, 1. return home from T. 78. the Lac. on their march to aid their friends in Argos, turn back at T. on learning their defeat, 82, 3.

Teichium, a town or village of Ætolia taken by Demosthenes, iii. 96, 2.

Teichiussa, a city in the territory of Miletus, on the N. coast of the bay of Iasus. Alcibiades there urges the Pelop. fleet to relieve Miletus, viii. 26, 3. the Pelop. arrive at Miletus from T. and return to T. 28, 1 n.

Τέλη· οἱ τὰ τ. ἔχοντες, at Elis, according to Arnold not the magistrates, v. 47, 9 n.

Tellias, one of the second set of three Syracusan generals, vi. 103, 4.

Tellis, a Lac. father of Brasidas, ii. 25, 2. iii. 69, 1. iv. 70, 1. swears to the fifty years' Peace, v. 19, 2. and the fifty years' Alliance, 24, 1.

Temenidæ, an Argive family; the kings of Maritime Macedonia descended from them, ii. 99, 3 n. the formation and extent of their kingdom, ii. 99, 3-6 nn.

Temenites, a quarter of Syracuse (so named from an epithet of Apollo), taken in newly by the Syrac. vi. 75, 1. 99, 3 n. the Ath. penetrate into it, but are again expelled, 100, 1 n, 2. the height in it called Temenitis, vii. 3, 3; see also maps and memoir on Syracuse annexed to vol. iii, part 1.

Temenos, at Syracuse, probably the sacred ground of Apollo Temenites (cf. vi. 75, 1), vi. 99, 3 n.

Temple;—of Aphrodite, at Eryx, vi. 46, 3. of Apollo, at Actium, i. 29, 2, at Naupactus, ii. 95, 2, at Leucas, iii. 94, 2, on the Lac. coast opp. to Cythera, vii. 26, 1: of Amyclæan Ap. at Lacedæmon, v. 18, 9 n. 23, 5: of Ap. Pythæus, at Argos, v. 53, n: of Pythian Ap. at Athens, ii. 15, 5 n. vi. 54, 6 n, 7, at Delphi, iv. 118, 1 n. of Ares, see Enyalios below. of Artemis, at Rhegium; Ath. camp and market in its sacred enclosure, vi. 44, 2, 3. of Athene, in Lecythus at Torone, iv. 116, 2, in Amphipolis, v. 10, 2; of Athene of the Brazen House, at Lac. i. 134, 2 n. of Bacchus, see below Dionysus. Of Castor and Polydeuces, at Athens, called Anaceium; its situation, viii. 93, 1 n. of Demeter and Persephone, Eleusinium, at Athens, ii. 17, 1; its sanctity secured it from intrusion, ib. of Dionysus, in the marshes, at Athens, 15, 5, at Corcyra; persons died walled up in it, iii. 81, 5. of the Dioscuri, at Corcyra, iii. 75, 4 n, near Torone, iv. 110, 2. of Earth, at Athens, ii. 15, 5. of Enyalios (Ares), near Megara; temple or statue (cf. iii. 3, 3, 6), iv. 67, 1 n. of Heracles, in the Mantinic territory, v. 64, 5. 66, 1. of Here, in Corcyra, i. 24, 6 n, at Plataea, iii. 68, 4 nn. 75, 7. 79, 1. 81, 2, at Corinth, burnt, iv. 133, 2 n, at Epidaurus, v. 75, 6 n. of Hermes, near Mycalessus, vii. 29, 3. Leocorium

(of the daughters of Leos), at Athens, i. 20, 3 n. vi. 57, 3 nn. of Pallas, see above of *Athene*. Of Poseidon, at Tanarus, i. 128, 2, near Nisæa, iv. 118, 3, near Mende, iv. 129, 3 n, at Colonus, viii. 67, 2. of Protesilaus, near Elæus (cf. Herod. ix. 116), viii. 102, 3. of Theseus, at Athens, vi. 61, 3 n. of Olympian Zeus, at Athens, ii. 15, 5 nn, at Elis, v. 49, 1. 50, 1, 2; of Lycæan Z. in Arcadia, sanctuary of, v. 16, 3 n; of Nemeian Z. in Ozolian Locris, iii. 96, 1 n; of Z. in Mantinea, v. 47, 11.—Profanation of temples, i. 126, 9–13 nn. ii. 52, 3 n. iv. 97, 2, 3 nn. possession of temples by right of conquest, iv. 98, 1–4 nn. temples on promontories, iv. 116, 2. (cf. 113, 2.) v. 75, 6 n. viii. 35, 2. spoils dedicated in temples, iii. 114, 3. treasures in temples borrowed, i. 121, 3. ii. 13, 3–5 nn. a dwelling partly within the precinct of, v. 16, 3 n. parts or adjuncts of temples, *τέμενος, ἱερὸν, ναός*, n. i. 134, 2. iv. 90, 2 n. v. 18, 2. *προτεμένισμα*, i. 134, 7 n. portico or cloister, *στοά*, iv. 90, 2 n. *νεώς*, probably an additional chapel, iii. 69, 4 n. *καταγώγιον*, an inn, ib. n. garlands in a temple, iv. 133, 2.

Ten commissioners appointed at Athens for framing a constitution, viii. 67, 1 n. their organic propositions carried, § 2, 3 nn.

Tenedos and the Tenedians. The T. inform the Ath. of the Lesbians' disaffection, iii. 2, 3. the Mytilenæans most implicated in their revolt from Athens deposited there, 28, 2, are removed thence, 35, 1. the T. tributary allies of Athens, vii. 57, 5.

Tenians (from Tenos one of the Cyclades), tributary allies of the Ath. vii. 57, 4. Tenians brought to aid in the subversion of democracy at Athens, viii. 69, 3.

Teos and Teians, a city of Ionia S. of the isthmus of Erythræ; Myon-

nesus in their territory, iii. 32. revolts from Athens; demolition of its landward wall begun, viii. 16. Chian ships take refuge there, 19, 3. its landward wall completely razed; it receives an Ath. squadron, 20, 2.

Teres, f. of Sitalkes, ii. 29, 1, 5, 9. 67, 1. 95, 1, founder of the Odrysian empire, § 2, 5 n. not to be confounded with Tereus, § 3, 4.

Tereus, king of a Thracian tribe, at Daulia in Phocis, ii. 29, 3 n, married Proene d. of Pandion, § 3, 4 n.

Terias, a r. on E. coast of Sicily, between Catana and Hyblæan Megara, vi. 50, 3 n. 94, 2 n; see Cluverii Sic. p. 125, &c.

Terinæan Gulf, on W. coast of S. Italy, perplexing mention of, vi. 104, 2 n; see Cluverii Italia.

Terror, advantages of skill lost by, ii. 87, 4.

Tessaracoste, a Chian coin, a fortieth part (of the stater?); viii. 101, 1 n.

Teutiaplus, an Eleian, urges Alcidas and the Pelop. by a sudden attack to recover Miletus, iii. 29, 3. 30.

Teutlussa, v.l. Teuglussa, a small island off the N.W. coast of Rhodes, Charminus' squadron flies thither, viii. 42, 4 n.

Thalamii, the lowest rank of rowers; remain on board at the landing on Sphacteria, iv. 32, 2 n; see also Thranitæ and Zugitæ.

Thapsus, a peninsula, the site of a city on the E. coast of Sicily N. of Syracuse, founded by Lamis a Megarean, vi. 4, 1. the Ath. army lands and their naval camp is formed there, vi. 97, 1. n. 2. provisions brought thence to the Ath. army before Syracuse, 99, 4. Ath. fleet ordered round thence into the Great Harbour of Syracuse, 101, 3. they leave Thapsus, 102, 3. Demosthenes urges removal to Thapsus, vii. 49, 2; see Cluverii Sic. pp. 137, 138.

Tharypas, k. of the Molossians, a minor, his regent is Sabylinthus, ii. 80, 8. for this name, cf. Xen. Anab. ii. 6, 28.

Thasos, an island off the coast of Thrace, S.W. of Abdera, a colony from Paros, half a day's sail from Amphipolis, iv. 104, 3. it revolts from Athens in consequence of a dispute about the mines and trading towns on the opposite coast, i. 100, 2 n. the Thasians defeated by sea, § 3, and by land, and besieged; seek aid from Lac. in vain, 101, 1, 2. they capitulate, § 4. Thucydides (the historian), son of Olorus, summoned from Thasos with his squadron to Amphipolis, iv. 104, 3. Brasidas' fear of the arrival of the squadron and Thucydides from Thasos, 105, 1. Galepsus and Œsume, colonies from Thasos, come over to Brasidas, 107, 3 n. Galepsus, a Thasian colony, taken by Cleon, v. 6, 1. Diotrophes, an Ath. emissary of Peisander's party, puts down democracy in Thasos, viii. 64, 2. the Th. rebuild their city wall and negotiate through their exiles with the Lac. § 3-5 nn.

Theænetus, s. of Tolmidas, a Plataean, a diviner, proposes a plan of escape to the besieged Plataeans, iii. 20, 1.

Theagenes, a Megarean, tyrant of Megara, and father-in-law to Cylon, i. 126, 3 n. furnishes Cylon with troops, § 4.

Theagenes, an Ath. see Theogenes.

Theatre, Dionysiac, or of Bacchus or Dionysus, in Peiræus, adjacent to Munychia at Athens, viii. 93, 1 n. Dionysium, or theatre of Dionysus or Bacchus, adjacent to the Acropolis at Athens, 93, 3 n.

Thebes and Thebans, the presiding state of Bœotia; elected two Bœotarchs, iv. 76, 3. 91, 1 n. its ξύμμοροι, the people of its dependent

states, 76, 3 n. 93, 4 n. its distance from Plataea, ii. 5, 2. occupied as a military station by the barbarians in their invasion of Greece (cf. Herod. ix. 13, 4), i. 90, 2. the Th. aid with money the Cor. expedition to relieve Epidamnus, i. 27, 4. Th. introduced into Plataea by night by the aristocratical party; endeavour to seize it, ii. 2, 1-4 nn. invite the Plataeans to join their alliance, § 5 nn. discovered to be few are attacked, 3 nn. defeated, 4, 1, 2 nn. some throw themselves from the walls, § 3. a few cut open a gate and escape, § 4. the rest surrender at discretion, § 5-7. reinforcements arrive too late, 5, 1-3, deterred from seizing persons or property by the threats and promises of the Plataeans, § 4-7 nn. they retreat and the Plataeans kill their prisoners, § 8, 9. the Th. the worst enemies of the Plataeans, ii. 71, 5. iii. 59, 6. the Plataeans' fears, if neutral, from the cupidity of the Th. 72, 5 n. fire signals made to Thebes from the camp before Plataea, iii. 22, 9 nn. road towards Thebes taken for some distance by the fugitive Plataeans, 24, 1. the Plataeans' defence against their accusations, 54, 1 n. 55. 56. 57, 2 n. 3. 58, 1 n. the Thebans' former treason against Greece, 58, 6. 59, 2. their answer to the Plataeans, 60-67 nn. leave Plataea standing for a year; and build near Here's temple another and a hostelry, 68, 4 nn. lease out the land for ten years to Thebans, § 5. subservience of the Lac. to them, § 6 n. Th. aiding Tanagra defeated by the Ath. 91, 6. a Th. exile, Ptœodorus, projects a democratic revolution in Bœotia, iv. 76, 2. Pagondas a Th. Bœotarch persuades the Bœotians to pursue and fight the Ath. iv. 91. 92. leads and marshals the Bœot. 93, 1-3 n. the Th. on the right wing twenty-five

deep, § 4 n. make the Ath. give ground, 96, 4. and break their line, § 5 n. raze the walls of Thespiæ as favouring Athens, 133, 1. suppress a democratic insurrection in Thespiæ, vi. 95, 3 n. ill success of the foregoing part of the Pelop. War ascribed to the Th. infraction of treaty by attempt on Plataea, vii. 18, 2. their succours sail with the earliest for Syracuse, 19, 3. 4 nn. pursue and attack the Thracians after the massacre at Mycalessus, 30 nn. the adj. *Θηβαῖς*, iii. 58, 6.

Themistocles persuaded the Ath. at war with the Æginetans, and expecting the Persian invasion, to build their fleet, i. 14, 4 nn. a most able and energetic commander; brought on the naval action against the barbarians in the straits of Salamis; honoured for this by the Lac. 74, 1 nn. by his advice the Ath. evade answering the Lac. request that their walls might not be rebuilt, and send him ambassador to Lac. to gain time, 90, 3, 4. his artifices to quiet the Lac. § 5—91, 2. persuades them to send trusty persons to Athens; directs the Ath. to detain them as hostages for the safety of himself and colleagues, § 3. announces and justifies to the Lac. the fortification of Athens, § 4—7. persuades the Ath. to complete Peiræus, begun in his archonship, with a view to naval power, 93, 4—8 nn. his reasons for this, § 9 n. under a sentence of ostracism, resided at Argos, i. 135, 3 n. charged by the Lac. as an accomplice in Pausanias' treason; the Ath. send persons to pursue him, i. 135. flies to Corcyra, 136, 1, 2; thence to Admetus, k. of the Molossians, § 3, 4 n; presents himself before him as a suppliant, § 5—7 nn. protected from his pursuers and sent to Pydna, 137, 1. embarking is driven by a storm close to the Ath. fleet be-

sieging Naxos, § 2. threatens to involve the master of the ship in his own danger if discovered, § 3. arrives at Ephesus, § 4. rewards the ship-master, travels into the interior; sends a letter to Artaxerxes, § 5—8 nn. the k. assents to his requests, 138, 1. gains some acquaintance with the Persian language and customs, and is in favour with the k. § 2 nn. his character, § 3—6 nn. his death, § 7. his tomb in the agora in Magnesia (cf. v. 11, 1 n), § 8. cities allotted to furnish him with provisions, ib. nn. report of the secret burial of his bones in Attica, § 9 nn. he and Pausanias, the most illustrious of the Greeks of their time, § 10.

Theocles, see Theucles.

Theodorus, f. of Procles, an Ath. iii. 91, 1.

Theogenes, an Ath. elected with Cleon to examine and report on the blockade of Sphacteria, iv. 27, 3 n. swore to the fifty years' Peace, v. 19, 2. and the fifty years' Alliance, 24, 1.

Theolytus, f. of Cynes despot of Coronta in Acarnania, ii. 102, 2.

Theori, a deputation from the state to consult oracles, and attend the public games of Greece, vi. 3, 2 n. iii. 104, 6. v. 47, 9 n. viii. 10, 1 n. their duties discharged at Sparta by the Pythii, n. v. 16, 2. Th. at Mantinea, v. 47, 9 n. Alcibiades' magnificent display in the discharge of this office at the Olympic games, vi. 16, 2 nn.

Thera, one of the Cyclades, not in alliance with Athens, ii. 9, 5. a Lac. colony, ib. n.

Theramenes or Therimenes, a Lac. brings out to Astyochus the Pelop. and Siceliot fleet, viii. 26, 1. remiss in exacting the fleet's pay from Tissaphernes, 29, 2. Astyochus hears of his arrival, 31, 1. in his presence a second treaty concluded with the k.

of Persia, 36, 2. disappears on his voyage home, 38, 1 n. the treaty concluded by him objected to by Lichas, 43, 3. this excites the fears of Tissaphernes, 52, 1.

Theramenes, an Ath. son of Hagnon, conspires against the Ath. democracy, viii. 68, 4. is a leader of the moderate aristocrats, 89, 2. imputes treasonable designs to the oligarchy in their fortifying Eetionia, 90, 2. 91, 1. asserts the Pelop. fleet to have been invited by them, 91, 2. 92, 2, 3. threatened by the oligarchy goes professedly to rescue Alexicles, § 6, 9. his opinion asked; encourages the people in destroying Eetionia, § 10. the near approach of the Pelop. fleet countenances his assertions, 94, 1.

Therma, or Therme (later Thessalonica), a city of Macedonia at the head of the Thermaic gulf; taken by the Ath. i. 61, 1 n. restored to Perdiccas, ii. 29, 8 n.

Thermon, a Spartan sent by Agis to the Cor. Peiræus, viii. 11, 2.

Thermopylæ, all the Greeks N. of, alarmed by Sitalkes' invasion of Macedonia, ii. 101, 2. Heracleia in Trachis forty stades distant from it, iii. 92, 9. change in the coast near it, ib. n. termination of the conflicts at Thermop. and Sphacteria compared, iv. 36, 3; see Herod. vii. and Strabo ix.

Theseus, founder of the Ath. commonwealth, ii. 15, 3 nn. his temple, an Ath. force sleep there with arms piled, vi. 61, 2 n.

Θεσμοφύλακες, magistrates in Elis, administer the oaths sworn at the ratification of a treaty, v. 47, 9.

Thespiæ, W. by S. of Thebes, a sovereign state of Bœotia; its subject states, its territory ἡ Θεσπικὴ γῆ, iv. 76, 3 n. Thespians on the left at the battle of Oropus, 93, 4. surrounded and cut down, 96, 3 n. walls of Thespiæ, 50, 3. razed by the The-

bans, 133, 1. democratic insurrection there suppressed by the Thebans, vi. 95, 3 n. Thespian heavy-armed sent to Sicily, vii. 19, 3. arrive there, 25, 2, 3.

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Thessaly (S. of Macedonia, E. of Epeirus), its soil among the best in Greece; thence often changed its occupants, i. 2, 3 n. the Thessalians drove the Bœotians out of Arne in Th. 12, 3 n. allied with the Ath. and Argives, 102, 5. their cavalry desert to the Lac. at the battle of Tanagra, 107, 9. Ath. ineffectually endeavour to restore Orestes k. or Tagus of Th.: that dignity ceases with him, 111, 1 n, 2 n. the Th. send aid to the Ath. in cavalry, ii. 22, 2, 4. with the Ath. defeated by the Bœot. § 2. states of Thessaly, § 4 n. generals, § 5 n. the Th. alarmed at Sitalkes' invasion of Macedonia, ii. 101, 2. jealousy and enmity of the Th. against Heracleia in Trachis, iii. 93, 3 n. some Th. chiefs facilitate the passage of Brasidas through Thessaly, iv. 78, 2. the mass of the Th. favoured the Ath. but ruled by an oligarchy, § 3. Brasidas' route through Th. ib. n. some Th. remonstrate against his passage, § 3, 4 nn. the Peræbians subject to them, § 6 n. the Penestæ of Thessaly, ib. n. if the Th. allowed a passage to the Lac. the Ath. allies would be exposed, 108, 1. Th. oppose the passage of Rhamphias, v. 13, 1 n. with other nations attack and defeat the Heracleots in Trachis, v. 51, 1, 2.

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Thessalonica, see Therme.

Thessalus, son of Peisistratus, and brother of Hippias and Hipparchus, i. 20, 3. without issue, vi. 55, 1.

Thetes, fourth and lowest class of Ath. citizens, served as Epibatæ or naval soldiery, n. iii. 16, 1. vi. 43, 1 n.

Theucles, see Thucles.

Thoricus, a demus and port of Attica on the E. coast N. of Sunium, viii. 95, 1.

Thousand chosen Argives, a standing force, v. 67, 2. overthrow the Argive constitution, *ib.* n.

Thrace, bounded on the N. by the r. Ister (or Danube), ii. 96, 1. on the W. by the r. Strymon and Macedonia, ii. 96, 3. 97, 1. on the E. and S. by the Euxine, Bosporus, Propontis, Hellespont, and Ægæan, ii. 97, 1, 2 nn. rivers of Thr., see Ister, Strymon, Oscius, Nestus, Hebrus, ii. 96. mountain-ranges of Thr. Hæmus, Rhodope, Scomius, or Scombrus, 96, 1-5, 3 n. Cercine, 98, 2 n. tribes of N. Thr. Getæ, Triballi, Treres, Tilatæi, ii. 96, 4. Odrysæ, Dii, Agrianes, Lææan Pæonians, Graæans, independent Pæonians, ii. 96, 1-4 nn. of S. Thrace, Pæonians, Sinti, Mædi, ii. 98, 3. Thracians of the plains N. of the Strymon; Panæi, Odomanti, Droï, Dersæi, ii. 101, 3 nn. Thracian usage concerning presents opposite to the Persian, ii. 97, 4 nn. Thracian or Thraceward gates of Amphipolis, v. 10. trading towns in Thr. belonging to Thasos, i. 100, 2. Ath. colonists of Nine Ways (afterwards Amphipolis), cut off by the Thracians at Drabescus, i.

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Thraceward allies of the Ath. i. 56, 2, included Potidæa, Chalcidice, and Bottiæa, 57, 3 n. an Ath. fleet arrives too late to prevent their revolt, 59, 1. Corinthian succours under Adeimantus sent to them, 60, 3. tributary allies of Athens, ii. 9, 5. passage thither by land desirable to the Lac. iii. 92, 6. Eion Thraceward betrayed to the Ath. iv. 7, n. recovered, ib. Brasidas at Corinth prepares to march Thraceward, 70, 1. 74, 1. is on his march thither, 78, 1. the Thr. cities having revolted from the Ath. invited aid from the Pelop. 79, 2. Brasidas and the Thr. allies go against Amphipolis, 102, 1. Eucles and Thucydides the Ath. commanders of the parts Thraceward, 104, 3 n. all the Thr. allies accept the Truce concluded by the Lac. with the Ath. 122, 2. Ath. expedition sails thither under Cleon, v. 2, 1. Lac. reinforcements marching thither turn back at Pierium, 12, 13, 1. allies there hostile to Athens notwithstanding the fifty years' Peace, 26, 2. their interests the Corinthians' pretext for declining alliance with Lac. and Athens, 30, 2. the Lac. troops sent thither with Brasidas return home, v. 34, 1. 35. 67, 1. the allies there will not accept the treaty of Peace, 35, 3. resolutions of their envoys with the Bœotarchs, Cor. and Megareans, 38, 1, frustrated, § 4. the Lac. and Argives send envoys thither, 80, 2. Perdiccas does not cooperate with the Ath. against the Thr. allies, 83, 4. Diotrephes, an Ath. appointed by the oligarchy, commander there, viii. 64, 2.

Thranitæ, the uppermost rank of rowers in a trireme, vi. 31, 3 n; see Thalamii and Zugitæ.

Thrasylus (s. of Lycus, viii. 75, 2), an Ath. trierarch, at Samos, warned

of the oligarchical conspiracy, viii. 73, 4. binds by oaths the whole armament to serve under a democracy, 75, 2. is among the new generals chosen by the armament at Samos, 76, 2. persuades the armament to invite Alcibiades, 81, 1. sails to secure Eresus; being too late blockades it, 100, 5. commands right wing of the Ath. fleet at battle of Cynossema, viii. 104, 3. outflanked by the Pelop. left, outsails them, § 4. turns upon and defeats them and their centre, 105, 3 n.

Thrasycles, an Ath. swears to the fifty years' Peace, v. 19, 2, and the fifty years' Alliance, 24, 1. commands the second squadron sent against Chios, viii. 15, 1. with Strombichides pursues Chalcideus and Alcibiades; too late to secure Miletus, 17, 3. followed by another squadron from Athens, 19, 2.

Thrasylus, or Thrasylus, one of the five generals of Argos, unauthorized concludes a truce with Agis, v. 59, 5 n. 60, 1. just escapes stoning; his property confiscated, 60, 6 n.

Thrasylus, or Thrasylus, an Ath. serves in the heavy-armed troops at Samos; opposed to oligarchy, viii. 73, 4. with Thrasylus binds the armament by oaths to the cause of democracy, 75, 2. chosen one of the new generals, 76, 2. sails with the Ath. fleet from Samos, 100, 1. stops at Lesbos for provisions, § 2. endeavours to recover Eresus, § 3-5. at Cynossema commands the Ath. left, 104, 3. prevented from aiding the centre, 105, 2. the Syracusan ships opposed to him fly, § 3.

Thrasymelidas, a Spartan, son of Cratesicles, high-admiral, commands the attack by sea on Pylus, iv. 11, 2.

Thriasian plain, named from the demus of Thria in Attica, adjacent to Eleusis; devastated by the Pelop. under Pleistoanax, i. 114, 4 nn. by the Pelop. under Archidamus, ii.

19, 2. without opposition, 20, 3. the Ath. hoped that the Pelop. would not advance further, 21, 1; see Strabo ix. and Herod. viii.

Thronium, in Opuntian Locris; taken by the Ath. ii. 26, 2; see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 172. 563, &c.

Throwers of stones (*λιθοβόλοι*), vi. 69, 2.

Thucles, f. of Eurymedon, an Ath in. 80, 3. 91, 4. vii. 16, 1.

Thucles, of Chalcis in Eubœa, founds Naxos, Leontini, and Catana, in Sicily, v. 3, 1, 3, 4.

Thucydides, an Ath., the historian, son of Olorus; the time, occasion, object, and manner of his writing his History of the Pelop. War, i. 1, 1 n. 20—23 nn. v. 20, 2, 3 nn. 26. lived through the war; length of his banishment; facilities for ascertaining the truth, v. 26, 5 n. seized with the plague, ii. 48, 4. in command Thraceward; is summoned from Thasos to secure Amphipolis, iv. 104, 3, 4. Brasidas dreads his influence; he worked the gold-mines in that vicinity, 105, 1 n. is too late to save Amphipolis, secures Eion, 106, 3 n. 107, 1; see also the Life by Marcellinus prefixed to vol. i.

Thucydides, another (probably son of Melesias), with Hagnon and Phormio reinforces the fleet under Pericles against Samos, i. 117, 3 n.

Thucydides, a third, a Thess. of Pharsalus, proxenus of Athens; strives to pacify the tumult in the Peiræus, viii. 92, 8. of the four different persons who bore this name, see n. ib. and p. xvi. of the Life by Marcellinus prefixed to vol. i.

Thunder and lightning during a battle; effect on the minds of the combatants, vi. 70, 1 n. vii. 79, 3.

Thuria, a city of Italy on the W. of the Tarentine gulf, on the r. Sybaris; its people Thurii, its territory Thurias, vi. 61, 6, 7 n. vii. 35,

1. Alcibiades and others there conceal themselves, vi. 61, 6. leaves Thuria, § 7. 88, 9. Gylippus ineffectually seeks their alliance, 104, 2. his father a citizen of Th. ib. n. the party adverse to the Ath. expelled; Demosthenes and Eurymedon negotiate an alliance with Th. vii. 33, 4, 5 n. the Thurians join the Ath. expedition, 35, 1. compelled to this by the state of factions among them, vii. 57, 11 n. a Th. squadron sails from Pelop. to Cnidus, viii. 35, 1. five Th. ships go under Leon to relieve Chios, 61, 2. most of their seamen free, 84, 2 n. demand their pay of Astyochus, ib.

Thuriatæ, Lac. Pericæci, in Mesenia, inhabiting the territory of Thuria, join the Helots in revolt at Ithome, i. 101, 2.

Thyamis, r., the boundary between Thesprotis and Cestrine, i. 46, 6 n; see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 273.

Thyamus, a m. in the S. border of the Agræan Ætolians, traversed by the Pelop. on their march to Olpæ, iii. 106, 3; see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 422.

Thymochares, an Ath. commands the Ath. naval force following the enemy to Eubœa, viii. 95, 2.

Thyrea, and the Thyreatis, on the confines of Argolis and Laconia in the Cynurian territory; the Lac. give it to the Æginetans expelled from Ægina by the Ath. ii. 27, 3—5 n. iv. 56, 2 n. an Ath. expedition arrives, iv. 56, 2. the Æginetans retreat into Th. 57, 1. it is taken and burnt, § 3. its possession disputed by the Lac. and Argives, v. 41, 2. to be determined by combat, § 2, 3. incursion of the Argives into the Thyreatis, vi. 95, 2.

Thyssus, a city on the W. coast of the Acte or peninsula of Athos, iv. 109, 3. in alliance with the Ath. is taken by the Dians (?), v. 35, 1 n; see Herod. vii. 22, 6.

Tichium, see Teichium.

Tichiussa, see Teichiussa.

Tilataei, a tribe of the Northern Thracians, ii. 96, 4.

Timagoras, s. of Athenagoras, a Cyzicene exile, envoy from Pharnabazus to Lac. viii. 6, 1. will not join in the expedition to Chios, but requires separate aid, 8, 1. gets at last a Lac. fleet to sail ultimately to aid Pharnabazus, 39, 1 n.

Timagoras, of Tegea, with others going on an embassy to Persia is seized in Thrace, delivered to the Ath. and slain, ii. 67, 1-4.

Timanor, s. of Timanthes, a Cor. commander jointly of the Cor. fleet for relief of Epidamnus, i. 29, 1.

Timber, for ship-building; possession of Amphipolis affords facilities for obtaining it, iv. 108, 1. abundant in Italy, vi. 90, 3 n. in the territory of Caulonia, vii. 25, 2.

Time, reckoned from the Trojan War, i. 12, 3. from the battle of Marathon, 18, 2. back from the end of the Pelop. War, 13, 3, 4. 18, 1. back from the birth of Christ, n. i. 18, 1. time between Xerxes' flight and the Pelop. War, 118, 2. time, marked at Argos by the years of the priestess of Here, at Sparta by the Ephor, at Athens by the Archon, ii. 2, 1 n; see also Year.

Timocrates, a Laced. one of three commissioners to advise Cnemus, ii. 85, 1. kills himself off Naupactus, is thrown on shore there, 92, 4.

Timocrates, an Ath. f. of Aristoteles, iii. 105, 4. swears to the fifty years' Peace, v. 19, 2, and the fifty years' Alliance with Lac. 24, 1.

Timocrates, a Cor. f. of Timoxenus, ii. 33, 1.

Timoxenus, s. of Timocrates, a Cor. in joint command of the expedition which restores Euarchus tyrant of Astacus, ii. 33, 1, 2.

Tisamenus, a Trachinian, ambassador to Lac. for aid, iii. 92, 2.

Tisander, an Apodotian Ætolian, ambassador with others to Corinth and Lac. for aid to reduce Naupactus, iii. 100, 1.

Tisias, s. of Tisimachus, an Ath. in command on the expedition against Melos, v. 84, 3.

Tisimachus, f. of Tisias, ib.

Tissaphernes, a Persian, under Dareius s. of Artaxerxes, commander of the forces in Lower Asia, or the sea-coast, sends an envoy to Lac. viii. 5, 4 n. his motives for seeking their alliance against the Ath. § 5. the tribute due from the Greek cities, and the destruction or capture of Amorges required of him by the k. ib. n. emulation in effecting their object between his envoys and those of Pharnabazus, 6, 2. Alcibiades aids them by his influence, § 3. the troops of his lieutenant Stages aid in razing the landward wall of Teos, 16, 3. his first treaty with the Lac. 17, 4. 18. in person completes the destruction of the wall at Teos, 20, 2. with some foreign mercenaries aids the Milesians in battle against the Ath. 25, 2 n. 26, 2. with Pelop. fleet surprises Iasus, 28, 2. obtains possession of Amorges, and of Iasus, and ransoms the captives, § 3, 4. puts Iasus into a state of defence, 29, 1. pays the Pelop. fleet; amount of monthly payment for the future proposed by him, ib. disputes, and subsequent arrangement, § 2 n. effects the revolt of Cnidus from the Ath. 35, 1 n. his second Treaty with the Pelop. 36, 2. 37. dispute at Cnidus with the eleven Lac. commissioners regarding the Treaties: he leaves them in anger, 43, 2-4. the Pelop. commanders seek maintenance for the fleet without his subsidies, 44, 1. Alcibiades takes refuge with him, 45, 1. by his suggestions reduces the pay, bribing the officers of the fleet, § 2, 3 nn. Alcibiades acts as his spokesman, § 4, 5 n. advised

by Alcibiades to aid neither of the two contending parties effectually, but to let them wear each other out, 46, 1-4. takes Alcibiades into confidence, issues the pay irregularly, and prevents the Pelop. from fighting by promising the cooperation of the Phœnician fleet, § 5. effect of Alcibiades' apparently strong influence with him on the Ath. armament at Samos, 47. his friendship promised by Alcibiades to the Ath. if under an oligarchy, 48, 1. the conspirators for oligarchy desire his friendship, 49. Phrynichus informs Astyochus of Alcibiades' intrigues with Tissaphernes, 50, 2. Astyochus informs Alcibiades and Tissaphernes, and attaches himself to the interests of Tissaph. § 3 n. Alcibiades strives to win over Tissaphernes to the interests of Athens, 52. Peisander holds out to the Ath. expectation of subsidies from Tissaph. 53, 2. the Ath. decree to send ambassadors to Tissaph. 54, 2. they sail, § 4. they come to Tissaph. he demands extravagant concessions; they leave him, 56 nn. he goes to Caunus seeking to renew his connection with the Pelop. his motives; gives them pay and concludes a fresh Treaty, 57. terms of the Treaty, 58, nn. professes his intention to bring up the Phœnician fleet to their aid, 59. the Ath. ambassadors return from him to Samos, 63, 3. assassinations at Athens to gratify Alcibiades with a view to his conciliating Tissaph. 65, 2. clamour in the Pelop. fleet against Tissaph. 78. he pays them ill, 80, 1. in the hope of detaching Tissaphernes from the Pelop. the Ath. at Samos. recall Alcibiades, 81, 1. Alcibiades exaggerates his influence with Tissaph. and Tissaphernes' promises to him, § 2, 3. Alcibiades goes to Tissaphernes professedly to concert measures, 82, 2, 3. discontent of the Pelop. fleet against Tissaph. and its causes, 83, nn. the

Milesians take his fort in Miletus, 84, 4. Lichas advocates the authority of Tissaph. § 5. Tissaph. sends an ambassador to Lac. to accuse the Milesians, and to defend himself from accusation, 85, 1, 2. his enmity against Hermocrates, its cause, § 3, 4. he goes to Aspendus professedly to bring up the Phœnician fleet, 87, 1, 6. his motives for not bringing the fleet variously conjectured, § 2, 3. Thucydides' judgment of his conduct, § 4-6. is followed by Alcibiades, who probably knew his intentions, 88. his officers issue no pay to the Pelop. fleet; his duplicity reported to them; they leave him, 99, 1 n. Alcibiades on return to Samos boasts of having made Tissaph. still more a friend to the Ath. 108, 1. Tissaph. leaves Aspendus for Ionia, § 3. his lieutenant's oppressive conduct causes the expulsion of his garrison from Antandrus, § 4, 5. discovers the Peloponnesians to have been concerned in it; determines to follow them and complain of this, and excuse his own conduct; sacrifices to Artemis at Ephesus, 109.

Tlepolemus, an Ath. commander, reinforces the fleet against Samos, i. 117, 3.

Tolmæus, an Ath. f. of Tolmides, i. 108, 4. 113, 1.

Tolmæus, f. of Autocles an Ath. iv. 53, 1. 119, 2.

Tolmidas, (v.l. Timid.) f. of Theænetus a Plateæan, iii. 20, 1.

Tolmides, s. of Tolmæus, an Ath. naval commander, burns the naval arsenal (Gythium) of the Lac. i. 108, 4. his expedition against Orchomenus and Chæroneia, 113, 1. takes Chæroneia and garrisons it, § 2. returning is attacked and defeated in battle of Coroneia, § 3.

Tolophonii, a tribe of Ozolian Locrians, iii. 101, 2; see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 543.

Tolophus, an Ophionean Ætolian, ambassador to Corinth for aid against Naupactus, iii. 100, 1.

Tomeus mount, with Buphras, fixes the line of demarcation for the Ath. garrison of Pylus, iv. 118, 3 n.

Torone, a city of Chalcidice, on the E. of the Toronæan gulf, held by the Ath. iv. 110, 1. it is betrayed to Brasidas, § 2—112. its Ath. garrison with some Toronæans escape to the fort Lecythus, 113, 2, 3. Brasidas' conciliatory address to the Toron. 114. leaves Torone for Scione, 120, 2. returns to Torone, 122, 2. after his expedition against Arrhibæus returns thither, 129, 1. Pasitolidas appointed governor of Torone by Brasidas, 132, 3 nn. Cleon lands at Colophonian's Harbour near Torone, v. 2, 2 n. learns its defenceless state, § 3. attacks it, § 4. and takes it, 3, 1, 2. Brasidas hears of its capture, § 3. women and children of T. enslaved; men sent to Athens, afterwards returned home by exchange of prisoners, § 4 n. Cleon garrisons and leaves it, § 6. 6, 1. by the fifty years' Peace is completely at the discretion of the Ath. v. 18, 8.

Torylaus, a Thessalian, facilitates Brasidas' passage through Thessaly, iv. 78, 1.

Towers, *πύργοι*, in the besiegers' lines round Plateæa, iii. 21, 4. two occupied by the Plateæans while effecting their escape, 23, 1. a tower of wood at Lecythus breaks down, iv. 115, 2, 3. wooden towers on a ship of the Ath. at Syrac. vii. 25, 6. towers commanding the entrance of a harbour, viii. 90, 4 n.

Trachis, or Trachinîa, a division of the country of the Malians, on the Malian gulf, its inhabitants Trachini-ans, 92, 1, 2 n. hostility of the Cætæ-ans against, § 2. the Tr. seek aid from Lac. who are willing to give it, § 2-4. Heracleia, in Trachis, a colony of the Lac. 100, 3. iv. 78, 1. v. 12, 1. 51, 2.

Traffic, none in the earliest times of Greece, i. 2, 2. first carried on by land; later by sea, i. 13, 5 n. of the Phœnicians (of Tyre, n.) with Sicily, vi. 2, 5 n. traffic by barter, 31, 5 n.

Tragia, a small island off the S. coast of Samos; victory of the Ath. over the Samian fleet there, i. 116, 1.

Transports, for heavy-armed men (*ὀπλιταγωγοὶ νῆες*), vi. 25, 2. for troops in general (*στρατιώτιδες*), 43, n. both of these distinct from the cavalry transports (*ἵππαγωγοὶ νῆες*), ib. n. cavalry transports first made at Athens, ii. 56, 2. iv. 42, 1; see Ship.

Treasury, common tr. of the Ath. confederacy against Persia, i. 96, 4. treasurers of Greece (*Ἑλληνοταμίαι*), 96, 2 n. their treasury at Delos, § 4 n. treasury of the Ath. the Parthenon, ii. 13, 4 n. treasure of the Ath. 13, 3-5 n. first contribution of the Ath. to, iii. 19, 1 n.

Treaties, see Diplomats. Transact.

Treres, a people of Northern Thrace, ii. 96, 4.

Triballi, an independent nation of Northern Thrace, ii. 96, 4. their earlier migration, n. to 96, 1. they at a later time expel the Getæ, ii. 96, 4. defeat and kill Sitalkes, iv. 101, 5.

Tribes of the Ath. A cypress chest for the bones of the slain of each tribe furnished for the public funeral, ii. 34, 3 n. the men of each tribe ranked together in the Ath. army, vi. 98, 4 n. one tribe of the Ath. heavy-armed, 98, 4 n. the first tribe on the Ath. right wing, 101, 4 n. each trierarch's tribe mentioned by Nicias in his exhortation, vii. 69, 2 n. Aristocrates, a taxiarch, with his tribe, viii. 92, 4 n. of the Messanians, two in garrison at Mylæ, iii. 90, 3. of the Syrac. one tribe, vi. 100, 1. their total number unknown: Arnold's conjecture, ib. n. Corinthian tribes, number of, ib. n.

Tribute. first imposition of tri-

bute on their allies by the Ath. i. 96, 1, 2. its amount, § 3, as settled by Aristides, v. 18, 5 n. its increase by Pericles and again by Alcibiades, ib. n. as stated by Pericles, ii. 13, 3 n. five per cent. (*ἡ εἰκοστή*) imposed instead of it, vii. 28, 4 n. tribute paid to Sitalkes, ii. 97, 3 n.

Trierarchs, Ath. property qualification of; number appointed annually; expences of the office, vi. 31, 3 nn, 5. before battle severally exhorted, vii. 69, 2. in battle admonished, 70, 8.

Trinacria, an ancient name of Sicily, vi. 2, 2; see Cluverii Sic. i. 2.

Triobolus, a silver coin = three obols, half of the full pay promised by Tissaphernes, which was a drachma, viii. 29, 1. 45, 2.

Triopium, prom. of, the western extremity of the territory of Cnidus sacred to Apollo. A Pelop. squadron cruises off it, viii. 34, 2 n. the ships are taken by the Ath. the crews escape, and reinforce the garrison of Cnidus, § 3, 4. the Pelop. fleet off Triopium spies the Ath. fleet out at sea, 60, 3; see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 265.

Tripod, dedicated at Delphi by the Greeks for the victory at Plataea over the Persians, i. 132, 1 n. the inscription on it, ib. n. iii. 57, 2.

Tripodiscus, a village in the Megarid; Brasidas' rendezvous for relief of Megara, iv. 70; see Pausanias, i. 43, 7.

Trirems, first built at Corinth, i. 13, 2 nn. large fleets of, belonging to the Sicilian tyrants and the Corcyraeans, 14, 3. see Ship.

Tritæans, a tribe of the Ozolian Locrians, give hostages, and serve on the Pelop. expedition against Naxos, iii. 101, 2.

Træzen, S. of Epidaurus, the most easterly part of Peloponnesus; the Træzenians furnish two ships to the Cor. expedition to relieve Epidamnus,

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Zopyrus, f. of Megabyzus, a Persian, i. 109, 3 n.

Zūgitæ, the rank of rowers between the Thranitæ and the Thalamii.

NEW RECENSION OF THUCYDIDES,

BY L. DINDORF,

COLLATED WITH BEKKER'S AND ARNOLD'S TEXTS.

A. Arnold. B. Bekker. D. Dindorf.

BOOK I.

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ΚΥΔΙΔΟΥ ΕΠΙΓΡΑΦΗΣ A. B.A.

- 1,3 παλαιτέρα D. παλαιότερα B.A.
2,4 ἐφθείροντο καὶ D. ἐφθείροντο, καὶ B.A.
2,6 [ἐς] τὰ ἄλλα D. ἐς τὰ ἄλλα B.A.
3,1,3,5 Τρωικῶν D. Τρωϊκῶν B.A.
3,2.4 ἐδύνατο D. ἡδύνατο B.A.
4. ἐκράτησε, καὶ D.A. ἐκράτησεν, καὶ B.
5,3 ἐλήζοντο D. ἐληΐζοντο B.A.
5,4 ἐμμεμένηκε' π. D.A. ἐμμεμένηκεν' π. B.
6,2 τῶν ποτε D. τῶν ποτὲ B.A.
6,3 κατέσχε. μ. D.A. κατέσχεν. μ. B.
6,6 διεζωμένοι D. διεζωσμένοι B.A.
— δρῶσι. π. D.A. δρῶσιν. π. B.
7 fin. εἰσί. καὶ D.A. εἰσίν. καὶ B.
8,2 θάπτουσι. κ. D.A. θάπτουσιν. καὶ B.
8,3 ὕπερ D. ὅτε περ B.A.
— κατ'όκριζε. καὶ D.A. κατ'όκρινεν. καὶ B.
9,3 ναυτικῷ ἅμα D. ναυτικῷ τε ἅμα B.A.
9,5 πολλῇσιν ν. D. πολλῇσι ν. B.A.
10,5 δεδήλωκε' τ. D.A. δεδήλωκεν' τ. B.
10,7 οὖν D.A. δ' οὖν B.
12,1 Τρωικὰ D. Τρωϊκὰ B.A.
12,3 Καδμηίδα D. Καδμηΐδα B.A.
12,4 πλεόν D.A. πλείστον B.
12,5. 14,2 Τρωικῶν D. Τρωϊκῶν B.A.
13,3 ἦλθε. ν. D.A. ἦλθεν. ν. B.
13,5 ἐπλώζον D. ἐπλώζον B.A.
13,7 ἐποιήσατο καὶ D. ἐποίησατο, καὶ B.A.
15,1 γενόμενα. D. γιγνόμενα. B.A.
15,2 προσχόντες D. προσσχόντες B.A.
15,4 ξυνεστήκεσαν D. ξυνεστ. B.A.
16. ἐδούλωσε, Δ. D.A. ἐδούλωσεν, Δ. B.
18,2 ἦλθε. καὶ D.A. ἦλθεν. καὶ B.

- 18,3 ἐσβάντες D. ἐμβάντες B.A.
18,5 ναυσί. καὶ D.A. ναυσίν. καὶ B.
18,6 καὶ 'Αθ. D. καὶ οἱ 'Αθ. B.A.
23,1 δυοῖν D. δυεῖν B.A.
24,4 ἐλήζοντο D. ἐληΐζοντο B.A.
24,6 'Ηραιον D. 'Ηραῖον B.A.
25,4 προύχειν D. προέχειν B.A.
27,3 τέσσαρσι. καὶ D.A. τέσσαρσιν. καὶ B.
28,5 ἀπαγάγωσι D. ἀπάγωσι, B. τ'ἀπάγωσι,† A.
28,5 πολιορκεῖσθαι, αὐτοὺς D. πολιορκεῖσθαι αὐ-
τοὺς B.A.
28,6 χώραν σπονδὰς ποιήσασθαι, ἕως D. χώραν,
σπονδὰς [δὲ] ποιήσασθαι ἕως B. †δὲ† A.
29,2 προύπεμψαν D. προέπεμψαν B.A.
30,1 Λευκίμνη D.B. Λευκίμνη A.
30,4 Λευκίμνη D.A. Λευκίμνη B.
31,2 καὶ ἦσαν—, ἔδοξεν D. καὶ (ἦσαν—) ἔδοξεν B.
καὶ (ἦσαν—) ἔδοξεν A.
32,1 Δίκαιον, ὧ 'Αθηναῖοι, τοὺς D.A. Δίκαιον
ὧ 'Αθηναῖοι τοὺς B.
32,1,2 ἀτυχῶσι. K. D.A. ἀτυχῶσιν. K. B.
34,2 ἡδίκουν σαφές ἐστι' D. ἡδίκουν, σαφές
ἐστιν' B. ἡδίκουν, σαφές ἐστι' A.
36,2 τᾶλλα D. τᾶλλα B.A.
36,3 ἡμετέrais D. ὑμετέrais B.A.
37,4.5 ἀναισχυντῶσι.κ D.A. ἀναισχυντῶσιν.κ. B.
38 fin. } ἔχουσι. καὶ φασὶ D. ἔχουσιν. καὶ φασὶ B.
39,1 } ἔχουσι. καὶ φασὶ A.
40,1 εἰσὶ δεδ. D. εἰσί, δεδ. B.A.
40,1 δέχοισθε μ. D. δέχοισθε, μ. B.A.
40,4 ἀνοκωχῆς D. ἀνακωχῆς B.A.
45,2 ἀποβαίνειν ἢ D. ἀποβαίνειν, ἢ B.A.
46,5 ἐξίησι D. ἔξεισι B.A.
47,1 Μικιάδης D. Μεικιάδης B.A.
47,2 Λευκίμνη D.A. Λευκίμνη B.

50, fin. ὧσι. ταύτας D.A. ὧσιν. ταύτας B.
 51,2 ἐπιπλέουσι. τότε D.A. ἐπιπλέουσιν. τότε B.
 51,4 Λευκίμῃ D.A. Λευκίμῃ B.
 53,4 [Κερκυραίων] D. Κερκυραίων B.A.
 — ἐπήκουσεν ἀνεβ. D. ἐπήκουσεν, ἀνεβ. B.A.
 54,4 οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, οὐκ D. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι οὐκ B.A.
 59,1 τάλλα D. τάλλα B.A.
 61,1 ἀφ' ἐστῶσι· καὶ D.A. ἀφ' ἐστῶσιν· καὶ B.
 62,3 ἐπίωσι, X. D.A. ἐπίωσιν, X. B.
 — χωρῶσι, κ. D.A. χωρῶσιν, κ. B.
 65,1 παρὰ λόγον D.A. παράλογον B.
 — ἀντίσχυρ D. ἀντισχῆ B.A.
 — ἐπειθε, β. D.A. ἐπειθεν, β. B.
 65,2 Σερμυλίων D.A. Ἑρμυλίων B.
 65,3 fin. εἶλε. T. D.A. εἶλεν. T. B.
 66,1 προυγεγέννητο D. προσγ. B. προσγ. A.
 66,2 ἀνοκωχῇ D. ἀνακωχῇ B.A.
 67,3 καὶ εἰ D.A. τε καὶ εἰ B.
 68,1 καθίστησι· καὶ D.A. καθίστησιν· καὶ B.
 68,2 ἔνεκα τ. D.B. ἔνεκεν τ. A.
 68,2 λέγουσι· καὶ D.A. λέγουσιν· καὶ B.
 69,3 καθ' ὃ, τι D. καθ' ὃ τι B. καθ' ὅτι A.
 69,6 θαρσοῦσι, γν. D.A. θαρσοῦσιν, γν. B.
 70,8 του καὶ D. καὶ του A.B.
 70,9 μοχθοῦσι, καὶ D.A. μοχθοῦσιν, καὶ B.
 71,1 πόλεως, ὧ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, D.A. πόλεως ὧ
 Λακεδαιμόνιοι B.
 71,6 ξυνομόσωσι. β. D.A. ξυνομόσωσιν β. B.
 72,4 ἀποκωλύει D. ἀποκωλύοι B.A.
 73,1 ἐστί. καὶ D.A. ἐστίν. καὶ B.
 73,2 ὕψις D.A. ὕψεις B.
 73,5 ἐποίησε· νικ. D.A. ἐποίησεν· νικ. B.
 — ἀνεχώρησε. τ. D. ἀνεχώρησεν. τ. B.A.
 74,1 τριακοσίας D. τετρακ. B.A.
 — αὐτοὶ διὰ τοῦτο δὴ D.A. αὐτὸν διὰ τοῦτο
 ὁμεῖς δὴ B.
 74,2 προυτιμωρήσατε D. προετιμ. B.A.
 74,4 σφ D. σῶσι B.A.
 74,5 προυχώρησε D. προεχ. B.A.
 76,1 γοῦν, ὧ Λακ., D.A. γοῦν ὧ Λακ. B.
 80,3 Ἑλληνικῶ ἐστίν, D. Ἑλληνικῶ ἐστίν, B.A.
 81,2 ἄρχουσι, καὶ D.A. ἄρχουσιν, καὶ B.
 81,4 προσ-όδους D. προ-σόδους as in 75, B.
 οὐκ-ἐτι D.A. οὐ-κέτι B.
 81,6 πόλεμος, ἦν D. πόλεμος ἦν B.A.
 82,2 ἑσακούωσι τι D. ἑσακούωσι τι B.A.
 82,6 καθ' ὃ, τι D. καθ' ὃ τι B. καθ' ὅτι A.
 84,6 παρασκευαζόμεθα D. παρασκευαζόμεθα B.A.
 85,6 εἶπε· π. D.A. εἶπεν. π. B.
 87,2 ὁμῶν, ὧ Λακ., D.A. ὁμῶν ὧ Λακ. B.
 87,6 καὶ δεκάτῳ ἔτει D. ἔτει καὶ δεκάτῳ B.A.
 89,3 ἐπεπτώκεσαν, D. πεπτώκεσαν B.A.
 90,1 ὑπῆρχε, καὶ D.A. ὑπῆρχεν, καὶ B.
 90,2 ἀπ' ἐχυροῦ ποθεν, D. ἀπ' ἐχυροῦ ποθέν, B.
 ἀπὸ ἐχυροῦ ποθέν, A.
 90,4 τάλλα D. τάλλα B.A.

93,4 ἦρξε) ν. D. ἦρξεν) ν. B. ἦρξε), ν. A.
 93,4 ξυγκατεσκεύαζε. καὶ D.A. ξυγκατεσκεύα-
 ζεν. καὶ B.
 93,10 τάλλα D.A. τάλλα B.
 94,2 ἐξεπολιόρκησαν. ἐν τῇδε τῇ ἡγεμονίᾳ D.
 ἐξεπολιόρκησαν ἐν τῇδε τῇ ἡγεμονίᾳ. B.A.
 95,1 ἥδη [δὲ] D. ἥδη δὲ B.A.
 95,1 ἐπιτρέπειν, ἦν D. ἐπιτρέπειν ἦν B.A.
 95,2 τάλλα τε D. τάλλὰ τε B.A.
 95,3 ἡ στρατηγία D. ἡ στρατηγία B.A.
 99,1 λιποστράτιον D. λειποστράτιον B.A.
 99,2 and elsewhere οὐκ-ἐτι D.A. οὐ-κέτι B.
 cf. 81, 2, 4.
 99,3 ὧσι, χρ. D.A. ὧσιν, χρ. B.
 100,1 ἐς διακ. D. ἐς τὰς διακ. B.A.
 101,2 Αἰθαιῆς D.A. Αἰθεῖς B.
 102,2 τῆς δὲ π. D. τοῖς δὲ π. B.A.
 103,1 ἐφ' ᾧτε D. ἐφ' ᾧ τε B.A.
 104,2 οἱ δὲ ἔτυχον —, ἦλθον D. οἱ δὲ (ἔτυχον
 —) ἦλθον B.A. but δὲ A.
 105,2 ναυσί, καὶ D. νασίν, καὶ B. ναυσί, καὶ B.
 105, 4 Γερανεῖας D.A. Γερανίας B.
 107,1 Φάληρόνδε (sic) D. Φαληρόνδε B.A.
 107,3 Γερανεῖας D.A. Γερανίας B.
 107,4 Γεράνεια D.A. Γερανία B.
 108,1 Γερανεῖας D.A. Γερανίας B.
 109,3 ἐκράτησε, καὶ D.A. ἐκράτησεν, καὶ B.
 — κατέκλησε, καὶ D.A. κατέκλησεν, καὶ B.
 112, f. Φωκεῦσι. καὶ D.A. Φωκεῦσιν. καὶ B.
 114,4. Θριῶζε D. Θριῶζε B.A.
 115,5 ὑπέμενον, ἀλλ' D. ὑπέμενον ἀλλ' B.A.
 120,3 δίδωσι, καὶ D.A. δίδωσιν, καὶ B.
 121,4 χρήμασι. μιᾷ D.A. χρήμασιν. μιᾷ B.
 121,5 δῆπου D. δὴ που B.A.
 121,6 καθαιρετὸν D. καθαιρετέον B.A.
 — ἡμῖν ἐστι D. ἡμῖν ἐστὶ B.A.
 121,7 ἀπεροῦσι, ἡμ. D. ἀπεροῦσιν, ἡμ. B.A.
 122,1 ἰσχύουσι, καὶ D.A. ἰσχύουσιν, καὶ B.
 123,1 ὁμῖν D. ἡμῖν B.A.
 124,1 ταῦτὰ ξ. D. ταῦτα ξ. B.A.
 — ἐς ἀνάγκην D.A. ἐπ' ἀνάγκην B.
 125,1 ἐξῆς καὶ D. ἐξῆς, καὶ B.A.
 126,1 ἑσακούωσι. καὶ D.A. ἑσακούωσιν. καὶ B.
 126,8 διαγιγνώσκωσι· τότε D.A. διαγιγνώσκω-
 σιν· τότε B.
 126,11 θεῶν [ἐν] D. θεῶν ἐν B.A.
 127,1 ἐκέλευον ἐλαύνειν D. ἐλαύνειν ἐκέ-
 λευον B.A.
 128,4 ἐνεχέρησεν, ἐ. D. ἐπεχέρησεν, ἐ. B.A.
 128,7 Γογγύλον D. Γόγγυλον B.A.
 129,1 ἦρχε, καὶ D.A. ἦρχεν, καὶ B.
 129,2 ἐς αἰὶ D. ἐσαεῖ B.A.
 129,3 ὕπισχυνεῖ D. ὕπισχυνῇ B.A.
 130,1 ἐς ἔπειτα D. ἐσέπειτα B.A.
 130,2 παρείχε, καὶ D.A. παρείχεν, καὶ B.
 131,1 ἀνεκαλέσαντο D. ἀνεκάλεσαν B.A.

- 131,1 νηὶ D. νηὶ B.A.
 132,1 παροῦσι, τὰ D.A. παροῦσιν, τὰ B.
 132,2 ἀρχηγός, ἐπεὶ D. ἀρχηγὸς ἐπεὶ B.A.
 132,3 τι τοιοῦτον D. τι τοιοῦτο B.A.
 133. τῶν [τε] ἐφ. D. τῶν τε ἐφ. B.A.
 — τᾶλλ' D. τᾶλλ' B.A.
 134,4 ἔσω D. εἴσω B.A.
 134,7 ἀπέθανε (καὶ D.A. ἀπέθανεν (καὶ B.
 134,7 δηλοῦσι) καὶ D. δηλοῦσιν) καὶ B. δη-
 λουσι), καὶ A.
 136,5 ἐστι, καὶ D.A. ἐστιν, καὶ B.
 — ἀσθενέστερος D.A. ἀσθενεστέρου B.
 136,6 αὐτόν, εἶπ.—διώκεται, D. αὐτόν, (εἶπ.—
 διώκεται) B αὐτόν (εἶπ.—διώκεται), A.
 137,3 καὶ ἦν—νηί, D. καί (ἦν—νηί) B. καὶ
 (ἦν—νηί) A.
 137,5 Περσῶν τίνος D. Περσῶν τινὸς B.A.
 — Ἀρτοξέρην D.B. Ἀρταξέρην A.
 138,9 ὅστ' αἰ φασὶ D. ὅστ' αἰ φασὶ B.A.
 138,10 ἐτελεύτησε. Λακ. D. ἐτελεύτησεν.
 Λακ. B.A.

- 139,2 τᾶλλα D. τᾶλλα B.A.
 140,1 ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι, D.A. ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι B.
 140,5 πάρεσι. Π. D.A. πάρεσιν. Π. B.
 141,4 ἀνέχουσι. σ. D.A. ἀνέχουσιν. σ. B.
 141,6 ἐπιτελῶσι, π. D.A. ἐπιτελῶσιν, π. B.
 — τὸ ἐφ' ἑαυτῶν D. τὸ ἐφ' ἑαυτὸν B.A.
 141,8 πράσσουσι. καὶ D.A. πράσσουσιν. καὶ B.
 142,1 διαμέλλωσι' τοῦ D.A. διαμέλλωσιν'
 τοῦ B.
 142,3 ἦπου D.A. ἦ που B.
 145,1 ἐκέλευε, καὶ D.A. ἐκέλευεν, καὶ B.
 — ἔφρασε, καὶ D.A. ἔφρασεν, καὶ B.

BOOK II.

- 3,3 τᾶλλα D. τᾶλλα B.A.
 4,7 ὅ, τι D. ὅ τι B.A.
 5,1 ἐσεληλυθόσι, τῆς D.A. ἐσεληλυθόσιν, τῆς B.
 5,7 ξυμβαίνωσι, καὶ D.A. ξυμβαίνωσιν, καὶ B.
 7,2 νηὶ D. νηὶ B.A.
 7,3 εἴη βεβαίως, D.A. εἴη, βεβαίως B.
 8,7 οὕτως ἐν ὀργῇ D. οὕτως ὀργῇ B.A.
 13,3 τᾶλλα D. τᾶλλα B.A.
 13,9 ὃν ἤμισυ D. ἣν ἤμισυ B.A.
 15,3 χώραν καὶ D. χώραν, καὶ B.A.
 15,3 ἦν. ποιούσι. τὸ D.A. ποιοῦσιν. τὸ B.
 15,5 θεῶν ἐστι D. θεῶν ἐστὶ B.A.
 17,2 ἀγαθῷ ποτε D. ἀγαθῷ ποτὲ B.A.
 19,1 Ζευξιδάμου Λακ. D. Ζευξιδάμου, Λακ. B.A.
 21,1 Θριῶζε D. Θριῶζε B.A.
 — ἐοράκεσαν D. ἐωράκεσαν B.A.
 22,4 [Παράσιοι,] D.A. Παράσιοι, B.
 — Κρανώνιοι D. Κρανώνιοι B.A.
 — Πυράσιοι D.A. Πειράσιοι B.
 23,1 Βριλησσοῦ D. Βριλήσσου B.A.

- 23,3 Γραϊκὴν D. Πειραϊκὴν B.A.
 24,1 νηίτη D. νηίτη B.A.
 25,5 Ἰχθὺν D. Ἰχθὺν B.A.
 — αἰρούσι. καὶ D.A. αἰροῦσιν. καὶ B.
 27,4 Λακωνικῆς ἐστίν, D. Λακωνικῆς ἐστίν, B.
 Λακωνικῆς ἐστίν, A.
 29,1 Τήρεω Θρ. βασ. ξύμμ. D. Τήρεω, Θρ. βασ.,
 ξύμμ. B.A.
 29,2 ἐποίησε' π. D.A. ἐποίησεν' π. B.
 29,6 ξυνεξελεῖν B.A. ξυνελεῖν B.
 30,1 Σόλλιόν τε D.A. Σόλιόν τε B.
 31,2 γὰρ ἐν D. γὰρ ἥδη ἐν B.A.
 34,8 θάπτουσι' καὶ D.A. θάπτουσιν' καὶ B.
 34,10 καιρὸς ἐλάμβανε, πρ. D.A. καιρὸν ἐλάμ-
 βανεν, πρ. B.
 35,5 ἤκουσε' τῷ D.A. ἤκουσεν' τῷ B.
 36,3 ἐδέξαντο ὅσῃν D. ἐδέξαντο, ὅσῃν B.A.
 36,5 ἤλθον D. ἤλθομεν B.A.
 37, ἦν. φέρουσι. καὶ D.A. φέρουσιν' καὶ B.
 38,2 ἐπεισέρχεται D.A. ἐπεσέρχεται B.
 39,3 ἐκάστους, μ. D.A. ἐκάστους μ. B.
 — στρατεύουσι, τήν D.A. στρατεύουσιν,
 τήν B.
 39,4 προσμίξωσι, κρ. D.A. προσμίξωσιν, κρ. B.
 39,5 ἀνδρείας D. ἀνδρίας B.A.
 40,2 ὁμολογεῖν τι D. ὁμολογεῖν τινὶ B.A.
 40,8 ἀδεῶς τινα D. ἀδεῶς τινὰ B.A.
 42,4 τᾶλλα D. τᾶλλα B.A.
 43,6 ἡ [ἐν τῷ] D. ἡ ἐν τῷ B. ἡ [ἐν τῷ] A.
 44,3 αἷς ποτε D. αἷς ποτὲ B.A.
 — πειρασόμενος D. πειρασάμενος B.A.
 46,1 πολιτεύουσι. νῦν D.A. πολιτεύουσιν. νῦν B.
 47,5 μαντείοις D. μαντεῖαις B.A.
 48,2 ἐνέπεσε, καὶ D.A. ἐνέπεσεν, καὶ B.
 49,1 προύκαμνέ τι D. προέκαμνέ τι B.A.
 49,2 ἐλάμβανε, καὶ D.A. ἐλάμβανεν, καὶ B.
 49,8 ἐπεσήμαινε' κατ. D.A. ἐπεσήμαινεν. κατ. B.
 51,4 ὅ, τι D. ὅ τι B.A.
 — ἔβλαπτε. σ. D.A. ἔβλαπτεν. σ. B.
 51,8 ἐπελάμβανε. καὶ D.A. ἐπελάμβανεν. καὶ B.
 52,3 ὅ, τι D. ὅ τι B.A.
 52,4 ξυνεταράχθησαν D. συνεταράχθησαν B.A.
 53,1 τᾶλλα D. τᾶλλα B.A.
 53,5 ἀπεῖργε, τὸ D.A. ἀπεῖργεν, τὸ B.
 54,7 ὅ, τι D. ὅ τι B.A.
 55,1 Λαυρεῖον D. Λαυρίου B.A.
 56,4 προυχώρησέ γε. D. προεχώρησέ γε. B.A.
 57,1 οἱ Πελ. D. οἱ τε Πελ. B.A.
 57,2 ἐνέμειναν D. ἔμειναν B.A.
 58,2 τᾶλλα D. τᾶλλα B.A.
 59,4 ἡλπιζε, ξύλ. D.A. ἡλπιζεν, ξύλ. B.
 60,1 γεγένηται, αἰσθ.—αἰτίας, D. γεγένηται
 (αἰσθ.—αἰτίας), B.A.
 — μέμψωμαι D.A. μέμψομαι B.
 61,1 τᾶλλα D. τᾶλλα B.A.
 61,2 ἅπασι, καὶ D.A. ἅπασιν, καὶ B.

64, 6. εἰσι. τοιαῦτα D. εἰσιν. τοιαῦτα B.A.
 65, 6. ἐξ μηνas D. μηνas ἐξ B.A.
 65, 8 ἦγε, διὰ D.A. ἦγεν, διὰ B.
 65, 12 ἐπιγινώσκοντες, ἀλλὰ D. ἐπιγινώσκον-
 τες ἀλλὰ B.A.
 68, 3 Τρωικὰ D. Τρωϊκὰ B.A.
 68, 5 ἡλληνίσθησαν D. ἑλληνίσθησαν B.A.
 71, 3 ὦν ἐστε, D. ὦν ἐστέ, B. ὦν ἐστὲ, A.
 73, 3 ὑμᾶs D. ἡμᾶs B.A.
 74, 1 ποιεῖν ἐστίν D. ποιεῖν ἐστὶν B.A.
 75, 7 ἐπινουοῦσι· δι. D.A. ἐπινουοῦσιν· δι. B.
 75, 7 χῶμα ἐs. D. χῶμα, ἐs. B.A.
 76, 4 προῦχον D. προέχον B.A.
 77, 5 τᾶλλα D. τᾶλλα B.A.
 78, 1 στρατοπέδου περιετείχιζον D. στρατοπέ-
 δου, [τὸ δὲ πλέον ἀφέντες] περιετείχι-
 ζον B.A.
 80, 2 πέμπουσι, τῷ D.A. πέμπουσιν, τῷ B.
 80, 3 οὔσι. καὶ D.A. οὔσιν, καὶ B.
 80, 4 περιέμενε. Κν. D.A. περιέμενεν. Κν. B.
 80, 8 Θάρυπον D.A. Θάρυπος B.
 80, 12 τᾶλλα D. τᾶλλα B.A.
 81, 5 προσπίπτουσι, καὶ D.A. προσπίπτουσιν,
 καὶ B.
 83, 3 Εὐηνοῦ D. Εὐήνου B.A.
 83, 5 πρῶρας D. πρῶρας B.A.
 — ἔσω D. εἴσω B.A.
 84, 3 νῆι D. νῆι B.A.
 84, 5 ξυμμίξαι D.A. ξυμμίξαι B.
 86, 1 κατείχοντο παρεσκ. D. κατείχοντο, πα-
 ρεσκ. B.A.
 — προσεβεβοηθήκει. D. προσεβεβοηθήκει. B.A.
 87, 4 ἀνδρείαν D. ἀνδρίαν B.A.
 88, 3 ὃ, τι D. ὃ τι B.A.
 — αὐτοῖs ἐστὶ· καὶ D.A. αὐτοῖs ἐστίν· καὶ B.
 89, 3 προφέρουσι, τῷ D.A. προφέρουσιν, τῷ B.
 89, 6 ἡμᾶs D.A. ὑμᾶs B.
 90, 2 εἴκοσιν ἔτ. D. εἴκοσι ἔτ. B.A.
 90, 6 νεῶν τινας D. νεῶν τινὰs B.A.
 91, 2 ἀντίπρωροι D. ἀντίπρωροι B.A.
 — κατὰ τὸ 'Απ. D.A. κατὰ 'Απ. B.
 91, 5 βραχέα D. βράχεια B.A.
 92, 1 ἔλαβε, καὶ D.A. ἔλαβεν, καὶ B.
 — κελεύσματος D.A. κελεύματος B.
 96, 3 ἦρχε· καὶ D.A. ἦρχεν· καὶ B.
 — Σκόμβρου D. Σκομίου B.A.
 96, 4 Σκόμβρου D. Σκομίου B.A.
 96, 5 ὅθενπερ D.A. ὅθεν περ B.
 97, 1 νῆι D. νῆι B.A.
 97, 3 πόλεων ὅσωνπερ ἦρξαν D. πόλεων, ὅσων
 προσῆξαν B.A.
 97, 3 ἐποίησε, τετρ. D.A. ἐποίησεν, τετρ. B.
 97, 5 ἰσχύος· D. ἰσχύος. B.A.
 97, 7 ὃ, τι D. ὃ τι B.A.
 98, 2 Σιντῶν D. Σίντων B.A.
 98, 3 Σιντοῦs D. Σίντους B.A.

99, 1 ἦρχε. τῶν D.A. ἦρχεν. τῶν B.
 99, 2 Ἐλιμῶνται. D. Ἐλειμῶνται. B. Ἐλειμῶ-
 νται. A.
 99, 3 οἰκοῦσι· τῆs D.A. οἰκοῦσιν· τῆs B.
 99, 4 Ἑορδοῦs, D. Ἑόρδους, B. Ἑορδοῦs, A.
 — Ἀλμωπας D. Ἀλμῶπας. B.A.
 100, 2 τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
 100, 3 Γορδυνίαν. D. Γορτυνίαν. B.A.
 101, 1 ἐστράτευσεν, καὶ D.A. ἐστράτευσεν, καὶ B.
 — δῶρα δὲ D.A. δῶρά τε B.
 101, 5 ἔφθειρε· καὶ D.A. ἔφθειρεν· καὶ B.
 — Σπαρδόκου D. Σπαρδάκου B.A.
 102, 1 Ἀστάκου D. Ἀστακοῦ B.A.
 102, 3 Ἀγραῶν D.A. Ἀγραῶν B.
 102, 4 πολλῷ τινι D. πολλῷ τινὶ B.A.
 102, 5 ξύνδεσμοι D. σύνδεσμοι B.A.
 102, 7 Ἀλκμῶνι D. Ἀλκμαίωνι B.A.
 102, 8 ὥs φασι, D.A. ὥs φασί, B.
 102, 9 ἐγκατέλιπε. τὰ D.A. ἐγκατέλιπεν. τὰ B.
 102, 10 Ἀλκμῶνα D. Ἀλκμαίωνα B.A.

BOOK III.

3, 3 ἑορτάζουσι, καὶ D.A. ἑορτάζουσιν, καὶ B.
 4, 4 ἀνοκωχὴν D. ἀνακωχὴν B.A.
 7, 5 φρουρῶν τινων D. φρουρῶν τινῶν B.A.
 10, 1 τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
 10, 3 Ἑλλησι. καὶ D.A. Ἑλλησιν. καὶ B.
 10, 5 ἀμύνεσθαι D.A. ἀμύνασθαι B.
 11, 2 προῦχων D. προέχων B.A.
 11, 5 αὐτῶν. D. αὐτῶν B.A.
 — ὃ, τι. D. ὃ τι B.A.
 12, 1 παρείχε, δέει D.A. παρείχεν, δέει B.
 16, 1 ἐγνώκασιν, ἀλλ' D. ἐγνώκασιν ἀλλ' B.A.
 17, 1 ἔλλαι ἔλλη D. κάλλει B.A.
 18, 1 Ἑρέσου, D.A. Ἑρέσσου, B.
 18, 4 οἶ D. ῖ B.A.
 21, 4 καὶ τὸ ἔξω D. καὶ ἐs τὸ ἔξω B.A.
 22, 5 ψόφον ἐποίησε. καὶ D.A. δοῦπον ἐποίη-
 σεν. καὶ B.
 23, 1 ἀνεβεβήκεσαν D. ἀναβεβήκεσαν B.A.
 26, 1 ἐπιβοηθήσωσιν. ἦγ. D.A. ἐπιβοηθήσου-
 σιν. ἦγ. B.
 26, 3 τετμημένα, εἴ τι D. τετμημένα [καὶ] εἴ
 τι B.A.
 28, 2 καθίζουσι. Π. D. καθίζουσιν. Π. B. καθί-
 ζουσι· Π. A.
 28, 3 τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
 29, 1 ἐάλωκε. β. D.A. ἐάλωκεν. β. B.
 31, 1 καταλαβεῖν τινα D. καταλαβεῖν τινὰ B.A.
 — ὑφέλωσι D.A. ἀφέλωσι B.
 31, 2 προσμίξαι D.A. προσμίξαι B.
 32, 1 προσσχῶν D. προσσχῶν B.A.
 — Τῆτων D. Τητῶν B.A.
 32, 3 ἀφῆκε, καὶ D.A. ἀφῆκεν, καὶ B.
 — μήποτε D. μή ποτε B.A.

- 33,1 Κλάρον D.A. Ἰκαρον B.
 33,3 Κλάρω D.A. Ἰκάρω B.
 34,3 τῶν ἐν τῷ D. τὸν ἐν τῷ B.A.
 35,1 Ἔρεσον D.A. Ερεσσον B.
 36,1 ἡβῶσι, π. D.A. ἡβώσιν, π. B.
 36,1 προσξυνελάβοντο D. προσξυνεβάλετο B.A.
 39,5 διαφερόντως D. διαφέροντας B.A.
 39,7 τραπομένοις D. τρεπομένοις B.A.
 41,1 εἶπε· μ. D. εἶπεν· μ. B. εἶπε. μ. A.
 42,1 νομίζω τε D. νομίζω δὲ B.A.
 43,4 ἀξιούν τι D. ἀξιούντι B.A.
 44,3 ἔχοντάς τι ξυγγνώμης, ἀφείναι, εἰ D.
 ἔχοντές τι ξυγγνώμης εἶεν, εἰ B.A.
 45,1 κινδυνεύουσι· καὶ D.A. κινδυνεύουσιν, καὶ B.
 45,2 ἐπεχείρησε; πεφ. D. A. ἐπεχείρησεν;
 πεφ. B.
 45,5 βλάπτουσι, καὶ D.A. βλάπτουσιν, καὶ B.
 47,3 τὸν δῆμον τῶν Μυτιλ. D.A. τὸν δῆμον
 τὸν Μυτιλ. B.
 48,2 ἐναντίους κρείσσων D.A. ἐναντίους, κρείσ-
 σων B.
 49,1 εἶπε· ρ. D.A. εἶπεν· ρ. B.
 49,4 νηὶ D. νηὶ B.A.
 51,1 Μινῶαν D. Μίνωαν B.A.
 51,3 προύχοντε D. προέχοντε B.A.
 52,4 οἱ δὲ ἦσαν γὰρ ἤδη ἐν τῷ ἀσθενεστάτῳ, D.
 οἱ δὲ (ἦσαν γὰρ ἤδη ἐν τῷ ἀσθενεστάτῳ)
 B.A. but δὲ A.
 52,6 προυτέθη D. προετέθη B.A.
 53,1 πόλεως, ᾧ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, D.A. πόλεως ᾧ
 Λακεδαιμόνιοι B.
 53,1 ὑμῖν ἡγούμενοι D. ὑμῖν, ἡγούμενοι B.A.
 53,5 ἐπεισενεγκάμενοι D.A. ἐπεσενεγκάμενοι B.
 54,5 ὑμῖν, ᾧ Λακ., D.A. ὑμῖν ᾧ Λακ. B.
 — ὅτεπερ D. ὅτε περ B.A.
 57,4 ὑμεῖς τε, ᾧ Λακ., D.A. ὑμεῖς τε ᾧ Λακ., B.
 58,1 ξυμμαχικῶν ποτε D. ξυμμαχικῶν ποτὲ B.A.
 58,6 εἰσαμένων D. ἐσσαμένων B. ἐσαμένων A.
 59,2 κεκμηκότας D. κεκμηῶτας B.A.
 60,2 ἐνδῶσι, π. D.A. ἐνδῶσιν, π. B.
 62,5 σχήσειν, εἰ D. σχήσειν εἰ B.A.
 — κρατήσκει, κ. D.A. κρατήσκει, κ. B.
 62,6 ἔλαβε, σκ. D.A. ἔλαβεν, σκ. B.
 63,2,7. 64,6 ὡς φατε D. ὡς φατέ B. ὡς φατέ A.
 66,2 ὑπόσχεσιν D.A. ὑπόθεσιν B.
 66,3 γιγνώσκωσι· π. D.A. γιγνώσκωσιν·
 π. B.
 67,1 καὶ ταῦτα, ᾧ Λακ., D.A. καὶ ταῦτα ᾧ
 Λακ. B.
 — ἀμαρτάνουσι. μ. D.A. ἀμαρτάνουσιν. μ. B.
 67,4 ἔχουσι· τοὺς D.A. ἔχουσιν· τοὺς B.
 67,5 παρενόμησάν τε D. παρηνόμησάν τε B.A.
 69,1 τρισκαίδεκα D. τρεῖσκαίδεκα B.A.
 69,2 προφθάσωσι· καὶ D.A. προφθάσωσιν· καὶ B.
 70,5 Διδὸς τοῦ τεμένους D. Διδὸς τεμένους B.
 Διδὸς [τοῦ] τεμένους A.

- 70,7 βουλῆς ἐστὶ, D. βουλῆς ἐστί, B. βουλῆς
 ἐστὶ A.
 71,1 νηὶ D. νηὶ B.A.
 71,3 ξυνέφερε, καὶ D.A. ξυνέφερον, καὶ B.
 72,3 Ἰλλικὸν D. Ἰλλαϊκὸν B.A.
 74,1 προύχων D. προέχων B.A.
 75,6 ἔλαβε, καὶ D.A. ἔλαβεν, καὶ B.
 — αὐτῶν τινὰς D. αὐτῶν τινὰς B.A.
 75,7 Ἡραϊον D. Ἡραῖον B.A.
 78,3 ἐπιβοηθοῦσι· καὶ D.A. ἐπιβοηθοῦσιν· καὶ B.
 79,1 νεωτερίσωσι, τ. D.A. νεωτερίσωσιν, τ. B.
 — Ἡραϊον D. Ἡραῖον B.A.
 79,2 τρισκαίδεκα δὲ ναῦς D. τρεῖς δὲ καὶ δέκα
 ναῦς B.A.
 — ὕθενπερ D.A. ὕθεν περ B.
 79,3 Λευκίμην D.A. Λευκίμνην B.
 81,2 Ἰλλικὸν D. Ἰλλαϊκὸν B.
 — ἀπεχρῶντο D. ἀπεχώρησαν B. †ἀνεχρή-
 σαντο† A.
 — Ἡραῖον τε D. Ἡραῖον τε B.A.
 81,4 παρέμεινε, Κερκ. D.A. παρέμεινεν, Κερκ. B.
 — ὅ, τι D. ὅ τι B.A.
 81,5 ἀπέκτεινε, καὶ D.A. ἀπέκτεινεν, καὶ B.
 81,6 προυχώρησε, καὶ D.A. προυχώρησεν, καὶ B.
 82,6 ἀνδρεία D. ἀνδρία B.A.
 — ἐπίπαν ἀργόν· D. ἐπὶ πᾶν ἀργόν· B.A.
 82,7 ἀσφαλεία D. ἀσφάλεια B. †ἀσφαλεία† A.
 — ἐπιβουλεύσασθαι ἀποτ. D. ἐπιβουλεύ-
 σασθαι, ἀποτ. B.A.
 82,14 προσελάμβανε· ρ. D.A. προσελάμβανεν.
 ρ. B.
 82,17 προστιθέντες, D. προτιθέντες, B. †προ-
 τιθέντες† A.
 83,1 προυσκόπου D. προεσκόπου B.A.
 85,1 ἐλήζοντο D. ἐλητίζοντο B.A.
 87,1 διοκωχή D. διακωχή B.A.
 87,2 ὅ, τι D. ὅ τι B.A.
 89,2 ἐπανελθοῦσα D. ἐπελθοῦσα B. †ἐπελ-
 θοῦσα† A.
 — νῦν ἐστι D. νῦν ἐστὶ B.A.
 89,5 τὸ τοιοῦτον ξ. D. τὸ τοιοῦτο ξ. B.A.
 90,5 τᾶλλα D. τᾶλλα B.A.
 92,1 Τραχῖνι D. Τραχινίαις B. Τραχινία A.
 92,7 πλὴν D.A. πλὴν γ' B.
 94,1 ναυσί· καὶ D.A. ναυσίν· καὶ B.
 94,5 τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
 96,2 ἀπέπεμψε· τὴν D.A. ἀπέπεμψεν· τὴν B.
 — τᾶλλα D. τᾶλλα B.A.
 98,1 ὀδῶν — Μεσσήνιος D. ὀδῶν, — Μεσσή-
 νιος B.A.
 98,2 ὀδῶν Χρ. ὁ Μ. ἐτύγχ. D. ὀδῶν, Χρ. ὁ Μ.,
 ἐτύγχ. B.A.
 — ὕθενπερ D. ὕθεν περ B.A.
 102,2 ἀποικίαν, — ὑπήκοον, αἰροῦσι. Δ. D. ἀποι-
 κίαν — ὑπήκοον αἰροῦσιν. Δ. B. ἀποικίαν
 — ὑπήκοον αἰροῦσι. Δ. D.

- 103,3 Καϊκῖνον D.A. Καϊκῖνον B.
 104,7 ἄγνιαν D. ἄγνιάν B.A.
 104,8 ἐνὶ D. ἐνὶ B.A.
 106,2 Φοιτίας D. Φυτίας B.A.
 106,3 Ἀγραϊκόν D. ἀγροῖκον B.A.
 108,4 ἐς D. ἕως B.A.
 109,2 ξυστρατήγων D. ξυστρατηγῶν B.A.
 109,3 ὑπῆρχε, καὶ D.A. ὑπῆρχεν, καὶ B.
 110,1 ξυμμίξαι D.A. ξυμμίξαι B.
 113,3 ὃ, τι D. ὃ τι B.
 113, ἦν. ὦσι. μ. D.A. ὦσιν. μ. B.
 114,2 κατέπλευσε· καὶ D.A. κατέπλευσεν· καὶ B.
 115,1 Σικελῶν D.A. Σικελιωτῶν B.
 115,3 ναυσί. τῆς D.A. ναυσίν· τῆς B.
 115,7 εἶλε· καὶ D. εἶλεν· καὶ B.A.
 116,1 γῆν τινα D. γῆν τινὰ B.A.

BOOK IV.

- 1,3 ἐστασίαζε, καὶ D.A. ἐστασίαζεν, καὶ B.
 3,2 τοῦτο D. τούτῳ B.A.
 4,1 ἐπέπεσε D. ἐσέπεσε B. †ἐσέπεσε† A.
 5,1 ἐπέσχε. τ. D.A. ἐπίσχεν. τ. B.
 5,2 καταλείπουσι, τ. D.A. καταλείπουσιν. τ. B.
 7. κατέλαβε. καὶ D.A. κατέλαβεν. καὶ B.
 8,5 ἀπὸ τῆς Ζακύνθου D.A. ἀπὸ Ζακύνθου B.
 8,7 ἀντιπρόροις D. ἀντιπρόροις B.A.
 9,1 προस्ताύρωσε D. προσεσταύρωσεν B. προσεσταύρωσε A.
 10,1 μᾶλλον δὲ D. μᾶλλον ἢ B. μᾶλλον †δ'† A.
 10,3 ῥαδίως D. ῥαδίας B. *ῥαδίως* A.
 11,2 τρισί· ν. D.A. τρισίν· ν. B.
 11,3 προσχεῖν D. προσσχεῖν B.A.
 11,4 ἐκέλευε, καὶ D.A. ἐκέλευεν, καὶ B.
 12,1 ἐπέσπερχε, καὶ D.A. ἐπέσπερχεν, καὶ B.
 — ἐλειποψύχησε D. ἐλειποψύχησε B.A.
 12,2 μέν, ἀδύνατοι D. μέν ἀδύνατοι B.A.
 12,3 προὔχειν D. προέχειν B.A.
 13,2 πεντήκοντα D.A. τεσσαράκοντα B.
 13,3 Πρωτὴν D.A. Πρώτην B.
 14,1 ἀντιπρόρους D. ἀντιπρόρους B.A.
 14,2 ὅτιπερ D. ὅτι περ B.A.
 15,1 πρὸς τὸ χρήμα D. παραχρήμα B.A.
 — ὃ, τι D. ὃ τι B.A.
 16,2 ὃ, τι D. ὃ τι B.A.
 17,1 , ὃ Ἀθηναῖοι, D.A. ὃ Ἀθηναῖοι B.
 — ὃ, τι D. ὃ τι B.A.
 17,5 ξυμβεβήκασι, δ. D.A. ξυμβεβήκασιν, δ. B.
 18,5 οὖν, ὃ Ἀθηναῖοι, D.A. οὖν ὃ Ἀθηναῖοι B.
 20,2 αἰσχροῦ τινος D. αἰσχροῦ τινὸς B.A.
 21,1 οἱ μὲν [οὖν] D. οἱ μὲν οὖν B.A.
 — ἀσμένους D.A. ἀσμένως B.
 21,3 ἔλαβον, ἀλλ' D. ἔλαβον ἀλλ' B.A.
 24,2 ἐσεβεβλήκεσαν D.A. ἐσεβλήκεσαν B.
 25,1 ἀντεπαγόμενοι D. ἀντεπαγαγόμενοι B.A.
 25,3 ξυλλεγεῖσθαι D. συλλεγεῖσθαι B.A.
 25,4 αὐτοὶ D.A. αὐτοῖς B.
 25,5 ἀπολλύουσι. καὶ D.A. ἀπολλύουσιν· καὶ B.
 26,5 ἀληλεσμένον D. ἀληλεμένον B.A.
 26,7 καθιστήκει D. καθεσθῆκει B.A.
 27,5 ἦρχε, π. D.A. ἦρχεν, π. B.
 28,1 ἦντινα D. ἦν τινα B.A.
 28,2 αὐτός, ἀλλ' D. αὐτὸς ἀλλ' B.A.
 28,5 χειρώσεσθαι D. χειρώσασθαι B.A.
 29,3 παρέσχε. πρ. D.A. παρέσχεν. πρ. B.
 29,5 κρείσσους D. κρείττους D. †κρείττους† A.
 30,3 τότε δὲ ὥς D. τότε ὥς B. †τότε† ὥς A.
 31,2 εἶχε, μ. D.A. εἶχεν, μ. B.
 — τοῦσχατον D.B. τὸ ἔσχατον A.
 32,2 θαλαμῶν D. θαλαμῶν B.A.
 — ὅσοιπερ D. ὅσοι περὶ B.A.
 — κατεῖχον π. D. κατεῖχον, π. B.A.
 32,3 ὃ, τι D. ὃ τι B.A.
 33,1 καθιστήκεσαν D. καθεσθῆκεσαν B.A.
 33,2 προσμίξαι D. προσμίξαι B.A.
 — καὶ οἱ ὑποστρ. D.A. καὶ οἱ ὑποστρ. B.
 34,1 οὖν τινα D. οὖν τινὰ B.A.
 — εἶχε. γ. D.A. εἶχεν. γ. B.
 34,3 ἐναποκέκλαστο D. ἐναποκέκλαστο B.A.
 — ὃ, τι D. ὃ τι B.A.
 36,2 ἐξέπληξε, τ. D.A. ἐξέπληξεν. τ. B.
 — ἐπέρρωσε. καὶ D.A. ἐπέρρωσεν. καὶ B.
 36,3 οὐτοί τε, D. , οὗτοί τε B.A.
 37,2 ὃ, τι D. ὃ τι B.A.
 38,1 ἀνοκωχῆς D. ἀνακωχῆς B.
 38,2 ὃ, τι D. ὃ τι B.A.
 38,4 τᾶλλα D. τᾶλλα B. τὰ ἄλλα A.
 40,2 διεγίγνωσκε, δ. D.A. διαγίγνωσκεν, δ. B.
 41,2 ἐλήζον τό τε D. ἐλήζον τε B.A.
 42,2 Σολύγειος D. Σολύγιος B. †Σολύγιος† A.
 42,4 Κρομμύωνα D.A. Κρομμύωνα B.
 43,1 ξυνέβαλλε. καὶ D. ξυνέβαλλεν. καὶ B.
 ξυνέβαλε. καὶ A.
 44,4 and 45,1 Κρομμύωνα D.A. Κρομμύωνα B.
 46,1 χρόνον ὃν ταῦτα D.A. χρόνον ταῦτα B.
 — ἐγίγνετο καὶ D. ἐγίγνετο, καὶ B.A.
 46,3 ἐάν D. ἂν B.A.
 48,1 μεταστήσοντάς D. μεταστήσαντάς B. †μεταστήσοντάς† A.
 — ἐδήλωσε, τ. D.A. ἐδήλωσεν, τ. B.
 48,5 ὃ, τι D. ὃ τι B.A.
 48,6 ἵναπερ D.A. ἵνα περ B.
 50,2 ὃ, τι. D. ὃ τι B.A.
 50,3 ἐτελεύτησε) ἐπ' D. ἐτελεύτησεν) ἐπ' B.A.
 52,1 ἔσεισε. καὶ D.A. ἔσεισεν. καὶ B.
 52,3 χειρώσεσθαι. D. χειρώσασθαι. B.A.
 53,2 Κυθηροδίκης D. κυθηροδίκης B.A.
 55,2 παρείχε, καὶ D.A. παρείχεν, καὶ B.
 — ἐδέδισαν D. ἐδέδιεσαν B. †ἐδέδιεσαν† A.
 — μήποτε D. μή ποτε B.A.
 56,2 Κυνουρίας D.A. Κυνουσούριος B.

- 59,1 ὃ Σικελιῶται, D.A. ὃ Σικελιῶται B.
 59,3 ἐν καιρῷ D. καιρῷ B.A.
 60,2 ἐπιστρατεύουσιν, κ. D.A. ἐπιστρατεύουσιν, κ. B.
 61,3 ἔθνεσιν ὅτι D. ἔθνεσιν, ὅτι B.A.
 61,5 οὐσι. π. E.A. οὐσιν. π. B.
 62,3 προμηθεΐα D.A. προμηθία B.
 64,1 προϊδόμενος D. προειδόμενος B.A.
 65,1 ἔχουσι, τ. D.A. ἔχουσιν, τ. B.
 67,1 Μινῶαν D.A. Μίνων B.
 — τὸ Ἐνυάλιον D. τὸν Ἐνυάλιον B. †τὸν Ἐνυάλιον† A.
 67,3 ξυγκληθῆναι D. ξυγκληθῆναι B.A.
 — κατὰ τὰς πύλας D. κατὰ πύλας B.A.
 — κτείνουσι. καὶ D.A. κτείνουσιν. καὶ B.
 68,3 κηρύξαι τὸν D. κηρύξαι τὸν B. κηρύξαι, τὸν A.
 68,5 ἐξακόσιοι τὴν D. ἐξακόσιοι οἱ τὴν B. ἐξακόσιοι [οἱ] τὴν A.
 68,6 καὶ οἱ ξυστ. D.A. καὶ οἱ ξυστ. B.
 69,1 προσχωρήσαι, παρ. D. προσχωρήσαι (παρ. B. προσχωρήσαι, (παρ. A.
 69,2 τᾶλλα D. τᾶλλα B.A.
 — ἐπιτήδεια. D. ἐπιτήδεια), B.A.
 — Μεγαρέας, D.A. Μεγαρέας B.
 — Νισαίας D. Νισαίας, B.A.
 69,3 ἀπετετέλεστο, D.A. ἀποτετέλεστο, B.
 — ὅ, τι D. ὅ τι B.A.
 69,4 τᾶλλα D. τᾶλλα B.A.
 70,1 στρατεῖαν D. στρατίαν B.A.
 — Γερανεία D. Γερανία B.A.
 70,2 ἐσελθὼν D. εἰσελθὼν B.A.
 73,4 προυκεχωρήκει, D. προεκεχωρήκει, B.A.
 — ὅθεν περ D. ὅθεν περ B.A.
 74,1 ἵνα περ D. ἵνα περ B.A.
 75,2 Κάλητα D. Κάληκα B.A.
 75,3 Καλχηδόνα D. Χαλκηδόνα B.A.
 76,3 φανοτίδι D. φανότιδι B.A.
 76,5 νεωτερίζοιτό τι D. νεωτερίζοι τι B. †νεωτερίζοι† τι A.
 77,2 τᾶλλα D. τᾶλλα B.A.
 78,1 Μελίτειαν D. Μελιτίαν B.A.
 78,2 Νικωνίδας D. Νικονίδας B.A.
 — καθειστήκει D. καθεστήκει B.A.
 78,5 Μελιτίας D. Μελιτίας B.A.
 — Περραιβίαν. D. Περραιβίαν. B.A.
 78,6 Περραιβοὶ D. Περραιβοὶ B.A.
 79,2 ἡτύχει, D. εὐτύχει, B.A.
 — Ἀρριβαῖον D. Ἀρριβαῖον B.A.
 80,2 καθειστήκει. D. καθεστήκει. B. καθεστήκει. A.
 81,3 εἰσι. T. D. εἰσιν. T. B.A.
 83,1 Ἀρριβαῖον D. Ἀρριβαῖον B.A.
 83,3 Ἀρριβαῖος D. Ἀρριβαῖος B.A.
 85,3 κίνδυνόν [τε] D. κίνδυνόν τε B.A.
 85,5 προσμῖξαι, D.A. προσμῖξαι, B.

- 85,5 νηίτη D. νηίτη B.A.
 — τῷ ἐν Νισαία D.B. †τῷ ἐν Νισαίᾳ† A.
 85,7 προσχωρεῖν τε D.A. προσχωρεῖν δὲ B.
 86,2 ξυστασιάσων D. συστασιάσων B.A.
 90,1 τρόπῳ το D. τρόπῳ, το B.A.
 90,2 κατεπεπτώκει D. καταπεπτώκει. B.A.
 92,1 μέν,—Βοιωτοί, D. μέν—Βοιωτοὶ B. μέν,—Βοιωτοὶ, B.A.
 92,4 ἔξουσι. τ. D.A. ἔξουσιν. τ. B.
 92,7 ἀπίασι. T. D.A. ἀπίαςιν. T. B.
 93,1 ὁψὲ ἦν. καὶ ἐπειδὴ D.A. ὁψὲ ἦν. ἐπεὶ δὲ B.
 95,2 μήποτε D. μή ποτε B.A.
 96,2 ἔπαθε. ῥ. D.A. ἔπαθεν. ῥ. A.
 — ξυνειστήκει. D. ξυνεστήκει. B.A.
 96,4 κατέφυγε. τὸ D.A. κατέφυγεν. τὸ B.
 97,2 δρώσι, π. D.A. δρώσιν, π. B.
 98,6 δεινῷ τινι D. δεινῷ τινι B.A.
 — τολμήσασι. τ. D.A. τολμήσασιν. τ. B.
 101,5 Σπαρδόκου D. Σπαρδόκου B.A.
 103,2 Χαλκιδεῦσι. μ. D.A. Χαλκιδεῦσιν. μ. B.
 103,4 ἦν. εἶχε. τ. D.A. εἶχεν. τ. B.
 104,1 ἀλισκομένων, τῶν D. ἀλισκομένων τῶν B.A.
 104,3 ἐπέδραμε, καὶ D.A. ἐπέδραμεν, καὶ B.
 — ἡμίσεος D.A. ἡμισείας B.
 106,2 ἐκήρυξε. καὶ D.A. ἐκηρυξεν. καὶ B.
 106,3 εἶχε, τὴν D.A. εἶχεν τὴν B.
 108,2 παρείχε, καὶ D.A. παρείχεν, καὶ B.
 108,3 πρᾶότητα, D. πρᾶότητα, B.A.
 109,3 Θυσσὸν D. Θύσσον B.A.
 — οἰκοῦσι. καὶ D.A. οἰκοῦσιν. καὶ B.
 110,2 Διοσκορείον, D. Διοσκοῦρειον, B.A.
 110,3 προσελθόντες τινὲς D.A. προελθόντες τινὲς B.
 114,5 ὅ, τι D. ὅ τι B.A.
 116,1 διέφθειρε. καὶ D.A. διέφθειρεν. καὶ B.
 116,2 προσβάλλειν, D. βάλλειν, B. †βάλ-
 λειν,† A.
 116,3 ἐπεβούλευε, καὶ D.A. ἐπεβούλευεν, καὶ B.
 117,1 ἀνοκωχῆς D. ἀνακωχῆς B.A.
 117,2 ἡτύχει. D. εὐτύχει. B.A.
 118,1 παροῦσιν. Βοι. D.A. παροῦσιν. Βοι. B.
 118,2,3 [κατὰ ταῦτα. τὰδε δὲ ἔδοξε Λακεδαιμο-
 νίοις καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ξυμμάχοις,] D.
 Omitted by B. Incorporated by A.
 118,3 Μινῶαν (D. Μίνων (B. Μινῶαν, (A.
 — μηδὲ ἐπιμογ. D.A. μήτε ἐπιμογ. B.
 — πρὸς Ἀθηναίους. D.A. πρὸς Ἀθηναίους. B.
 118,4 ξυμμαχίαν, D.A. ξυμμαχίαν. B.
 — νηί D. νηί B.A.
 118,5 ὑμᾶς μήτε ἡμᾶς. D.A. ἡμᾶς μήτε υμᾶς B.
 118,7 ἐπρυτάνευε, Φ. D.A. ἐπρυτανευεν, Φ. B.
 — ἐγραμμάτευε, Νικ. D. ἐγραμμάτευεν, Νικ. B.A.
 — ὅ, τι D. ὅ τι B. ὅ τι A.
 — Idem D. Idem B. Idem A.

119,1 Ταῦτα ξυνέθεντο καὶ ὤμοσαν Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι Ἀθ. D. Ταῦτα ξυνέθεντο Λακεδαιμόνιοι, καὶ ὠμολόγησαν καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι, Ἀθ. B. Ταῦτα ξυνέθεντο Λακεδαιμόνιοι, καὶ ὤμοσαν καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι, Ἀθ. A.

120,1 Παλλήνη D.A. Πελλήνη B.

120,2 ἀμύνη D. ἀμύνοι B.A.

120,3 Παλλήνης D.A. Πελλήνης B.

— τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.

121,2 ἐπεραίωσε, β D.A. ἐπεραίωσεν, β. B.

122,6 τᾶλλα D. τᾶλλα B.A.

124,1 Ἀρρίβαιον D. Ἀρριβαῖον B.A.

125,1 ὅτι καὶ οἱ Ἰλλ. D.A. ὅτι οἱ Ἰλλ. B.

126,5 προσμῖξαι D.A. προσμῖξαι B.

— λιπεῖν τινα D. λιπεῖν τινὰ B.A.

— πορίσειε. τοῦ D.A. πορίσειεν. τοῦ B.

127,2 ἡμύνοντο, ἦσ. D. ἡμύνοντο ἦσ. B.A.

128,1 ἐπόντας D.A. ἐπόντας B.

— προσμῖξαι D.A. προσμῖξαι B.

128,5 εἶχε, τ. D.A. εἶχεν, τ. B.

129,4 ἐδυνήθη D. ἡδυνήθη B.A.

130,5 τρέπουσιν ἄμα D. τρέπουσιν, ἄμα B.A.

132,3 Πασιτελίδαν D. Ἐπιτελίδαν B. †Πασιτελίδαν† A.

133,1 ὅ, τι—ἀπολώλει D. ὅ τι—ἀπολώλει B.A.

133,3 ὀκτῶ καὶ D. ὀκτώ, καὶ B. ὀκτῶ, καὶ A.

135, ἔλαθε· τοῦ D.A. ἔλαθεν· τοῦ B.

BOOK V.

1 Ἀτραμύτειον D. Ἀτραμύττιον B.A.

3,1 περιέπλεον αἱ ἐς D. περιέπλεον ἐς B.A.

3,2 Τορώνην καὶ D. Τορώνην, καὶ B.A.

— χερσί, τ D. χερσίν, τ. B. χερσί, τ. A.

3,4 ἀπῆλθε, τὸ D.A. ἀπῆλθεν, τὸ B.

4,1 ἐξέπλευσε. Λεοντ. D. A. ἐξέπλευσεν. Λεοντ. B.

4,4 αὐτῶν τινες D. αὐτῶν τινές B.A.

5,1 τὴν Σικελιωτῶν D. τὴν τῶν Σικελιωτῶν B.A.

— Λοκρῶν τινα D. Λοκρῶν τινὰ B.A.

5,2 [τοῖς] κομίζ. D. τοῖς κομίζ. B. †τοῖς† κομίζ. A.

6,1 εἶλε, Γ. D.A. εἶλεν, Γ. B.

6,3 [αὐτόθεν] ὄρμ. D. αὐτόθεν ὄρμ. D.A.

7,2 ἦγε. καὶ D.A. ἦγεν. καὶ B.

8,3 δείξειε τοῖς D.A. δείξειεν τοῖς B.

9,4 δέ, Κλεαρίδα, D. δέ Κλεαρίδα, B. δέ, Κλεαρίδα, A.

— ξυμῖξαι. D.A. ξυμῖξαι. B.

10,3 ἐπῆλθε· καὶ D.A. ἐπῆλθεν· καὶ B.

10,4 σχολῇ D. σχολῇ B.A.

10,5 μένουσι. δ. D. μένουσιν. δ. B. μένουσι· δ. A.

10,6 ἔστηκε, καὶ D. ἔστηκεν καὶ B. ἔστηκε· καὶ A.

10,8 προκεχωρήκει. D. προκεχωρήκει B.A.

— ἔφυγε· καὶ D. ἔφυγεν· καὶ B. ἔφυγε. καὶ A.

10,9 ξυστραφέντες D. συστραφέντες B.A.

10,11 ἐτελεύτησε. καὶ D.A. ἐτελεύτησεν. καὶ B.

10,12 ἔστησε. μ. D.A. ἔστησεν. μ. B.

11,1 ἦρω τε D. ἦρωί τε B.A.

12,1 ὅ, τι D. ὅ τι B.A.

14,1 ἐδέδισαν D. ἐδεδίσαν B. †ἐδέδισαν† A.

14,2 ἐγεγένητο D. γεγένητο B.A.

— νεωτερίσωσι. ξ. D.A. νεωτερίσωσιν. ξ. B.

14,3 Κυνουρίαν D.A. Κυνοσουρίαν B.

15,2 ἐνδεξαμένους D. ἐνδεχομένους, B. †ἐνδεξαμένους,† A.

16,1 προϋθιμούντο, D. προεθιμούντο, B.A.

16,3 Ἀττικῆς ποτε D. Ἀττικῆς ποτέ B.A.

— τῶν Λακ. D.A. τῷ Λακ. B.

17,2 ξυνόδων D.A. συνόδων B.

18,4 καθ' ὅ, τι D. καθ' ὅ τι B. καθ' ὅ τι A.

18,5 εἰσὶ δὲ Ἀργίλος, D.A. εἰσὶ δὲ αἶδε, Ἀργίλος B.

18,6 ἐσέπεμψε, καὶ D.A. ἐσέπεμψεν, καὶ B.

18,9 and 19,1 Λακεδαιμονίοις. ἄρχει D. Λακεδαιμονίοις. Ἀρχει B.A.

19,2 Λάφιλος, D. Λάμφιλος, B. †Λάφιλος† A.

— Ἀριστοκράτης, D.A. Ἀριστοκοίτης, B.

— Δημοσθένης." D.A. Δημοσθένης. B.

20,2 τιμῆς τιнос D. τιμῆς τινός B.A.

— ἔτυχέ τφ, D.A. ἔτυχεν τφ, B.

21,1 δέ ἔλαχον D. δέ (ἔλαχον B. δέ (ἔλαχον A.

— εἶχον, D. εἶχον) B.A.

21,2 Χαλκιδεῦσι, λ. D.A. Χαλκιδεῦσιν, λ. B.

23,5 and 24 εἶναι. τὸν δέ (without a break) D. εἶναι." Τὸν δέ (new paragraph) B.A.

24, Θεογένης, D.A. Θεαγένης, B.

— Δημοσθένης." D. Δημοσθένης B.A.

25,3 ἀνοκωχῆς D. ἀνακωχῆς B.A.

26,1 ξύμμαχοι καὶ D. ξύμμαχοι, καὶ B.A.

26,3 ἀνοκωχῇ D. ἀνακωχῇ B.A.

26,4 ἐτελεύτησε, πρ. D.A. ἐτελεύτησεν, πρ. B.

30,1 ὅ, τι ἂν D. ὅ τι ἂν B.A.

30,2 Σόλλιον D.A. Σόλλειον B.

30,4 ὅ, τι D. ὅ τι B.A.

32,3 Τεγέαν D. Τέγεαν B.A.

32,5 τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.

— [τούτων] τῶν πεντ. D.A. τούτων τῶν πεντ. B.

32,7 ἀνοκωχῇ D. ἀνακωχῇ B.A.

33,1 κείμενον ἐπὶ D. κείμενον, ἐπὶ B.A.

34,1 Νεοδαμωδῶν D.A. νεοδαμωδῶν B.

35,1 Θυσσὸν D. Θύσσον B.A.

— [Δικτῇ] Διῆς D. Δικτιδιῆς B. †Διῆς† A.

35,3 τᾶλλα D. τᾶλλα B. τὰ ἄλλα A.

— ἀπεδεδώκεσαν, D. ἀποδεδώκεσαν, B.A.

— δεχομένους D. δεχομένους, B.A.

- 35,3 Βοιωτοὺς D. Βοιωτούς, B. Βοιωτοὺς, A.
— ἐθέλωσι, D. θέλωσι, B.A.
— ἀναγκάσουσι· χρ. D.A. ἀναγκάσουσιν· χρ. B.
36,1 Ξενάρης, D.A. Ξενάρκης, B.
— ταῦτά τε D.A. ταῦτά τε B.
37,3 ἤρεσκε· κ. D.A. ἤρεσκει· κ. B.
40,3 πολεμῶσι, πρ. D.A. πολεμῶσιν, πρ. B.
41,2 Κυνοῦρίας D.A. Κυνοσουρίας B.
41,3 ἡξιούν· καὶ D. ἡξιούν, καὶ B.A.
42,1 Ἀνδρομένης D. Ἀνδρομέδης B.A.
— Ἀνδρομένην D. Ἀνδρομέδην B.A.
— ἡδρον, D. εὔρον, B.A.
43,3 ἴωσι, τ. D.A. ἴωσιν, τ. B.
45,2 τᾶλλα D. τᾶλλα B.A.
45,3 ἔπρασσεν, κ. D. ἔπραττεν, κ. B. ἔπρατ-
τε, κ. A.
46,4 Ξενάρην D. Ξενάρη B.A.
46,5 ἀδικεῖσθαι, ἔτυχ. — Ἀλκιβιάδου, D. ἀδι-
κεῖσθαι (ἔτυχ. — Ἀλκιβιάδου) B.A.
47,4 ὅ, τι D. ὅ τι B. ὅτι A.
47,12 ὅ, τι D. ὅ τι B.A.
49,3 ἐπαγγέλλουσι, καὶ D.A. ἐπαγγέλλουσιν),
καὶ B.
51,2 ἀπέθανε, δ. D.A. ἀπέθανεν, δ. B.
52,1 Ἀγησιππίδαν D. Ἠγησιππίδαν B.A.
— λάβωσι· A. D. λάβωσιν· A. B.A.
53. Πυθαίως, D.A. Πυθέως, B.
54,4 ὦν τινες D. ὦν τινὲς B.A.
56,3 λήξεσθαι, D. ληΐξεσθαι, B.A.
57,1 τᾶλλα D. τᾶλλα B.A.
— ἀφειστήκει D. ἀφεστήκει B.A.
— εἶχε, ν. D.A. εἶχεν, ν. B.
— προκαταλήψονται D.A. καταλήψονται B.
58,1 προσμῖξαι D.A. προσμῖξει B.
58,3 τοὺς Λακ. μετὰ τῶν ξ. D.A. μετὰ τῶν ξ.
τοὺς Λακ. B.
58,4 Ἀργεῖον D. Ἀργεῖων B.A.
59,3 καθύπερθεν δὲ D. καθύπερθε δὲ B.A.
60,6 στρατείας D.A. στρατιᾶς B.
61,1 [ῆ] Μαντινῆς D. ῆ Μαντινῆς B.A.
61,5 Μαντινεῦσι, καὶ D.A. Μαντινεῦσιν, καὶ B.
62,1 ὅ, τι D. ὅ τι B.A.
62,1,2 Τεγέαν D. Τέγεαν B.A.
62,1 Μαντινεῦσι. καὶ D.A. Μαντινεῦσιν. καὶ B.
63,3 ὅ, τι D. ὅ τι B.A.
64,1 Τεγέα D. Τέγεα B.A.
64,3 bis. Τεγέαν D. Τέγεαν B.A.
65,3 ξυμμίξαι D.A. ξυμμίξει B.
65,5 ὅ, τι D. ὅ τι B.A.
67,1 Νεοδαμῶδεις D.A. νεοδαμῶδεις B.
67,2 παρείχε, καὶ D.A. παρείχεν, καὶ B.
68,3 ἐπίπαν D. ἐπὶ πᾶν B.A.
69,1 ἔξουσι καὶ D. ἔξουσιν, καὶ B. ἔξουσι,
καὶ A.
— μήποτε τις D. μή ποτέ τις B.A.
70, ἐγκαθεστῶτων D. ἐγκαθεστῶτων, B.A.

- 71,1 ἐξαλλάσσειν D. ἐξαλλαττειν B.A.
72,1 ἐθελῆσαι D. θελήσαι B.A.
— προσμῖξαι D.A. προσμῖξει B.
72,2 ἀνδρεία D. ἀνδρία B.A.
74,1 δῆ D.A. [δῆ] B.
74,2 Τεγέαν, D. Τέγεαν, B.A.
75,1 ἐβοήθησε, καὶ D.A. ἐβοήθησεν, καὶ B.
— ἀπεχώρησε. καὶ D. ἀπεχώρησεν. καὶ B.
75,2 ἐτύγγανεν D. ἐτύγγανον B.A.
76,1 Τεγέαν D. Τέγεαν B.A.
76,2 καταλῦσαι, D. καταλῦσαι· B.A.
76,3 καθ' ὃ, τι D.A. καθ' ὅ τι B.
77,3 ἔχοντι, D.A. ἔχωντι, B.
— πολίεσσι D. πολίεσι B.A.
77,4 αἱ μὲν λῆν τοῖς Ἐπιδαυρίοις ὄρκον δόμεν,
[αἱ] δὲ αὐτοὺς D. ἐμενλῆν τοῖς Ἐπιδαν-
ρίοις ὄρκον, δόμεν δὲ αὐτοὺς B. φείμει
λῆν· τοῖς Ἐπιδαυρίοις ὄρκον, δόμεν δὲ
ταῦτοισι† A.
77,6 Πελοποννάσω D.A. Πελοποννάσου B.
— Πελοποννασίων D. Πελοπόννασον B.A.
— βουλευσαμένους D. βουλευσαμένους, B.A.
77,7 ὅσοι D. ὅσοι B.A.
— ἐσσοῦνται D.A. ἐσοῦνται B.
79,1 τᾶν ξυμμαχίαν D.A. τᾶς ξυμμαχίας B.
79,2 ὅσοι D. ὅσοι B.A.
— ἐσσοῦνται D.A. ἐσοῦνται B.
— ἐσσοῦνται D. ἐσοῦνται B.A.
79,3 στρατείας D. στρατιᾶς B.A.
79,4 Πελοποννάσω, D.A. Πελοποννάσου, B.
79,5 ἄντινὰ κα D. ἄν τινα ἴσαν B.A.
— πολίεσσι δοκῇ. D. πολίεσι δοκεῖ. B.A.
80,3 φρουρικόν, D. φρούριον, B. φρουρικόν, A.
82,1 Διῆς D.A. Δικτιδῆς B.
82, ter Γυμνοπαίδας D. γυμνοπαίδας B.A.
83,4 κατέδραμον D. κατέκλησαν B.A.
— Μακεδονίαν Ἀθηναῖοι, Περδίκκα D. Μα-
κεδονίας Ἀθηναῖοι Περδίκκαν, B.A. but
†Μακεδονίας† A.
— οὗτος, D. οὕτως, B.A.
88, πάρεστι, καὶ D.A. πάρεστιν, καὶ B.
90, Ἦι μὲν D. Ἠμεῖς B.A.
— χρήσιμον, (D. χρήσιμον (B.A.
— πείσαντά τ. D. πείσοντα τ. B. †πείσον-
τά† τ. A.
91,1 κρατήσωσι. καὶ D.A. κρατήσωσιν. καὶ B.
96. τιθέασι; D. τιθέασιν; B.A.
97 ἔρξαι καὶ D. ἔρξαι, καὶ B.A.
98 ξυμμαχοῦσι, π. D.A. ξυμμαχοῦσιν, π. B.
100 Ἦπου D. Ἠ που B.A.
101 Οὐκ, ἦν D. Οὐκ ἦν B. Οὐκ, ἦν A.
— ὄφλειν, D.A. ὀφλεῖν, B.
103,1 καθεῖλε· τοῖς D.A. καθεῖλεν· τοῖς B.
— δαπανὸς D. δάπανος B.A.
104 ἡμεῖς, εἰ ἴστε, D. ἡμεῖς (εἰ ἴστε) B.A.
109 σκοποῦσι. τῆς D.A. σκοποῦσιν. τῆς B.

- 110 ἐπῆλθε· καὶ D.A. ἐπῆλθεν· καὶ B.
 111,5 εἰσι, πλ. D.A. εἰσιν, πλ. B.
 114,1 ἐτρέποντο D.A. ἐτράποντο B.
 115,2 λήξεσθαι. D. λήξεσθαι. B.A.
 116,4 ᾤκισαν, D. ᾤκησαν, B. †ᾤκησαν, † A.

BOOK VI.

- 1,1,2 πολλῶ τινι D. πολλῶ τινὶ B.A.
 1,2 ἡπειρος εἶναι· D. ἡπειρος οὐσα· B.A.
 2,1 παλαιάτατοι D. παλαιότατοι B.A.
 2,4 τάχα [ἀν] D. τάχα ἂν B.A.
 2,5 ἐπεσέπλεον, D. ἐπεσέπλεον, B.A.
 3,1 θύουσι. Σ. D.A. θύουσιν. Σ. B.
 3,2 ᾤκισε, Σ. D.A. ᾤκισεν, Σ. B.
 3,3 οἰκίζουσι, καὶ D.A. οἰκίζουσιν, καὶ B.
 4,2 κτίζουσι, καὶ D.A. κτίζουσιν, καὶ B.
 — ξυγκατῴκισε. Γ. D.A. ξυγκατῴκισεν. Γ. B.
 4,5 ἀντωνόμασε. καὶ D.A. ἀντωνόμασεν. καὶ B.
 5,3 Γελῶν. D. Γέλωνος. B. †Γελῶν†. A.
 6,2 γαμικῶν τινῶν D. γαμικῶν τινῶν B.A.
 — σχήσουσι, κίνδ. εἶναι μήποτε D.A. σχή-
 σουσιν, κίνδ. εἶναι μή ποτε B.
 — ξυγκαθέλωσι· σ. D.A. ξυγκαθέλωσιν· σ. B.
 8,2 καὶ τᾶλλα D.A. καὶ τᾶλλα B.
 8,3 καθ' ὃ, τι D. καθ' ὃ τι B. καθ' ὅτι A.
 10,2 αὐτὰ D.A. αὐτὰς B.
 10,5 σκοπεῖν τινα D. σκοπεῖν τινὰ B.A.
 11,2 ἐκφοβοῦσι. νῦν D.A. ἐκφοβοῦσιν. νῦν B.
 11,4 εἶεν, εἰ μὴ D.A. εἶεν εἰ μὴ B.
 — θαυμαζόμενα D. θαυμαζόμενα, B.A.
 11,5 ὑμεῖς, ὧς Ἀθηναῖοι, D.A. ὑμεῖς ὧς Ἀθη-
 ναῖοι B.
 11,6 θαρσεῖν D. θαρρεῖν· B.A.
 13 ἐὰν μὴ ψηφ. D. ἂν μὴ ψηφ. B.A.
 14 σύ, ὧς πρύτανι, D. σὺ ὧς πρύτανι B. σὺ,
 ὧς πρύτανι, A.
 15,1 εἶπε, τ. D.A. εἶπεν, τ. B.
 15,2 τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
 16,1 , ὧς Ἀθηναῖοι, D.A. ὧς Ἀθηναῖοι B.
 16,2 τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
 16,3 αὐτῇ D.A. αὐτῇ B.
 — ἥδ' ἢ ἄνοια, D.A. ἢ διάνοια, B.
 16,6 θαρσοῦσι. καὶ D.A. θαρσοῦσιν. καὶ B.
 17,1 ἔπεισε. καὶ D.A. ἔπεισεν. καὶ B.
 17,3 ὃ, τι D. ὃ τι B.A.
 17,5 ὅσοι περ D. ὅσοι περ B.A.
 — ὅσους ἐκ. D. ὅσοι ἐκ. B. †ὅσοι† ἐκ. A.
 17,7 νῦν φασι D. νῦν φασὶ B.A.
 — ὑπολιπόντας D. ὑπολείποντας B.A.
 17,8 εἰσι, τῷ D.A. εἰσιν, τῷ B.
 18,3 ἐπειδὴ περ D.A. ἐπειδὴ περ B.
 18,4 πλεῦσαι, D.A. πλεῦσαι· B.
 18,5 παρέξουσιν· ν. D.A. παρέξουσιν· ν. B.
 18,6 ἀποτρέψῃ, D. ἀποστρέψῃ B.A.
 — ἐὰν μὲν ἦσ. D. ἂν μὲν ἦσ. B.A.

- 19,1 σφίσι, π. D.A. σφίσιν, π. B.
 19,2 ἀποτρέψειε, π. D.A. ἀποτρέψειεν, π. B.
 — ἐπιτάξειε, τ. D.A. ἐπιτάξειεν, τ. B.
 20,4 ἀπ' ἀρχῆς φέρεται. D. ἀπαρχῇ ἐσφέρε-
 ται. B.A.
 — προέχουσιν, D. προέχουσιν, B.A.
 21,1 ἄλλοι ἢ Ἐγεσταῖοι D. , ἄλλοι ἢ Ἐγε-
 σταῖοι, B.A.
 21,2 ἀπαρτήσονται, D. ἀπαρτήσαντες, B.A.
 22, ἀντέχωσι, ν. D.A. ἀντέχουσιν, ν. B.
 23,1 πᾶσι, μ. D.A. πᾶσιν, μ. B.
 24,4 ἥρεσκε, δ. D.A. ἥρεσκεν, δ. B.
 — ἦγε. καὶ D.A. ἦγεν. καὶ B.
 25,2 δοκῶσι, καὶ D.A. δοκῶσιν, καὶ B.
 — πλείοσι· τ. D.A. πλείοσιν· τ. B.
 28,2 ὃ, τι D. ὃ τι B.A.
 29,2 ἀποκτείνειν, D.A. ἀποκτείνειν B.
 30,2 πόλει D. πόλει, B.A.
 — ἀπεστέλλοντο· D. ἀπεστέλλοντο. B. ἀ-
 πεστέλλοντο· (A.
 — ἀπολείπειν, D. ἀπολιπεῖν, B.A.
 31,3 κρατίστας, τῶν δὲ τριηράρχων D. κρατί-
 στας τῶν τριηράρχων, B.A.
 — τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
 31,5 προὔτετελέκει D. προσετετελέκει B.
 †προ[σ]ετετελέκει† A.
 — ἀπέστελλε, τ. D.A. ἀπέστελλεν, τ. B.
 32,2 σφίσι. π. D.A. σφίσιν. π. B.
 32,3 ἐνθα περ D. ἐνθα περ B.A.
 33,2 τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
 33,3 αὐτοὺς D. αὐτούς, B. αὐτοὺς, A.
 33,4 ἔργον D. ἔργων B.A.
 33,5 σφαλῶσι, τ. D.A. σφαλῶσιν, τ. B.
 33,6 τὸ τοιοῦτον ξ. D. τὸ τοιοῦτο ξ. B.A.
 34,2 τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
 34,4 ἐθέλομεν D. θέλομεν B.A.
 34,7 ἂν εἴ οἱδ' ὅτι D. ἂν (εἴ οἱδ' ὅτι) B. ἂν,
 εἴ οἱδ' ὅτι, A.
 34,9 τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
 35,1 εἶπε, τ. D. εἶπεν, τ. B. εἶπε. τ. A.
 — ὃ, τι D. ὃ τι B.A.
 37,1 ὥς φασιν, D.A. ὥς φασὶν B.
 — ἀκολουθήσοντας D. ἀκολουθήσοντας, B.A.
 — ἰσοπληθεῖς D. ἰσοπληθεῖς B.A.
 37,2 ἰδρυθέντι D. ἰδρυθέντι, B.A.
 38,1 εἴ οἱδ' ὅτι D. (εἴ οἱδ' ὅτι) B. , εἴ οἱδ'
 ὅτι, A.
 — σώζουσι, καὶ D.A. σώζουσιν, καὶ B.
 38,2,4 μήποτε D.A. μή ποτε B.
 39,2 μεταδίδωσι, τ. D.A. μεταδίδωσιν, τ. B.
 41,1 εἶπε, τ. D. εἶπεν, τ. B. εἶπε. τ. A.
 42,1 τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
 42,2 καταπλέωσι. μ. D. A. καταπλέωσιν.
 μ. B.
 43 Ῥοδῖαι D. Ῥοδίον B.A.
 44,3 ἔσω D. εἴσω B.A.

44,3 πρὸς τοὺς D. πρὸς τε τοὺς B. πρὸς [τε]
τοὺς A.
44,4 ὃ, τι D. ὅ τι B.A.
45,1 νῆες εἰσιν, καὶ D. νῆες εἰσιν, καὶ B. νῆες
εἰσὶ, καὶ A.
45,2 ἐντελῇ ἐστί, καὶ D. ἐντελῇ ἐστίν, καὶ B.
ἐντελῇ ἐστί· καὶ A.
— τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
46,1 τᾶλλα μὲν D. τᾶλλα μὲν B. τὰ μὲν ἄλλα A.
46,4 παρῆιχε, καὶ D.A. παρῆιχεν, καὶ B.
47, ὅσας περ D.A. ὅσας περ B.
48, ἔχωσι, πρ. D.A. ἔχουσιν, πρ. B.
49,2 αἰφνίδιοι D.A. αἰφνίδιον B.
49,4 κρατήσουσι. ν. D.A. κρατήσουσιν. ν. B.
— ἐφορμισθέντας D.A. ἐφορμηθέντας B.
50,1 νηὶ D. νηὶ B.A.
50,4 κηρύξαι D. κηρύξαι B.A.
52,1 νηὶ D. νηὶ B.A.
52,2 ψιλῶν τινὰς D. ψιλῶν τινὰς B.A.
53,2 ἀλλὰ πάντα D. ἀλλὰ πάντας B.A.
53,3 ἐλάμβανε. τ. D.A. ἐλάμβανεν. τ. B.
54,4 τρόπῳ D. τόπῳ B. †τόπῳ† A.
54,6 ὅς D.A. [ὅς] B.
54,7 υἱὸς D.A. υἱός B.
55,1 μόνον D. μόνῳ B.A.
55,2 ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ D. ἐν τῇ πρώτῃ B. ἐν τῇ
†πρώτῃ† A.
— ἀπεικόντως D. ἀπεικόντως, B.A.
55,3 δοκεῖ ποτε D. δοκεῖ ποτέ B.A.
— κατεκράτησε, καὶ D.A. κατεκράτησεν,
καὶ B.
56,2 πέμψοντας D. πέμψαντας B.A.
56,3 ἔνεκα· D.A. οὐνεκα· B.
57,3 ἔσω D. εἶσω B.A.
— περὶ τὸ Λεωκ. D. παρὰ τὸ Λεωκ. B. †παρὰ†
τὸ Λεωκ. A.
58,1 ἐχώρησε, καὶ D.A. ἐχώρησεν, καὶ B.
59,4 Ἀλκμεωνιδῶν D. Ἀλκμαιωνιδῶν B.A.
60,2 ξυνδεσμωτῶν τινος D. ξυνδεσμωτῶν τι-
νὸς B.A.
61,4 περιεστῆκει D. περιεστῆκει B.A.
62,2 ἐστί· καὶ D.A. ἐστίν· καὶ B.
62,3 Ὑκαρα D. Ὑκκαρα B. Ὑκκαρα, A.
62,4 Ὑκάρων D. Ὑκκάρων B.A.
— τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
— ἀπέδοντο, D. ἀπέδωσαν, B. †ἀπέδωσαν,† A.
64,2 εὐνων. D. εὐνόων. B.A.
64,3 τοὺς παρὰ σφίσι D.A. αὐτοὺς παρὰ σφίσι B.
— [τὸ στράτευμα] D. τὸ στοάτευμα B. †τὸ
στράτευμα† A.
65,2 ἐς τὸ κατὰ D.A. ἐς τὸν κατὰ B.
66,3 ἐκώλυε, πρ. D.A. ἐκώλυνεν, πρ. B.
— Ἐλωρίνην D. Ἐλωρινήν B. Ἐλωρινήν A.
68,1, ὦ ἄνδρες, D.A. ὦ ἄνδρες B.
69,1 προσμίξειε κ. D. προσμίξειεν κ. B. προσ-
μίξειε, κ. A.

69,1 ἀνδρεῖα D. ἀνδρία B.A.
69,2 οἶα D. οἶας B.A.
69,3 κρατῶσι, τὸ D.A. κρατῶσιν, τὸ B.
70,4 Ἐλωρίνην D. Ἐλωρινήν B. Ἐλωρινήν A.
— κινήσωσι, καὶ D.A. κινήσωσιν, καὶ B.
72,2 τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
— ἀνδρεῖα D. ἀνδρία B.A.
— ἄλλως τε καὶ τοῖς D. ἄλλως τε τοῖς B.A.
72,3 ἀνδρείας D. ἀνδρίας B.A.
72,4 τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
73, ἐκέλευε, καὶ D.A. ἐκέλευεν, καὶ B.
— ἐπιπέμπωσι. τὸ D. ἐπιπέμπωσιν. τὸ B.A.
74,2 ποισκαίδεκα D. τρεῖσκαίδεκα B. τρεῖς καὶ
δέκα A.
75,1 ὧσιν, ἦν D.A. ὧσιν ἦν B.
— προυσταύρωσαν D. προεσταύρωσαν B.A.
75,4 προδιαβάλλειν D. προδιαβαλεῖν B.A.
77,2 μενουῦμεν D. μένομεν B.A.
78,1 ἐμοῦ, ἔχων D.A. ἐμοῦ ἔχων B.
78,3 ἀγαθοῖς ποτε D. ἀγαθοῖς ποτέ B.A.
79,1 ἀδικῶσιν, ἐπεὶ D.B. ἀδικῶσιν. ἐπεὶ A.
79,3 ἐβούλοντο, D. ἠβούλοντο, B.A.
80,1 εἶναι, ὑμῖν D.A. εἶναι ὑμῖν B.
82,2 Δωριεῦσίν εἰσιν. D. Δωριεῦσιν εἰσίν. B.A.
— ξυγγενεῖς φασιν D. ξυγγενεῖς φασίν B.A.
84,2 ὧσι. τ. D.A. ὧσιν. τ. B.
84,3 ἡμᾶς φησι D. ἡμᾶς φησὶ B.A.
85,1 ὅ, τι—ὅ, τι D. ὅ τι—ὅ τι B.A.
85,2 παροκωχῇ D. παροχῇ B.A.
86,3 στρατοπέδῳ, D.A. στρατοπέδῳ B.
— παρουσίας, D. παρουσίας B.A.
— ἐπιβουλεύουσιν, καὶ D. ἐπιβουλεύουσιν,
καὶ B.A.
87,1 ὑμεῖς, ὦ Καμαριναῖοι, D.A. ὑμεῖς ὦ Καμα-
ριναῖοι B.
87,2 ἐκεῖ, D.A. ἐκεῖ B.
— ἐνθάδε, D.A. ἐνθάδε B.
88,4 ἀφειστήκεσαν· D. ἀφεστήκεσαν· B.A.
88,6 τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
88,9 φορτικοῦ D. φορτηγικοῦ B.A.
88,10 κωλύοντας D. κωλύοντας B.A.
89,4 ἐνόμιζε, μ. D.A. ἐνόμιζεν, μ. B.
89,6 προύστημεν, D. προέστημεν, B.A.
91,4 μὴ ἐθέλοντας D. μὴ θέλοντας B.A.
— προσίασι. καὶ D.A. προσίασιν. καὶ B.
91,5 πέμπωσι. τ. D.A. πέμπωσιν. τ. B.
91,7 Λαυρείου D. Λαυρίου B.A.
— ὀλιγώρησουσι. γ. D.A. ὀλιγώρησουσιν. γ. B.
91,8 ὑμῖν ἐστίν, D. ὑμῖν ἐστίν, B. ὑμῖν
ἐστίν, A.
92,4 οἶδα D. οἶδα, B.A.
94,2 Τηρίαν D.A. Τηρέαν B.
96,2 ἐξήρται D. ἐξήρτηται B.A.
— ἔσω· D. εἶσω· B.A.
97,3 εἶχε, καὶ D.A. εἶχεν, καὶ B.
— προσμίξει D.A. προσμίξει B.

- 98,2 ἵνα περ D. ἵνα περ B.A.
 99,3 Τεμένους, D.A. τεμένους B.
 100,1 ψιλῶν τινὰς ἐκ. D. ψιλῶν τινὰς ἐκ. B.A.
 101,4 φυλὴ D. φυλακὴ B. †φυλῆ† A.
 103,3 τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
 — ἦκε, τ. D.A. ἦκεν, τ. B.
 104,1 εἰσι, τ. D.A. εἰσιν, τ. B.
 — , δυοῖν δὲ Κορινθίαιν, D. δυοῖν δὲ Κορινθίαιν B.A.

BOOK VII.

- 1,1 ἔλθωσι. καὶ D.A. ἔλθωσιν. καὶ B.
 1,2 ἀπέστειλε. φθ. D.A. ἀπέστειλεν. φθ. B.
 2,1 Γογγύλος, D. Γόγγυλος, B.A.
 — νηὶ D. νηὶ B.A.
 4,2 ἀνεβεβήκεσαν D. ἀναβεβήκεσαν B.A.
 4,4 Πλημύριον D. Πλημύριον B.A.
 4,6 Πλημυρίφ, D. Πλημυρίφ, B.A.
 6,4 καὶ παρ.—οἰκοδομίαν, D.A. [καὶ παρ.—οἰκοδομίαν] B.
 7,2 ἀφειστήκει D. ἀφειστήκει B.A.
 7,3 ἂν ἐν—ἂν πρ. D.A. ἂν [ἐν—ἂν] πρ. B.
 7,4 τᾶλλα D. τᾶλλα B.A.
 11,1 ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι, D.A. ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι B.
 — πολλαῖς D.A. [πολλαῖς] B.
 12,4 διαψύξαι D.A. διαψύξαι B.
 13,1 ὑπῆρχε, καὶ D.A. ὑπῆρχεν, καὶ B.
 13,2 αὐτομολοῦσι, καὶ D.A. αὐτομολοῦσιν, καὶ B.
 — τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
 — Ὑκαρικὰ D. Ὑκαρικὰ B.A.
 15,3 ὅ, τι D. ὅ τι B.A.
 18,1 προεδέδοκτο D. προεδέδοκτο B.A.
 18,2 ἐπιφέρειν, D.A. ἐπιφέρειν B.
 — δίκας ἐθέλωσι D. δίκας θέλωσι B.A.
 18,4 τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
 19,3 Νεοδαμῶδων, D.A. νεοδαμῶδων, B.
 19,5 ἕως περ D.A. ἕως περ B.
 21,3 αὐτοῖς D. [ἂν] αὐτοῖς B.A.
 — καταφοβοῦσι, καὶ D.A. καταφοβοῦσιν, καὶ B.
 22,1 ὁ δὲ Γύλιππος, D.A. ὁ δὲ Γύλιππος B.
 — παρεσκεύαστο D. παρεσκεύαστο B.A.
 — Πλημυρίφ D. Πλημυρίφ B.A.
 — προσμίξαι D.A. προσμίξαι B.
 23,1 Πλημυρίφ D. Πλημυρίφ B.A.
 — τείχεσι, καὶ D.A. τείχεσιν, καὶ B.
 23,4. 24,1.3. 25,9 Πλημμ. D. Πλημ. B.A.
 24,2 τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
 24,3 τᾶλλα D. τᾶλλα B. τὰ ἄλλα A.
 25,4 ἀνδράσι, τ. D.A. ἀνδράσιν, τ. B.
 25,8 , ὅσον εἰκός, D. ὅσον εἰκός B. , ὅσον εἰκός A
 25,9 εἰσί, καὶ D. εἰσίν, καὶ B. εἰσί, καὶ A.
 27,5 ἀπωλώλει D. ἀπολώλει B. †ἀπολώλει† A.
 28,1 κατὰ γῆν D. κατὰ γῆς B. κατὰ †γῆς† A.
 28,3 Σικελίας, D.A. Σικελίας B.

- 28,4 χρήμασι. καὶ D.A. χρήμασιν. καὶ B.
 29,4 ἐστι. καὶ D.A. ἐστίν. καὶ B.
 29,5 καθεστῆκει D. καθεστήκει B.A.
 30,2 τοξέυματος D.A. τοῦ ζεύγματος B.
 31,1 Ἡλείων, D.A. Ἡλείων [εὐρών], B.
 31,3 Πλημύριον D. Πλημύριον B.A.
 31,4 μέλλουσι. π. D.A. μέλλουσιν. π. B.
 32,1 Πλημυρίου D. Πλημυρίου B.A.
 — Ἀλικυαίους D. Ἀλικυαίους B.A.
 33,5 ὑπελέλειπτο, D.A. ὑπολέλειπτο B.
 — ἐπειδή περ D.A. ἐπειδὴ περ B.
 — εἰσί, τ. D. εἰσίν, τ. B. εἰσί, τ. A.
 34,5 ἀντίπρφοι D. ἀντίπρωροι B.A.
 36,2 πρῶρας—πρῶραις—πρῶραθεν D. πρῶρας—πρῶραις—πρῶραθεν B.A.
 36,3 πρῶραθεν—ἀντιπρῶροις—ἀντίπρφοι—πρῶραθεν D. Without i subscript B.A.
 — Πλημυρίου D. Πλημυρίου B.A.
 36,5 ἀντίπρφορον D. ἀντίπρωρον B.A.
 37,2 γυμνητεία D.A. γυμνητία B.
 39, ἐπιχειρῶσι. καὶ D.A. ἐπιχειρῶσιν. καὶ B.
 40,4 ἀντιπρῶροις D. ἀντιπρῶροις B.A.
 42,2 φαινόμενῃν, D. φαινόμενῃν B.A.
 43,3 αἰροῦσι, καὶ D.A. αἰροῦσιν, καὶ B.
 44,4 ἀνεβεβήκει D. ἀναβεβήκει, B.A.
 44,5 ὑποκρίνονται, D.A. ἀποκρίνονται, B.
 48,1 πόνηρα D. πονηρὰ B.A.
 48,3 ἀνείχε, τ. D.A. ἀνείχεν, τ. B.
 49,2 βλάψουσι, τ. D.A. βλάψουσιν, τ. B.
 — ἔξουσι. τ. D.A. ἔξουσιν. τ. B.
 50,3 ἐδύναντο D. ἠδύναντο B.A.
 — πᾶσι, καὶ D.A. πᾶσιν, καὶ B.
 50,4 πανσέληνος D. πασσέληνος B.A.
 55,2 μόναις δὴ D. μόναις ἤδη B.A.
 56,2 κωλύσῃσι, ν. D.A. κωλύσῃσιν, ν. B.
 57,4 Ἰωνές γε D. Ἰωνές τε B. Ἰωνές †γε† A.
 58,3 Νεοδ.—νεοδ. D. νεοδ.—νεοδ. B. Νεοδ.—Νεοδ. A.
 59,3 τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
 60,4 τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
 63,1 νηὶ D. νηὶ B.A.
 64,1 πλευσσομένους D. πλευσσομένους B.A.
 65,3 τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
 — πρῶρας D. πρῶρας B.A.
 66,3 ἑαυτοῦ ἐστίν ἢ D. ἑαυτοῦ ἐστίν ἢ B.A.
 67,2 ὧσι, π. D.A. ὧσιν, π. B.
 68,3 δρᾶσουσι. τ. D.A. δρᾶσουσιν. τ. B.
 69,2 ἀγῶσι, π. D.A. ἀγῶσιν, π. B.
 — δοκεῖν τινι D. δοκεῖν τινὶ B.A.
 70,3 νηὶ μὴ D. νηὶ, μὴ B. νηὶ, μὴ A.
 70,4 νηὶ πρ. D. νηὶ πρ. B.A.
 71,1 εἶχε, φ. D.A. εἶχεν, φ. B.
 — πράξῃσι. π. D.A. πράξῃσιν. π. B.
 71,2 δι' αὐτὸ D. διὰ τὸ B.A.
 71,7 ἐπεπόνθεσαν D. πεπόνθεσαν B.A.
 — αὐτοῖς D.A. αὐταῖς B.

73,2 [ἀνα] πεπαυμένους, D. ἀναπεπαυμένους, B. A.

75,1 καὶ Δημ. D. καὶ τῷ Δημ. B. A.

75,4 πάθωσι. κ. D. A. πάθωσιν. κ. B.

76, 77,1 ὠφελεῖν. “Ἔτι καὶ D. A. ὠφελεῖν τι.

“ καὶ B.

77,2 τᾶλλα, D. A. τᾶλλα, B.

77,3 φοβοῦσι. τ. D. A. φοβοῦσιν. τ. B.

77,4 ἐξαναστήσειε. τ. D. A. ἐξαναστήσειεν. τ. B.

78,3 ἐπειδὴ [τε] D. ἐπειδὴ τε B. A.

79,1 πρὸ D. B. πρῶτ. A.

— ἤϊρον D. εὔρον B. A.

80,4 Ἐλωρίην D. Ἐλωρινὴν B. Ἐλωρινὴν A.

80,5 ἤϊρον D. εὔρον B. A.

83,5 λανθάνουσι, κ. D. A. λανθάνουσιν, κ. B.

85,1 ὅ, τι D. ὅ τι B. A.

85,2 ἐκέλευε· καὶ D. A. ἐκέλευεν· καὶ B.

85,4 ἀπέθανε· πλ. D. A. ἀπέθανεν· πλ. B.

87,1,4 ὅ, τι D. ὅ τι D. A.

BOOK VIII.

1,1 [ἄν] D. ἄγαν B. ἰάν† A.

— πανσυδὶ D. πασσυδὶ B. A.

1,2 ἐλύπει τε D. ἐλύπει τε, B. A.

1,3 προβουλεύσουσι. π. D. A. προβουλεύουσιν. π. B.

2,1,4 αὐτοὺς, εἰ D. αὐτοὺς εἰ B. αὐτοὺς, εἰ A.

2,3 τῷ ἦρι, D. A. τῷ ἦρι B.

2,3 εἰκός, D. εἰκὸς B. εἰκὸς, A.

3,1 στρατῷ τινι D. στρατῷ τινὶ B. A.

4. τᾶλλα, D. A. τᾶλλα, B.

5,1,2 Ἀλκαμένην D. Ἀλκαμένην B. A.

5,1 Νεοδ. D. A. νεοδ. B.

5,4 ἔπρασσε, X. D. ἔπρασσαν, X. B. ἔπρασσε· X. A.

5,5 ἐπωφείλῃσε· τ. D. ἐπωφείλῃσεν· τ. B. ἐπωφείλῃσε. τ. A.

6,2 Χίον, D. A. Χίον B.

6,4 αὐτοῖς εἰσιν ὕσαςπερ D. αὐτοῖς εἰσὶν ὕσας περ B. A.

— τᾶλλα D. A. τᾶλλα B.

— πέμπειν, D. A. πέμπειν B.

6,5 αὐτοὶ D. A. αὐτοῖς B.

— Μελαγχρίδ. D. Μελαγκρίδ. B. A.

9,2 Κορινθίων, D. A. Κορινθίων B.

9,3 λάβωσι, καὶ D. A. λάβωσιν, καὶ B.

10,3 Πελοποννήσιοι, D. Πελοποννήσιοι B. A.

— ὀρμίζουσι. καὶ D. A. ὀρμίζουσιν. καὶ B.

10,4 ἀποκτείνουσι· καὶ D. A. ἀποκτείνουσιν· καὶ B.

— αὐτῶν τινες D. αὐτῶν τινὲς B. A.

12,1 Ἰωνία, D. A. Ἰωνία B.

14,2 προσπλέουσι, καὶ D. A. προσπλέουσιν, καὶ B.

14,3 ἀφιστᾶσι. δ. D. A. ἀφιστᾶσιν. δ. B.

16,3 Τήιοι—Τηίων D. Τηῖοι—Τηῖων B. A.

— ἐχρόνιζε, κ. D. A. ἐχρόνιζεν, κ. B.

— ἦρχε Στάγης, D. A. ἦρχεν Ὀτάγης, B.

19,3 νηὶ D. νηὶ B. A.

— Τηίων D. Τηῖων B. A.

20,2 ἀνεχώρησε. καὶ D. A. ἀνεχώρησεν. καὶ B.

— Τηίοις D. Τηῖοις B. A.

21. ἀπέκτεινε, τ. D. A. ἀπέκτεινεν, τ. B.

22,2 ἀφιστᾶσι, καὶ D. ἀφιστᾶσιν, καὶ B. A.

23,2 Ἔρεσον, D. Ἐρεσσον, B. Ἐρεσον· A.

23,4 Ἐρεσίῳ D. A. Ἐρεσιῳ B.

— Ἐρεσον D. A. Ἐρεσσον B.

24,4 τοσῶδε D. τόσῳ B. A.

25,2 ξενικὸν D. A. [ξενικὸν] B.

25,5 τᾶλλα D. A. τᾶλλα B.

27,2 παρασκευασμένοις D. παρασκευασαμένοις B. A.

27,3 ἡσσηθῶσι· καὶ D. A. ἡσσηθῶσιν· καὶ B.

— ἰέναι; D. A. ἰέναι. B.

28,2 κατεῖχε, πλ. D. A. κατεῖχεν, πλ. B.

28,2 αἰροῦσι· καὶ D. A. αἰροῦσιν· καὶ B.

28,3 προσέταξε, καὶ D. προσέταξεν, καὶ B. προσέταξε· καὶ A.

— ἔλαβε· π. D. A. ἔλαβεν· π. B.

28,5 καθιστᾶσι. καὶ D. A. καθιστᾶσιν. καὶ B.

29,1 διέδωκε, τ. D. A. διέδωκεν, τ. B.

30,1 οὕτω· Σ. D. A. οὕτως· Σ. B.

31,1 ἐπέσχεν, D. A. ἐπέσχεν B.

— σφίσι· ξ. D. A. σφίσιν· ξ. B.

31,2 Μαραθοῦσσαν D. Μαραθουσσαν B. A.

— Δρυμοῦσσαν. D. Δρύμουςσαν. B. A.

32,3 Ἀστύοχος λόγον D. A. ὁ Ἀστύοχος τὸν λόγον B.

33,2 λόφῳ D. λόφου B. A.

35,1 ἀφεισθήκει D. ἀφεισθήκει B. A.

35,4 ἐπεισελθόντων D. A. ἐπεσελθόντων B.

38,5 καθειστήκει D. καθεστήκει B. A.

39,3 κατακάουσι. μ. D. κατακαίουσιν. μ. B. κατακαίουσι. μ. A.

40,1 ναυσί, καὶ D. A. ναυσίν, καὶ B.

41,1 πάρεισι· καὶ D. πάρεισιν· καὶ B. πάρεισι. καὶ A.

— τᾶλλα D. A. τᾶλλα B.

41,3 εἶχε πλ. D. A. εἶχεν πλ. B.

42,1 εἶχε πρ. D. εἶχεν πρ. B. εἶχε, πρ. A.

— παρέσχε. καὶ D. A. παρέσχεν. καὶ B.

42,4 ἀπολλύασι, τ. D. A. ἀπολλύασιν, τ. B.

— Τευτλοῦσσαν D. Τεύτλουςσαν B. A.

45,2 ἔχωσι, δ. D. A. ἔχωσιν, δ. B.

— [οὐχ] ὑπόλ. D. οὐχ ὑπόλ. B. ὑπόλ. A.

45,3 [ᾧστε] δόντα D. ᾧστε δόντα B. A.

— πείσαι ᾧστε D. πείσαι, ᾧστε B. A.

46,3 οἰκοῦσι, τ. D. A. οἰκοῦσιν, τ. B.

— σφῶν τῶν Ἑλλήνων D. A. σφῶν [τῶν Ἑλλήνων], B.

- 46,3 ἐκείνων τῶν βαρβαρων, D.A. ἐκείνων [τῶν βαρβάρων], B.
 — ἦν μήποτε D. ἦν μή ποτε B.A.
 48,1 ὕστερον ἦλθε. D. ὕστερον ἦλθεν. B.
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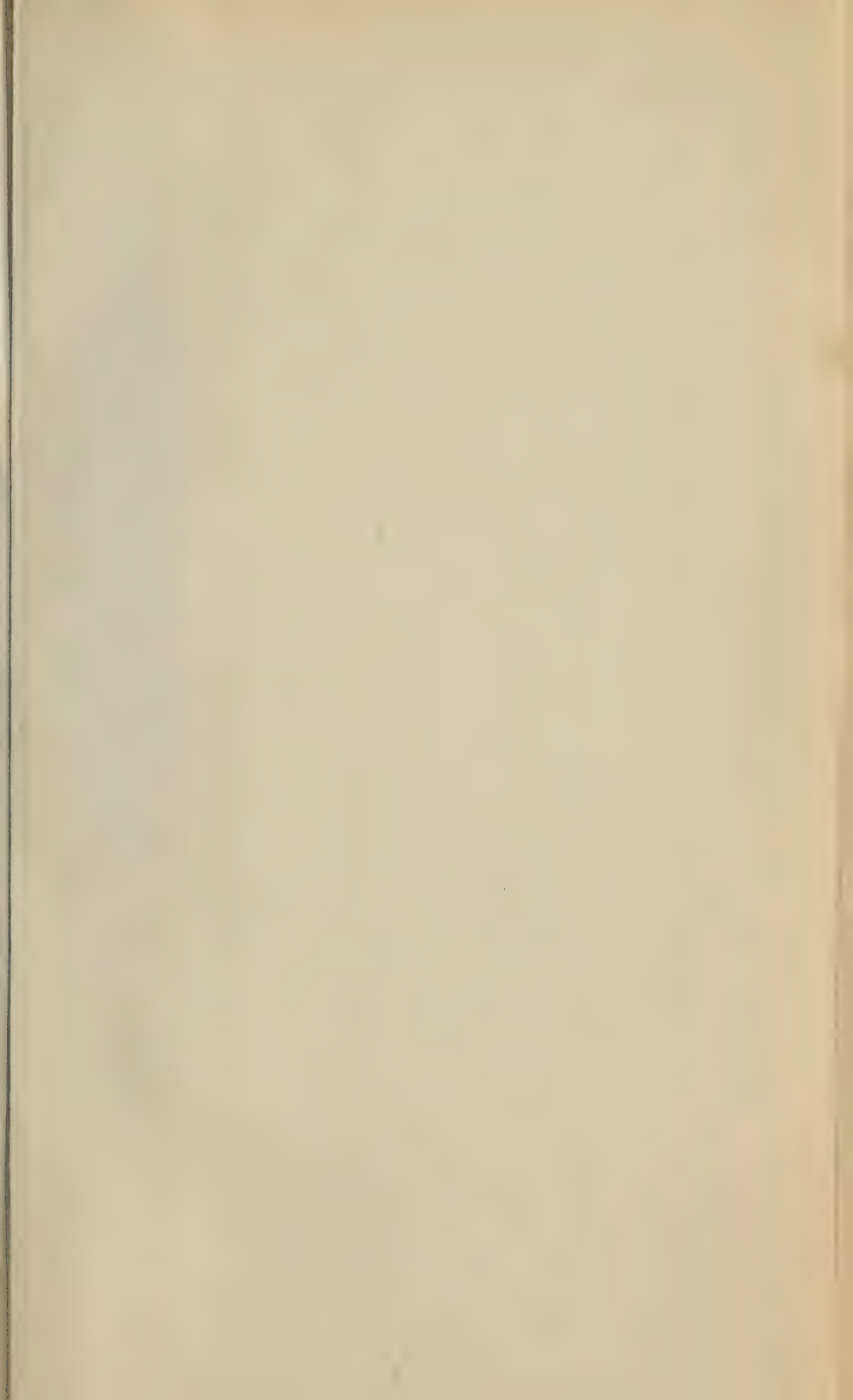
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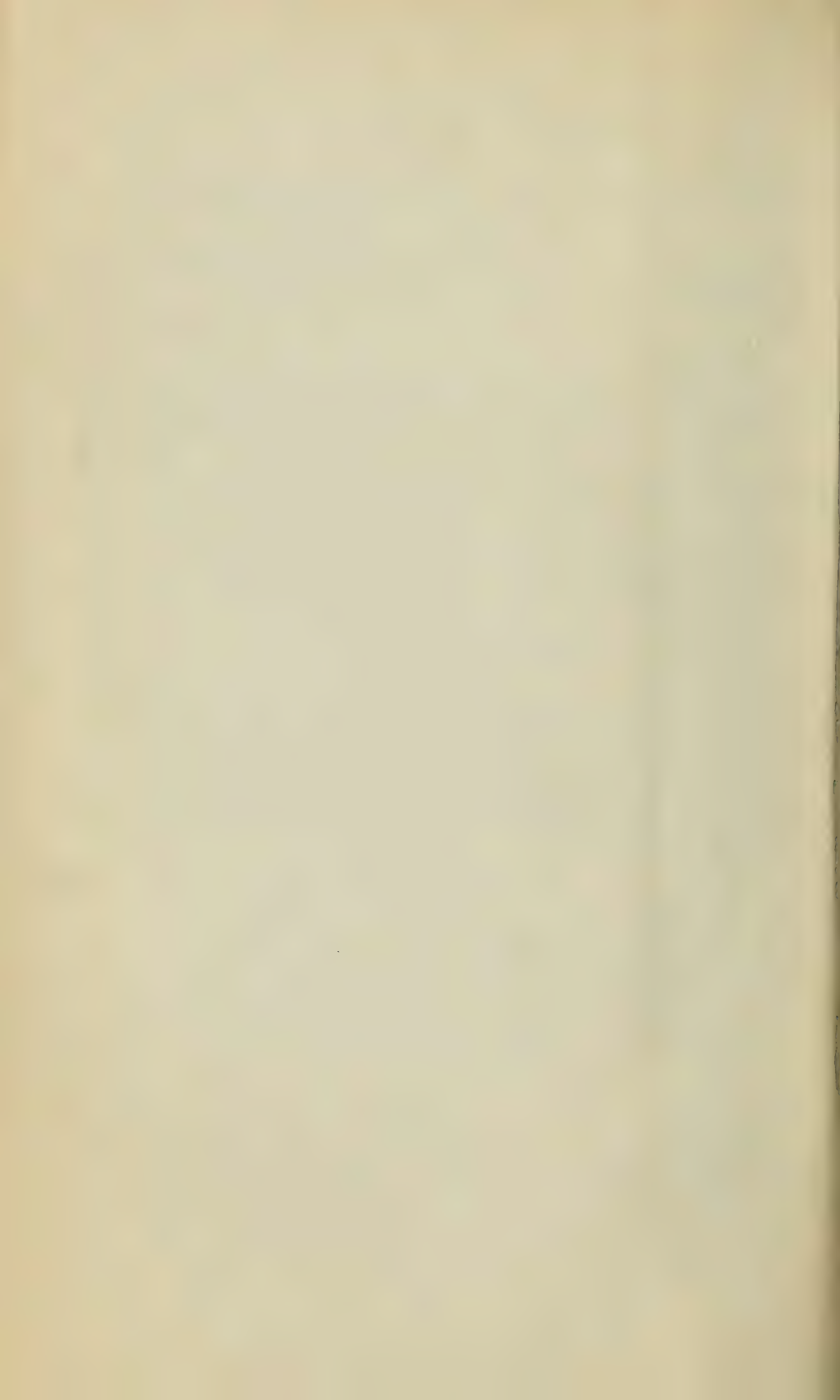
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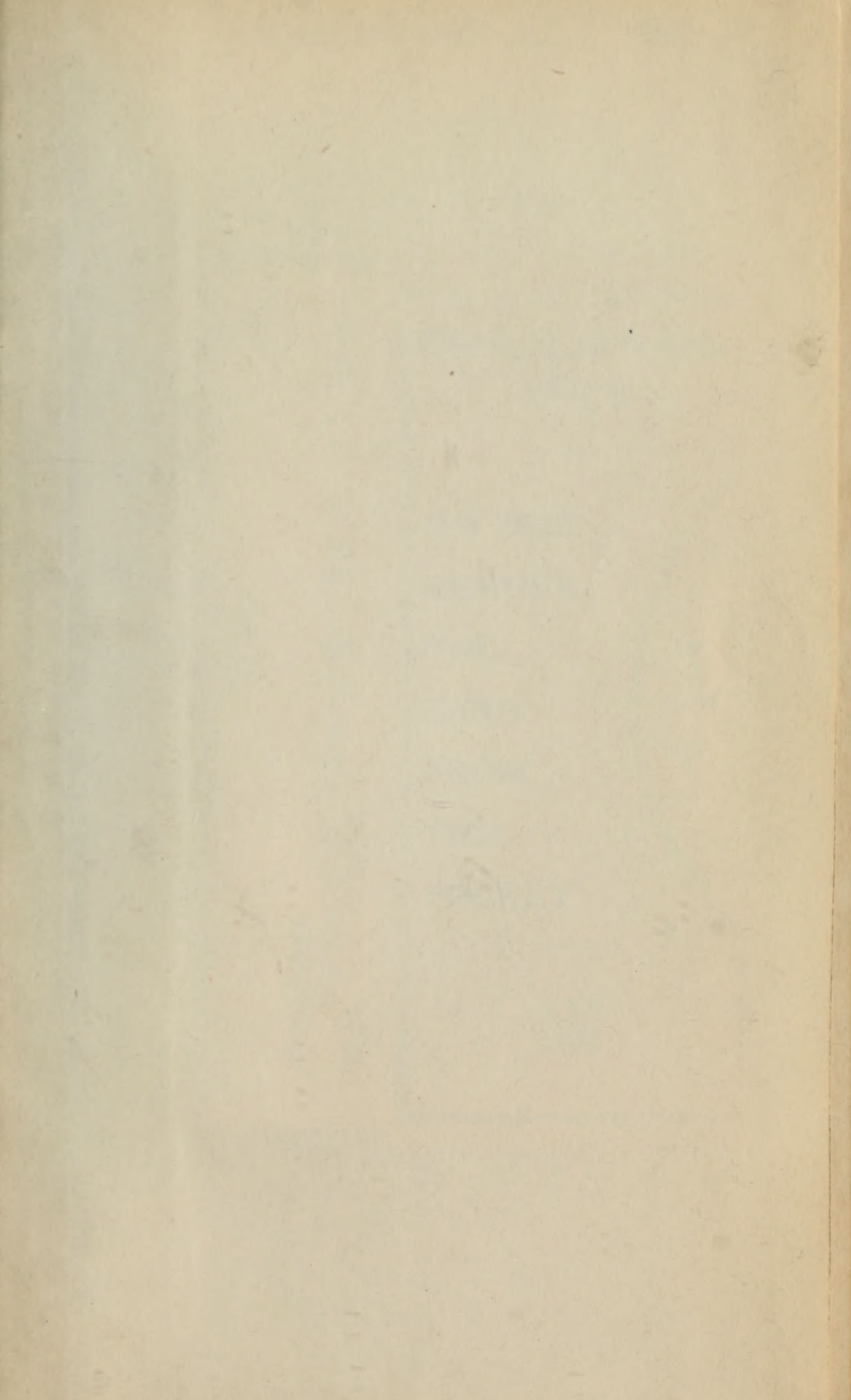
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